REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the Year 1871-72.

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REPORT

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE year 1871-72 may be considered to have been, on the whole, a prosperous one in the Punjab. After several years of drought and famine, more favorable seasons enabled the country to recover its prosperity. The harvests of the past year have been generally above the average, though some portions of the country suffered from heavy and long-continued rain; while in districts to the south and south-east of the Province great distress was caused from drought. The average, however, for the whole Province was good, and the prices of food-grains were lower than in the preceding year.

2. A general census of the population was ordered for 1871; but a census having been taken in the Punjab in January 1868, it was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be both unnecessary and impolitic to take a new one after the lapse of so short a time. The population of the Punjab given in the present Report is accordingly calculated from the returns of the year 1868. Further enquiry as to the rate of increase in the population has, however, been made, with a view to bring the returns of the present year in accordance with those received from other parts of India, and it appears that the population of the Province at the present time is as nearly as possible 19 millions.

3. The relations of the British Government with the independent tribes inhabiting the countries adjoining the north-western border, which were during the previous year in an unsatisfactory condition, have been rectified, and at the close of the year there was perfect tranquillity on the border. All those tribes which had taken direct action against the Government, or which had aided or abetted others in so doing, have been compelled to submit unconditionally

and accept such punishment as was considered appropriate in each individual case.

4. The year 1871-72 has been a very memorable one for the Punjab, so far as the course of legislation is concerned, and several most important measures have been passed, which have removed to a great extent the difficulties and complication which before existed, and have made Punjab law as lucid in several most important subjects as it was before obscure.

5. Perhaps, the most important of these measures is Act IV. of 1872, which was introduced into the Legislative Council in September of the previous year. The necessity for this measure arose from the manner in which the Punjab had originally been administered, by means of rules and orders issued personally by the Governor-General in Council; while, owing to the exceptional circumstances of the Province, many laws in force elsewhere were not extended in whole or unconditionally to the Punjab; while the Indian Councils' Act gave the force of law to all rules which had been issued by the Governor-General in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The doubt as to what was the real law in the Punjab was exceedingly great, and even the highest Court of Judicature differed in several rulings as to the weight to be allowed to the principal manual of civil law, commonly known as the Punjab Civil Code, which was at one time held to be an authoritative exposition of the law, having the force of law in all Civil Courts, and at another to be but a manual without any legal force, intended to generally direct judicial officers. Great doubt was, moreover, entertained as to the authority of many of the Bengal Regulations, and whether they were in force in whole or in part. Act IV. of 1872 has cleared away all this uncertainty, and removed a mass of Regulations and Orders which were no longer necessary, or which had been superseded by later Acts of the Legislative Council. It allowed to the Punjab Civil Code such authority as it was advisable to grant to a manual which professed to be imperfect, and it consolidated all such Rules, Orders and Regulations as under the Indian Councils' Act might be considered to have the force of law, and which it was desirable to retain having such effect, while laying down authoritatively that the proved custom of the country was to guide the Courts when not opposed to morality or specific legal declarations. This Act was not introduced without the opposition of many officers in the Punjab of great ability and

experience, whose opinion was entitled to the utmost consideration; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the opposition to the measure when its form was as yet undetermined, and when the fear of disturbing a system which had hitherto worked fairly in the Province was natural, has now almost ceased to be felt, and he is convinced that Act IV. of 1872 will have the most beneficial effect upon the action of the Courts of Civil Justice, and that the improvements which it has introduced in the direction of simplicity and precision will be felt and acknowledged each year more and more.

6. Act XX. of 1871 was to provide for the levy of rates on land in the Punjab. Owing to the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3334 of the 14th December 1870, which to a certain extent decentralized the finances, and imposed a limit on the sum available to the several Administrations for local improvements, it became necessary to raise additional revenue for provincial purposes. The draft of this Bill was submitted by the Government of the Punjab, and received the sanction of the Governor-General in June 1871, several important modifications having been made by the Legislative Council. The principle of this measure and the manner in which it has worked will more conveniently be considered in a later paragraph.

7. Act XXX. of 1871 was to regulate irrigation, navigation and drainage in the Punjab. The subject had been under consideration since the year 1867, when the Punjab Government submitted a draft Bill, which formed the basis of the present measure, revised and re-modelled in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. The provisions of the Act extend generally to all canals, whether inundation or of permanent flow, in the Province, with full provision for navigation, drainage, the supply of labor for repairs and clearance, and the procedure for taking any canal water-supply for public purposes. Draft rules under this Act were prepared by a Committee, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, of the most experienced Revenue and Canal Officers, and these are now before the Government of India for consideration. The Act has, however, although passed for the Punjab, already changed its form. Those clauses which provided for the imposition of a rate on lands irrigable, but not irrigated by a canal, the owners of such land not having made reasonable use of the water at their disposal, and which had been brought for their advantage,

have been disallowed by the Secretary of State. Other important modifications have been introduced, which are now the subject of consideration, with the object of so re-modelling the Bill as to adapt it to the requirements of the North-Western Provinces as well as the Punjab. The cancelment of the compulsory clauses of the Act will not, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, affect the Punjab in any material manner. Water is so urgent a necessity in this Province, the tracts of land culturable, but uncultivated for want of water, are so vast that there was never any expectation of the compulsory clauses being enforced here, as the whole of the water which could be supplied by the canal authorities would be eagerly taken by the people.

8. Another Act of the greatest importance was Act XXXIII. of 1871, to consolidate and define the law relating to the settlement and collection of land revenue in the Punjab. It provided for the appointment of Revenue Officers and the issue of rules by the Local Government as to the duties and appointment of Native Revenue Officials; it laid down distinct rules for bringing districts under settlement, for the documents which should be required in settlement operations, and the manner of their preparation; it defined the weight that should be attached to the judicial decisions of Settlement Officers, and declared the procedure to be followed in the collection of land revenue and the enforcement of the payment of arrears. All those orders, indeed, on the subject of the assessment and collection of the land revenue which had been introduced into the Punjab from the North-West, with many Rules and Regulations in force there, were thrown, in Act XXXIII. of 1871, into a simple form. Everything unnecessary or obsolete, or which had been cancelled by subsequent legislation, or which experience had shown to be inappropriate, was removed, and the system of land revenue, as expounded in this Act and in the rules which have been prepared under it by the Local Government, have simplified the revenue law of the Province in the same manner and to the same degree as Act IV. of 1872 has simplified the Civil Law.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it will not here be inappropriate to acknowledge with gratitude the energy and ability of the Hon'ble Fitz-James Stephen, Legislative Member of the Council of the Government of India, to whose untiring exertions the preparation and passing of

the Acts abovenamed are primarily due. They have revolutionized the legal system of the Punjab; but it has been a revolution in the entire interests of simplicity and clearness of procedure, and the value of Mr. Stephen's labors in the systematic arrangement and consolidation of the law of this Province cannot be acknowledged by those who have to administer or expound those laws in too cordial a manner.

10. Act II. of 1872 merely revived and continued Act XV. of 1867, providing for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab. No changes were made in Act XV. of 1867, which was continued for one year in order to allow the Local Government the opportunity of reviewing the system of municipal administration and introducing a draft Bill for the mature consideration of the Legislature. This has now been done, and the draft Bill submitted by the Punjab Government is before the Legislative Council.

11. The other Acts of the year under review affect the Punjab only together with other provinces, and with the exception of Act XXVII. of 1871, relating to the registration of criminal tribes, need no special mention in this place. This Act applies only to the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and it is particularly in the first-named province that its effects will be most beneficially felt. A system had long been in force here of placing criminal tribes under surveillance, more or less strict. They were collected into reformatories, forbidden to leave their villages without passes signed by responsible officers, and efforts were made to induce them to abandon their thievish and predatory habits and become quiet cultivators of the soil. In some instances these experiments had succeeded; in all, so much success was attained, as resulted in the reduction of crime and the protection of the orderly part of the community against tribes whose profession, and sole profession, was to rob and steal. The action, however, of the Punjab Government was declared by the highest Courts to be illegal, and under judicial sanction criminals who had long been kept under Police and Magisterial supervision were again let loose on society. It being absolutely necessary to keep these tribes under surveillance, legislation became imperative, and its result has been Act XXVII. of 1871, under which rules have been framed by the Punjab Government for the supervision of all criminal tribes, for the establishment of reformatories, and for other necessary measures of restriction and reclamation.

12. The year 1871-72 was the first in which the system inaugurated by the Government of India in its Financial Resolution No. 3334 of the 14th December 1870 was carried out. This measure left to Local Governments the independent administration (subject to the observance of the general financial principles of the Imperial Government and the rules previously sanctioned) of several of the most important departments, such as Jails, Police, Education, and others of smaller importance, which had before been under the direct control of the Government of India. Fixed assignments under the several heads were calculated with reference to the averages of years immediately preceding; but as these had been years of great financial difficulty when provincial budgets were reduced to the lowest point, additional taxation became necessary to meet charges which were imperative and not optional. This necessity was met by the passing of the Act above referred to, XX. of 1871, enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to levy rates on land, not exceeding six per cent. on its annual value. Funds so raised were to be spent in the Districts which provided them, under the direction of Local Committees to be appointed by the Government, composed of official and non-official members. These District Committees have now been appointed everywhere in the Punjab. The official members composing them are those who formerly belonged to the old Local Funds Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor has in no case kept down the number of non-official members to the minimum prescribed by the Government of India. He has included all native gentlemen of independence and position who were competent to administer the large funds which will be at their disposal. The number of non-official members is very largely in excess of the official; and to ensure the native gentlemen taking their fair share of the work and responsibility, and of having their representations fairly heard, he has directed that all the proceedings at the meetings of the Committees shall be conducted in the vernacular.

13. Little objection has been made to the levy of the new cess. All new taxation must be more or less unpopular; but it has been the unanimous opinion of those Native and European officers whose views have been sought that the money required for public improvements could not have been obtained in any less unpopular manner than by a rate on land; and the Lieutenant-Governor has confidence that

any opposition now felt to this cess will disappear when the people perceive that they are fully trusted in the disposition of the funds raised, and that these funds are wholly spent in the improvement of the several Districts which contribute the money.

14. The closing cash balance of the year being ten lakhs in excess of that with which the year opened, it might at first sight be supposed that the levy of the additional rate was unnecessary. The true explanation of the large balance is, that for several years, owing to financial pressure, expenditure on the Public Works of the Province had been reduced to the very lowest point; public buildings, the necessity for which had long been admitted, were deferred from year to year; the repair of existing revenue, police and other civil buildings was neglected; establishments were reduced: the most important lines of communication fell into disrepair, while the supply of material for their maintenance became exhausted. Such being the case, it was impossible that in the first year of the decentralization system the Government could economically expend the large increase of revenue which new taxation had placed at its disposal. Establishments had to be restored to their natural strength; a supply of plant and material had to be again collected; and the result of the present year will show that the revenue of the Province is in no way in excess of its true requirements. The first large expenditure under the head of Public Works was necessarily upon roads. These could no longer be neglected, and a large portion of the expenditure on Public Works for the year is under this head. It is a source of great satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor that he has been able to sanction from the new funds at his disposal the construction of many important public buildings which had long been needed, but for which in former years no funds could be provided in the Imperial Budget. The more important Civil buildings have, in great part, been provided for from balances, but care has been taken not to reduce these lower than was safe; while it would have been unwise to retain unnecessarily large cash balances in the Treasury when the urgent wants of the Province were such as to render new taxation necessary. The system of financial decentralization, so far as it has been accorded by the Government of India, has, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, worked well. He is, however, strongly of opinion that it will be more equitable to allow Local Governments and Administrations a proportionate share of the general revenue raised in the

Province, rather than to assign fixed grants for certain services made Provincial. Those heads of expenditure which have now been transferred from Imperial to Provincial administration,—Jails, Police, Medical Services, Education,—have one and all a natural and inevitable tendency to increase. This increase is dependent upon circumstances over which no Local Government can exercise control,—upon the growth of the population, the increase in the wealth of the country, the eager desire of the people for education, upon increased rates of labor, and upon all those causes which have their origin in improved administration and increasing prosperity.

15. Only a few items of Imperial Revenue require notice in this place. First is the land revenue, the excess expenditure on which is entirely due to settlement operations, which have been pushed on with vigor throughout the year. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acknowledging the ability and industry with which Settlement Officers in the Punjab have carried on their duties, has yet been compelled to refuse sanction to the assessments for a longer period than ten years in most of the Districts the settlements of which have come before him for sanction in the past year. He is convinced that the assessments have generally been framed on too liberal a scale, on data the correctness of which is open to more than doubt, and that the Government has not been permitted to receive its fair share in the general prosperity of the country. Directions have recently been issued that the report of the assessment of each tahsíl or sub-division of a district shall be submitted at the time of its completion without waiting for the close of settlement operations in the whole District, and the submission of a final report. This will prevent the Government from being placed in the position which it has lately occupied of receiving these reports years after the settlement has been brought to a termination and the rates declared and accepted by the people; when a refusal to ratify the engagements approved by the Settlement Officer, although in every way justifiable and legal and, in the interest of the Imperial Revenue, necessary, cannot fail to create a certain amount of discontent and distrust among the people. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, believe that the action which he has taken in confirming settlements which had been issued for a longer period, for a term of ten years only, can be generally misunderstood, although the action will not be a popular one. The Government share is moderate in the

extreme, and the people understand that, in insisting that this share shall be taken, the Government does no more than assert its undoubted right. Were it content to accept less than the share which is by law and prescription its own, the result would be a needless sacrifice of revenue, with no credit gained for the concession, and no gratitude from the people for generosity which was short-sighted and uncalled-for.

16. The question of the abolition of settlement fees other than those for the remuneration of village accountants, for extracts from settlement records, and for like charges, has been during the year under the consideration of the Government of India, and recently the abolition of these fees has been sanctioned in the frontier districts of the Province. The question regarding the interior districts is still under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to believe that the levy of these fees, which is peculiar to the Punjab, and was introduced with the system under which the first settlements were made, has a tendency to diminish the direct land revenue collected by Government, for the reason that the Settlement Officer, having to collect so large a sum of money at the time of settlement in a lump sum in the way of fees, is disposed, unconsciously perhaps, to make a light settlement with the people, who appear to him to be already heavily weighted with exceptional charges. The result is, that the gain to Government from the payment of the expenses of the settlement by the people is far more than counterbalanced by a too liberal assessment, causing a heavy annual loss during the whole term of settlement.

17. The frequent changes in the rate at which the Income-tax has been assessed makes it very difficult to determine how far the work of the assessment and collection in any particular year has been performed. Considerable attention has been bestowed upon the subject by District Officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the result has been generally satisfactory. It is, at any rate, certain that complaints are few, and that the tax has not been worked in an oppressive manner. The complaints which have been made in other Provinces of the hardship occasioned by the manner of imposition and collection of the Income-tax have in the Punjab no weight. The districts are small and compact; the chief Revenue Officer, who is also the Magistrate of the district, is able to check the returns and supervise the work of his subordinates; while the classes affected form but a

very small percentage of the general population. The great body of the agriculturists escape payment altogether, and the tax is paid by the inhabitants of the towns and by Government officials.

18. The least satisfactory subject for review in the past year is found in the Police and Judicial Statistics. These show a large increase, both in the number of offences committed, and in the amount of litigation in the Civil Courts; nor does the Lieutenant-Governor anticipate that any more favorable results will be shown until the judicial staff of the Province is materially strengthened. A scheme for the re-organization of the services, and the separation of the judicial and executive branches, was lately submitted to the Government of India, drawn up in accordance with certain principles laid down by them, and which were not to be departed from. These involved an entire separation of the judicial service,—a measure the theoretical advantages of which are undoubted, though its practical value in a province like the Punjab, which has only been for 24 years under British rule, is more questionable. Many officers of the greatest experience have objected to any departure from the system which has hitherto worked well in the Province. They have urged that every effort should be made to strengthen, and not to weaken, the hands of the District Officer; that the only security against the corruption of native subordinates was to allow him full control over the whole of the judicial agency of his district; and that the most appropriate way of meeting the admitted difficulty was to increase the number of judicial officers employed, and not to break up a system of approved excellence in favor of one which was only theoretically superior. The whole question of the re-organization of the service is again under consideration, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that before long some satisfactory compromise may be attained. The necessity for action in some direction is admitted by the Supreme Government, and becomes more urgent every day. The number of Civil suits in the Province has doubled during the last ten years. This increase does not include a large number of cases tried in the Settlement Courts and relating to the land in those districts now under settlement, which are nine in number. The increase in the number of Criminal suits is almost in the same proportion, and both Civil and Criminal work has increased in a far greater ratio than the growth of the population might be supposed to justify. It is difficult to say that the

increase in litigation is altogether to be deplored. It proves a confidence on the part of the people in the Courts, and that the procedure is not so tedious or expensive as to hinder them from instituting their claims. It proves that the Punjab is growing more and more a law-abiding country, and that the people are willing to refer their disputes to the decision of the Civil tribunals instead of, as formerly, taking the law into their own hands. The subject of the increase of litigation is as complicated as it is interesting, and the causes which influence it have been fully discussed in the Review of the Civil Administration for the year.

19. The large increase in Criminal cases is altogether unsatisfactory. It points to a weak executive and a baffled Police. The Lieutenant-Governor has been making great efforts to improve matters in this respect; but as in the increase of Civil suits is found the cause of the over-burdening of District Officers, and the inefficiency and weakness of the whole of the executive portion of the administration, so is the effect of the weight of Civil work shown in the increase of offences, demonstrating that the Magistrate of the District is unable, as formerly, to hold his District in full control, to maintain the working of the Police at a high standard of excellence, or personally to know the character and work of the subordinates of every department under him. The District Officer in the Punjab has become little more than a Civil Judge, unable to leave his Court or visit his District. The result is loss to the Government revenue, ignorance of the people and the District, and a general weakening of the authority of Government throughout the whole Province. What applies primarily to the District Officer applies in only a secondary degree to the Tahsíldár. This official, the chief revenue authority of the sub-division of a District, and to whom is entrusted the whole collection of the Government revenue, has become as over-burdened with judicial work as the Deputy Commissioner himself. By Tahsíldárs, whose proper work is purely revenue, the great mass of Civil suits in the Punjab, which are individually of very small value, are decided, and no relief to District Officers will be of much avail, unless the Tahsíldárs are also enabled to return to their legitimate duties.

20. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor during the past year has been specially directed to the state of crime in the Peshámar District. Rules submitted by the Punjab Government have been sanctioned by the Government of India for

the prevention of border offences; for legalizing a simple and more speedy procedure in cases where the ordinary Courts of Law were likely to find no sufficient evidence against criminals; for taking action against hostile tribes; and for generally securing the peace of the border. These rules allow to Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions very extended powers; but the circumstances of the border and the failure of the existing procedure to adequately repress border crime are their complete justification. Hitherto the rules have worked well; but it is too soon to pronounce absolutely on their success.

21. Little requires notice under the heading of Prisons. The jail accommodation of the Punjab has long been inadequate, and every effort is being made to increase it to the amount of its requirements; and several large jails are now in course of construction. Civil prisoners have hitherto in the Punjab been confined in the Criminal Jails. This was acknowledged to be a hardship, and the experiment is now being tried of building a small Civil Jail separate from the Criminal Prison, in which Civil prisoners will be kept under surveillance and permitted to see their friends, remaining under as few restrictions as is consistent with safe custody. These Civil Jails, or rather Lock-ups, are intended to be of the most simple and economical construction, with separate accommodation for each prisoner and a courtyard common to all—the whole surrounded by a mud wall. The guard required will be little more than a warder at the gate; for it is not anticipated that debtors will attempt to escape, as their recapture would be certain, and they would then be subjected to far more rigorous imprisonment.

22. The system of extra-mural labor has worked well at Rúpar, where the heavy works on the Sirhind Canal have afforded the best opportunity possible of trying the system. The number of prisoners employed has as yet, owing to the want of accommodation, been small, though it has now been raised to one thousand; and this number will shortly be doubled. The health of the prisoners on out-door labor has been on the whole extremely good, and the result of the increased diet which has been allowed to prisoners has been to render punishment for idleness and short work almost unnecessary.

23. The subject of Municipalities has during the past year attracted very great and deserved attention. The Lieutenant-

Governor considers that with many defects the experiment of entrusting the people with the conduct of their municipal affairs has most fully justified its adoption. He believes that it is a most important agent in the education of the people, and that year by year the population of the larger towns are becoming more intelligent and independent, and more able to wisely administer municipal affairs in accordance with those general principles which the Government is compelled to assert when it makes over to their disposal so large a portion of the general revenue of the country as is represented by the Municipal Funds. The existing system for the control of Municipalities and the supervision of their accounts and proceedings is complicated and thoroughly in need of revision. The number of returns and reports required is unnecessarily large, and there are other improvements in the interests of simplicity possible, which the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to be able to inaugurate during the present year. So far as the system of appointment to Municipal Committees is concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed every willingness to grant to the 1st class and to the more important of the 2nd class Municipalities the power of election of their own members. Much has been done to increase the independence of Committees by withdrawing from them those heads of departments who were formerly *ex officio* Members. The Government has no fear or jealousy of the non-official members of Municipal Committees, and the greater their freedom of expression, and the more complete their responsibility, the greater reason will there be to expect that the funds entrusted to their control will be administered with intelligence and economy.

24. This is the last year in which "Marine" will form one of the headings in the Punjab Administration Report. The question of the working of the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla was under consideration during the year, and, after fully weighing the arguments on both sides, it was decided to abandon an experiment which had hitherto been carried on at great cost to Government, and of which there was no good hope in the future. It is true that the income had been slowly increasing, but the receipts were chiefly *pro formâ* for the transport of Government stores which could be conveyed by Railways, State or Guaranteed, in the success of which the Government was equally interested. The amount received for transport of private merchandise was trifling, and there appeared to be no hope of the Flotilla ever success-

fully competing with the native boats on the Indus, or of drawing any large share of traffic from the Grand Trunk Road, shortly to be supplemented by the Northern State Railway. It was with great regret that the Lieutenant-Governor recommended the abolition of the Flotilla; but there were no political or military advantages to compensate for the direct financial loss, and it was useless to continue an experiment which could never become successful.

25. The administration of Forests during the past year was removed from the Public Works to the Civil Secretariat. A very large amount of good work has been done in thoroughly organizing the system of working State Forests, drawing up rules for the administration of Forests wholly or partially preserved, and in preparing regular working plans for each tract. Planting has been vigorously carried on, and the Government plantation at Changa Manga on the Multán line promises in time to supply sufficient fuel for the Railway between Lahore and Multán. Every attention has been paid to the arrangements for ensuring the rights of Government and of individuals in the forests in those Districts where the people possessed prescriptive rights, and, owing to liberality in the terms allowed to the people, and in a great measure to the tact and good spirit of the Forest Officers themselves, arrangements of the most satisfactory kind have been concluded in most of the hill Districts.

26. The subject of District Arboriculture has received great attention, and every effort has been made to encourage tree-planting on a better system than has hitherto been the case. The great extension of cultivation, the increase of population, carrying with it increased demand for fuel and building wood, the extension of the railways, the clearance of Government waste, have all largely contributed to diminish the number of trees in the country, and the greatest exertions are necessary to renew the supply which has been exhausted.

27. It is hardly fair to judge the success of the Forest Department, which is doing an important and indeed necessary work in the country, by the financial results it can at present show. These are not very satisfactory, and the expenditure has increased in a far greater ratio than the income. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that by the employment of native agency a large reduction of expenditure will be eventually possible. There is nothing in the operations of the Forest Department to require a large staff of highly-paid and trained English

Officers ; the work can generally be performed as well by natives at a quarter the expense, while, for their professional and scientific training, there exists the Engineering College at Rurki, which has not hitherto been utilized as much as is obviously desirable.

28. In concluding the review of the year 1871-72, which has in many particulars been an important and eventful one for the Province, the Lieutenant-Governor would express his cordial acknowledgments to the Officers of the Commission and of all Departments serving under him for the loyal and devoted manner in which they have worked, and for the energy and industry which have enabled them most efficiently to perform their onerous duties.

PART I.

PHYSICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1. AREA.—The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies include all British India north of Sind and Rájputána lying between the River Jamna on the east and the Sulemán Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is the territory of feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 102,001 square miles; of which 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 412 miles.

Further particulars will be found in Appendix I. A. 1.

2. TOPOGRAPHY.—The mountains and elevated tracts within and bordering the Punjab consist of (1) the Western Himalaya, including the secondary formations of Spiti and the Kuenluen range; (2) the Siwáliks and other subordinate groups, running parallel to the Himalayas; (3) the Salt Range, and the geologically-related hills of Kálabágh, Shekh Budín, and Balút; (4) the Sulemán range, and the hills of Safed Koh in Pesháwar; and (5) the low ranges of hills in the Dehli and Gurgáon Districts.

3. The great mountain barrier to the north of our Indian Empire known as the Himalaya, or Himáleh, consists not of one but of a vast series of ranges; those towards Tibet and Central Asia form the Kuenluen chain; those towards India between the Indus and the Bráhmaputra rivers form the Himalayan range, the western portion of which is immediately connected with the Punjab.

Starting from the great peaks above the Mansarowára lake is a range containing the Kárakoram mountains, running north-east, and forming the northern boundary of the provinces of Balti, Nubra, Pangong, and Narikhorsum. Another range below this forms the boundary of the Provinces of Guge, Ladák and Dras. Below this runs the Indus, and then, enclosing the valley of that river, is another chain which forms the boundary of the provinces of Dras, Zanskár, and Parang; below these is the central range of the real or Indian Himalaya. Between these several ranges there is a vast system of subordinate chains varying in height.

The main range of the Western Himalaya, commencing about Mansarowára and running north-east, terminates at the great peak of Nanga Parbat, 26,000 feet high; here the range rapidly sinks towards the Indus; at this point also the two ranges which enclose the Kaghán valley, traversed down the centre by the Nainsukh river, strike off in a south-easterly direction, and separate the Himalaya from the Hindu Kush and Safed Koh, beyond and below it.

The central range of the Western Himalaya runs nearly parallel to the Indus, and at some distance south of it. The provinces which it bounds are Kanáwar, Spiti, Lahoul, Kishtwár, Kashmír, and near the Indus the tract of hill country represented by Hazára and Murree. A remarkable pendant to this central range is the vast chain of mountains enclosing the valley of Kashmír; the ranges enclosing this amphitheatre, which form, as it were, a loop depending from the main line, separate Kashmír from Kishtwár on the east, and from Hazára on the west. The eastern portion of the central range has another range parallel to it on the south, enclosing the Chandra-Bhága, or Chenáb, and forming the valley of that river between Kishtwár and the Tari pass. The remaining subordinate ranges are more easily considered with reference to the rivers which run among them. First, there is the Cis-Satlej Himalaya, which runs down towards the plains separating the Ganges basin from the valley of the Satlej; Simla is situated in this chain. Next comes a series of hills bounding the valley of the Satlej and separating it from the valley of the Biás, including the Suket and Mandi territory. Beyond this comes the Dhauladhár range in Chamba, in which are Dharmsála and other well-known places, separating the valley of the Biás from Chamba and the valley of the Rávi; and then a system rather than a definite chain of hills, separating the Rávi from the Chenáb. Beyond the Chenáb and to the south of the great Kashmír valley is a varied series of hills running off from the Panjál mountains and forming the elevated country between the Chenáb and Jhelam, including Rájauri. Beyond the Jhelam is a southward continuation of that long mountain series which forms the Himalayan wall of the Kaghán valley; on this is situated the hill station of Murree. This range may be taken as almost the limit of the Himalaya. Beyond it extends the hilly country of Hazára up to the Indus.

The hills beyond the Indus form a series almost like a continuation of the Himalaya; they include the Provinces of Gilghit, Kuner, and the hilly countries north of Peshάwar; below is the Safed Koh, from which numerous spurs descend, connecting the Sulemán range and hills of Bilochistán.

4. Of the lower formations, the principal is the Siwálik range, which extends in a north-westerly direction from the right bank of the Ganges, and runs parallel to the Himalaya, forming the boundary of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jamna, and, continuing beyond the latter river, skirts the Ambálah and Ludiánah Districts, and comes to its termination in the Hushiárpúr District. The breadth of this range is, at its widest part, about 10 miles when it approaches the Satlej river; and towards its termination beyond that river the range assumes the form of little more than sand-hills.

5. The Salt Range, so called on account of its productiveness of rock salt, is of inconsiderable elevation, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet, and is remarkably barren and scanty in its vegetation. It runs across the Sind Ságar Doab, between the Jhelam and the Indus, from east to west; it starts with three spurs or prongs,—one on the left, and two on the right bank of the Jhelam, which, uniting near Rasúl, continue in one range up to Kálabágh on the Indus. From thence onwards there is a continuation of the range to the north in the hill series of the Bannú and Kohát Districts; and to the south the range is continued under the name of the Chichali hills, which run nearly parallel, in a southerly direction, to the west bank of the Indus, joining the Káfar Kot and Shekh Budín hills, and terminating in a junction with the offshoots of the Sulemán Range.

6. The Sulemán Range, which is named after its principal peak, *Takht-i-Sulemán*, or Solomon's throne, 11,000 feet high, forms the western boundary of the Province for between 300 and 400 miles, and is said to be very productive of vegetation and trees. Owing, however, to the wild and lawless habits of the tribes inhabiting the range, our knowledge of it is limited.

7. The hills at the lower extremity of the Province appear to be spurs or offshoots of the end of the Aravali range; the principal are the Dehli hills in the south-west of the district of that name, and the Shekhawati hills in Gurgáon.

8. A remarkable feature in the topography of the Province is the number of large rivers which, after pursuing their course for hundreds of miles in the valleys and glens of the great mountain ranges to the north, debouch on to the plain country, dividing it into several *doabs*, and flow on in a direction generally southerly to the ocean. These rivers usually overflow their banks, sometimes to the extent of miles round, during the seasons of heavy rain, and contract in the dry seasons till the slender stream is spanned by a bridge of a few boats, leaving dry beds of sand or mud on either side, which are then brought under cultivation. Such being the character of the Punjab rivers, changes in their course of greater or less extent are not unfrequent.

9. The principal river is the Indus, which issues from the extreme west of the Himalayan range, dividing the Pesháwar valley from Hazára; it then preserves a southerly course parallel to the Sulemán Range, and, collecting the entire drainage of the Punjab proper at Mithankot, flows on through Sind into the Arabian Sea.

10. On the other side of the Province, and forming its eastern boundary, is the Jamna river, which, at the point it leaves the Siwáliks, separates the Ambálah and Saháranpúr Districts, and, after passing the large cities of Dehli and Agra, joins the Ganges at Allahabád.

11. Between the Indus and the Jamna run the five rivers from which the Punjab ("five waters") takes its name; these are (commencing with the more southerly) the Satlej, the Biás, the Rávi, the Chenáb, and the Jhelam.

The Satlej leaves the lower hills near Rúpar, in the Ambálah District, and has a westerly course until it receives the waters of the Biás above

Fírozpúr; it then turns to the south-west, separating Baháwalpúr from British territory, and, after receiving the combined waters of the Rávi, Chenáb and Jhelam, joins the Indus at Mithankot.

The Biás, though large in volume, has a comparatively short course in the plains; it leaves the lower hills near Haripúr, and, separating the Bári and Jálandhar Doabs, unites with the Satlej at Haríki above Fírozpúr.

The Rávi issues from the hilly country of Chamba, and, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, passes the city of Lahore, and ultimately joins the Chenáb about 50 miles above Multán.

The Chenáb enters the Siálkot District from Jamú territory, passes the towns of Wazírábád and Rámnagar, and receives the waters of the Jhelam river at Trimu Ghát below Jhang; thence its course is southerly, past Multán, about midway between which city and Trimu Ghát it receives the waters of the Rávi, and ultimately falls into the Satlej about 60 miles above Mithankot.

The Jhelam enters British territory near the town of the same name, having previously passed through the Kashmír valley; its course is first south-westerly, past the towns of Pind Dádan Khán and Khusháb; it then turns to the south, and flows into the Chenáb at Trimu Ghát.

12. Amongst the minor rivers of the Province may be mentioned the Cábul and Swát rivers in the Pesháwar valley, the Kuram in Upper Deraját, the Márkanda and Ghagar in the Ambálah District, and the Sohán near Ráwalpindi.

13. The plains of the Punjab may be described as vast expanses of alluvial clay and loam, whose elementary constituents must once have been the same as now form the rocks of the huge ranges of mountains to the north. The principal constituent that produces a variety in the nature of soils, and one which is very important in the Punjab, is sand; in fact, the main distinction of soils, apart from that of their containing or being free from the efflorescent salt locally known as *reh*, is that the soil is sandy, as in many portions of districts it is, or that it is rich loam and clay. The sand is either washed down by rivers which flood their banks, or else the streams change their course, leaving beds of sand behind; in some cases sand is blown by winds from adjacent sandy or desert regions, or from these deserted river-courses to districts where otherwise it would not be found.

The alluvial plains thus constituted are intersected by the great rivers of the province already described, thus forming the natural divisions of the country. The long and narrow strip between the Sulemán Range and the Indus is known as the Deraját; the country lying between the Indus and the Jhelam rivers is the Sind Ságar Doab; that between the Jhelam and Chenáb, the Jach or Chaj Doab; that between the Chenáb and Rávi, the Rechna Doab; that between the Rávi and Biás, the Bári Doab; and that between the Biás and Satlej, the Jálandhar Doab; the country between the Satlej and the Jamna is not properly part of the Punjab; it includes, in the upper part, the Cis-Satlej States, and in the lower, the Dehli territory. Of all these tracts the Jálandhar Doab, though the smallest, is the most fertile. These *doábs*

have some features in common; in the sub-montane portions vegetation is most luxuriant; lower down the rivers exercise great influence over the soil,—in the immediate vicinity of the stream are tracts enriched by its alluvial soil, and fertilized by its inundations; beyond its immediate vicinity are lands of varying quality; while, as the high central tract is approached, we meet either with *bár* (*i. e.*, uncultivated land covered with brushwood and trees of stunted growth, mostly used as fuel preserves, or for grazing cattle), as in the Bári, Rechna and Jach Doabs, or with *thal* (*i. e.*, an undulating desert of sand), as in the Sind Ságar Doab. Towards the lower extremities, as the rivers approach each other, the country becomes nearly level, and is entirely alluvial; in these portions, owing to the extremely scanty rain-fall, cultivation is maintained by means of numerous small canals, or irrigation cuts, which intersect the country in every direction.

14. The hill sides and valleys in the interior of the Himalaya are frequently clothed with magnificent forests, though often in situations which render them valueless as sources of timber supply. Forests also occur of smaller extent clothing the sides and bases of the Sub-Himalayan hills which front the plains; but in the alluvial lower tracts there is a general scarcity of large trees, and hardly anything deserving to be called a forest exists. But the jungle growth of the *bár* is preserved as a source of fuel supply.

15. CLIMATE.—During the year 1871 registers of rain-fall were maintained at the head-quarters and sub-collectorates of each district; and observations of barometric pressure, temperature, hygrometry, direction of wind, &c., were recorded at the stations of Lahore, Multán, Derah Ismáil Khán, Ráwalpindi, Murree, Siálkot, Dalhousie, Gurdáspúr, Dharmsála, Ludiánah, and Amritsar.

16. *Rain-fall.*—The distribution of rain throughout the Punjab will be seen from the following table, which shows the amount of rain-fall during the year at twelve stations situated in different parts of the Province:—

STATION.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total in 1871.	Total in 1870.	Total in 1869.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dehli ...	5·2	25·3	1·7	32·2	24·2	23·6
Hissár ...	1·4	6·9	1·1	9·4	20·0	13·1
Ambálah ...	5·5	32·5	0·5	38·5	35·3	28·3
Simla ...	7·2	66·7	*Nil.*	73·9	68·2	58 0
Jálandhar ...	5·6	14·1	1·1	20·8	22·2	32·2
Gurdáspúr ...	3·5	25·3	0·7	29·5	30·8	35·8
Lahore ...	2·8	5·0	0·9	8·7	9·2	19·9
Gujrát ...	3·2	22·3	0·4	25·9	21·1	30·7
Ráwalpindi ...	6·2	20·8	1·5	28·5	30·0	27·7
Peshávar ...	6·9	3·8	0·6	11·3	8·5	15·3
Derah Ismáil Khán ...	2·2	2·3	0·1	4·6	8·4	10·5
Multán ...	0·3	1·2	0·4	1·9	2·0	13·4

It is thus seen that the fall in the rainy season was abundant in the south-eastern districts, but generally deficient throughout the remainder of the province.

17. *Temperature.*—The mean temperature in the shade, at four different stations in the Punjab, for each month of the past year, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

Month.	Station.							
	Lahore.		Ráwalpindi.		Derah Ismail Khán.		Siálkot.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
January ...	54·4	54·5	51·2	50·7	54·9	55·4	53·0	52·6
February ...	62·9	63·5	59·6	58·9	63·0	62·9	61·7	62·9
March ...	...	70·2	65·5	66·6	70·8	71·2	69·5	67·4
April ...	74·2	81·0	76·6	78·4	80·0	81·3	80·0	78·0
May ...	87·7	92·5	86·5	88·9	91·4	89·9	87·6	91·1
June ...	90·3	94·3	92·1	92·6	95·2	94·4	87·3	92·4
July ...	87·9	96·1	89·5	91·1	93·0	96·5	84·7	89·8
August ...	91·8	89·7	89·8	85·5	93·3	91·6	87·2	83·9
September ...	88·8	83·3	85·9	82·8	89·7	88·4	85·9	82·8
October ...	79·7	80·5	77·8	76·2	77·4	79·4	79·0	78·7
November ...	65·4	62·6	64·1	60·2	64·2	61·8	63·9	62·2
December ...	55·1	55·6	54·5	53·0	55·0	56·1	53·4	52·6

The monthly increase of temperature is greatest in April and May, and the monthly decrease is greatest in November. January is generally the coldest month throughout the Province, and June the hottest. April, May, and June are usually the driest months of the year in the Punjab.

The maximum temperature in the sun attained at Lahore on any day during 1871 was 170 degrees, on the 6th August; the maximum in the shade, 115 degrees, on the 21st May and 19th June; and the minimum temperature in the shade, 29 degrees, on the 25th January. The mean daily range of the thermometer varied from 40·4 degrees in November to 19·6 degrees in July. At the hill station of Murree the maximum temperature attained in the sun's rays was 118 degrees on the 20th June, the maximum in the shade was 97 degrees on the 26th and 27th May and the 22nd June, and the minimum was 23·5 degrees on the 13th January. The mean daily range of the thermometer was highest in May, being 25·3 degrees, and lowest in February, being 14·6 degrees.

B.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

18. THE territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab comprise—

(1). The Punjab west of the river Biás, annexed in March 1849, on the close of the Second Sikh War.

(2). The Jálandhar Doab and the hill district of Kángra, which were ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Lahore concluded in March 1846, after the termination of the First Sikh War.

(3). The country east of the river Satlej, formerly designated the Cis-Satlej States, and including (*a*) the possessions of Máharája Dalíp Singh of Lahore, on the left bank of the Satlej, which were annexed to the British territories in December 1845; (*b*) such of the States taken under the protection of the British Government in 1808-9 as subsequently lapsed on the death of Chiefs without heirs, or were confiscated and brought under British administration in January 1847, in consequence of the misconduct of their Chiefs in the First Sikh War; (*c*) the hill district of Simla, a portion of which was acquired after the Gurkha War of 1814-16, and the remainder subsequently obtained by lapse, purchase, or exchange for other territory.

(4). The Dehli territory west of the river Jamna, which was transferred from the Government of the North-Western Provinces to that of the Punjab in February 1858, and separated into the two Divisions of Dehli and Hissár.

19. On the annexation of the Punjab in March 1849, a Board of Administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the Commissioners of the Trans-Satlej and Cis-Satlej States were also made subordinate. The Board was abolished in February 1853, and its powers and functions were vested in a Chief Commissioner, subordinate to whom a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Dehli territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its Dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from the 1st January 1859, Sir John Lawrence, who had hitherto been the Chief Commissioner, being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

20. The Province has since been divided for administrative purposes into ten divisions, each under the control of a Commissioner, with an average area of 10,200 square miles; these ten divisions comprise thirty-two districts, each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, with an average area of 3,188 square miles; these are again sub-divided into 132 *tahsíls*, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions of districts, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 Magistrates of all grades, most of whom exercise civil and revenue in

addition to their criminal powers, and 20,122 Police, to a population of upwards of 17½ millions. The Punjab contains 34,462 villages, at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest Law Court. The principal towns of the Province are—

	Population.
Dehli	154,417
Amritsar	135,813
Lahore	98,924
Peshâwar	58,555
Multân...	56,826

The revenue derived from the land tax in 1871-72 was Rs. 1,99,96,219, and the gross revenue was Rs. 3,59,42,432.

C.—Population.

21. THE statistics of population are based on the returns of the last census of the Punjab, taken in January 1868. The total population of the province was returned as being 17,596,752 souls, giving an average of 173 per square mile. The districts of Ambálah, Siálkot, Hushiárpúr, Gurdáspúr and Amritsar contain the largest population,—that of Ambálah and Siálkot being each a little over a million. Omitting Simla, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the most thickly populated districts are—

Jálandhar	... ...	586 per square mile.
Amritsar	... ...	535 " "
Siálkot	... ...	514 " "
Gurdáspúr	... ...	497 " "
Dehli	... ...	490 " "
Hushiárpúr	... ...	450 " "
Ludiánah	... ...	429 " "

Of the total population, 9,581,292 were males, and 8,015,460 females; 10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 youths and young women, and 6,248,442 children under 12 years of age; 17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 Eurasians, 2,513 Native Christians, 1,141,848 Sikhs, 6,094,759 Hindús, 9,331,367 Muhammadans, and 1,006,810 of other classes;—9,430,868 were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 non-agriculturists.

D.—Fiscal.

22. SURVEYS.—The prescribed statistics, except as regards Trigonometrical Surveys, as to which the data are not available, will be found in Appendix I. D. 1.

Four Revenue Survey Parties were employed in the Punjab during the field season of 1871-72, *viz.*, one in the Derajât, two in Baháwalpúr, and one in the Dehli Division.

23. *Deraját Survey.*—The Revenue Survey of the Derah Ghází Khán District was commenced in the winter of 1870-71; in 1871-72 1,662 square miles of interior, and 2,200 square miles of boundary survey were completed, including the town and cantonment of Derah Ghází Khán on a large scale. The average cost per square mile of completed interior was Rs. 39-11-1. No levelling operations were carried on, as the portion of the district that came under detailed survey had already an elaborate net-work of levels taken by the Irrigation Department.

24. *Baháwalpúr Survey.*—There are two Survey Parties employed in the Baháwalpúr State; the 1st Division, under Mr. E. Johnson, was during the past year employed in the western portion of the State, including the Tahsíls of Baháwalpúr, Ahmadpúr, Uch, Allahabád and Shidáni, and completed 2,063 square miles of country, including 1,170 square miles of desert (surveyed upon the half scale), at an average cost of Rs. 20-6-0 per mile; the 2nd Division, under Captain Andrew, was employed in Tahsíl Khairpúr and the eastern portions of Tahsíl Baháwalpúr, and completed 1,144 square miles of interior survey, including 411 square miles of desert on the half scale, and the city and cantonment of Multán (24 square miles) on a very large scale,—the average cost being Rs. 29-6-9 per square mile. Levelling parties were employed in Tahsíls Khairpúr, Baháwalpúr, Uch, Allahabád and Shidáni, and at the request of the Superintendent of Irrigation, circuits of levels were run along the Satlej and Chenáb rivers on one side and the desert on the other, connected by lines of levels running along canals. In all 724 miles of levels were taken, at an average cost of Rs. 2-11-6 per mile.

25. *Dehli and Hissár Survey.*—This survey was employed during the year in the Kárnal District, and completed 1,712 square miles of interior survey, at an average cost of Rs. 32-1-10 per square mile.

26. SETTLEMENTS.—Settlement operations were in progress throughout the year 1871-72 in the Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Derah Ghází Khán, Montgomery, the Muktsar and Mamdot tracts of the Fírozpúr District, and the Unah and Sháhpúr-Kandi tracts of the Hoshiárpúr and Gurdáspúr Districts. Of these, the settlements in the first three named frontier districts are first regular settlements, while the remainder are revised regular settlements. Towards the close of the year a revision of settlement was commenced in the districts of the Dehli Division, and a first regular settlement in the frontier Districts of Bannú and Derah Ismail Khán. Further, since the close of the year

under report, the Government of India has sanctioned the extension of settlement operations to the Districts of Muzaffargarh, Multán, and Rohtak. In Muzaffargarh the settlement will be a first regular settlement, and in Multán and Rohtak a revised regular settlement.

The revised settlements of the Amritsar, Gurdáspúr, Siálkot, Lahore, Gujránwala, and Gujrát Districts, which were completed between 1865 and 1869, have been in each case confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for a term of ten years.

The settlement of the Kohát District expired in 1866, and is being carried on from year to year, and that of the Jhang District expired in the year under report. The dates on which the settlements of the remaining districts of the Province will expire are shown in the following table:—

Year in which Settlement expires.	DISTRICT.	Term of Years for which the Settlement was made.
1874.	Jehlam	10 years.
,,	Ráwalpindi	10 years.
1876.	Greater part of Sirsa	Under 30 years.
1880.	Ambálah	Under 30 years.
1881.	Jálandhar	30 years.
,,	Sháhpúr	Under 30 years.
1882.	Ludiánah	30 years.
,,	Simla	Under 30 years.
,,	Hushiárpúr	30 years.
,,	Kángra	30 years.
1883.	Hissár	Under 30 years.
1884.	Fírozpúr	30 years.
1888.	Small part of Sirsa	30 years.

27. The following table shows the amount of original judicial work, including ordinary suits for rights in land and rent suits, disposed of in the Settlement Courts during the year:—

SETTLEMENT.	Ordinary Suits for rights in Land.	Rent Suits and Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.	TOTAL.
Hazára ...	6,546	535	7,081
Pesháwar ...	1,123	451	1,574
Derah Ghází Khán ...	1,832	44	1,876
Montgomery (including Muktsar and Mamdot) ...	604	184	788
Unah *cum* Sháhpúr-Kandi ...	515	157	672
Total ...	10,620	1,371	11,991

In addition to the above, the undermentioned number of miscellaneous revenue cases was disposed of, connected with investigations of revenue assignments,—pensions which arise out of revenue proceedings,—Zaildárs, Lambardárs, Patwáris, and Kanúngos,—proceedings to provide for the cultivation of waste lands,—the demarcation of forest lands,—irrigation rights,—mutation of names,—the assessment of resumed máfis, &c. :—

Hazára	2,385
Pesháwar	41,791
Derah Ghází Khán	16,835
Montgomery with Muktsar and Mamdot ...	36,571
Unah *cum* Sháhpúr-Kandi	2,380
Gurgáon	7
Karnál	12
Total ...	99,981

28. The number of judicial appeals from the courts of first instance disposed of during the year was 865. The percentage of reversals or modifications of the orders of the original courts, including orders for re-trial, was as follows in the several settlements :—

Hazára	28 per cent.
Pesháwar	41 ,,
Derah Ghází Khán	43 ,,
Montgomery	34 ,,
Unah	26 ,,

29. The progress made during the year in the various settlements was as follows.

30. *Hazára.*—The work of attestation had been completed in this settlement, the records of 394 villages having been attested. The Settlement Officer has submitted his report on the new assessments, and his proposals have been generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The result is an increase to the revenue of Rs. 81,143, or 36 per cent. over the former assessment. The expenditure on this settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 61,107. The total cost of this settlement, since the commencement of operations in May 1868, has amounted to Rs. 2,15,832.

31. *Pesháwar.*—This settlement was commenced in April 1869. The total cost hitherto has been Rs. 1,94,570, the expenditure during the year under review having amounted to Rs. 82,043. The field measurements were completed during the year, and the work of attestation was concluded in 129 villages, and the administration papers made out in 283 villages. Five Tahsíls have been assessed, from which an increase of revenue is anticipated, amounting to a lakh of Rupees.

32. *Derah Ghází Khán.*—The field measurements have been completed in this settlement during the year, and the work of attestation has been brought to a close in 35 villages. Some progress was made in the

assessments, but none have as yet been reported by the Settlement Officer. The assessment of canal-irrigated lands is a question of importance in this settlement. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 56,743. The total cost of this settlement since the commencement of operations in April 1869 has amounted to Rs. 1,22,325.

33. *Montgomery (including Muktsar and Mamdot)*.—This settlement, which was commenced in 1868, has progressed to the last stage, and will be completed during the current year. The total cost hitherto has been Rs. 2,11,099, of which Rs. 58,272 were expended during the year under report. The new assessments are under consideration.

34. *Unah cum Sháhpúr-Kandi.*—This settlement has also approached completion, and will be concluded in the current year. The total cost since the commencement of operations in April 1869 has amounted to Rs. 94,663. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 36,008. There has been no revision of assessment in this settlement, the former term of settlement having still some years to run.

35. In the remaining settlements now in progress operations were commenced so late in the year that but little work could be done.

36. The total expenditure from Imperial Revenues during the year under report on all the settlements in progress amounted to Rs. 3,19,009, as compared with Rs. 2,44,172 in the previous year.

37. *Surveyed and Assessed Area.*—The statistics given in Appendix I. D. 2 were collected in 1868-69, it having been determined to revise this statement only once in five years, as the variations from year to year are inconsiderable.

The total assessed area is returned as 65,283,050 acres, of which 20,171,558 acres are cultivated and 45,111,492 are uncultivated. Of the cultivated area, 5,984,891 acres are shown as irrigated and 14,186,667 as unirrigated. Of the uncultivated area, 3,665,618 acres are entered as grazing lands, 14,017,793 as culturable, 27,428,081 as unculturable. The gross amount of assessment is Rs. 2,17,09,288, and the average rates are Rs. 1-1-3 per acre on cultivation, Rs. 0-10-2 on culturable land, and Rs. 0-5-4 on total area.

38. VARIETIES OF LAND TENURE.—Very complete and elaborate statements of the several descriptions of tenure prevailing in the Province (with the exception of those in the districts of Kohát and Hazára, in respect to which reliable information is not at present procurable) have been prepared in the office of the Financial Commissioner; but they are too voluminous for inclusion in this report. The salient points are as follows :—

I.—*Tenures held direct from Government*,—that is, estates the holders whereof are liable (unless specially exempted) to pay land revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord. Omitting Hazára and Kohát, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising 55,312 villages and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area

of 52,904,238 acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Tenure.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.
1. *Zamindári estates*—comprising:—				
(1).—Large Zamindáris (*i. e.*, estates owned by one or more individuals), paying more than Rs. 50,000 per annum revenue, ...	0	0	0	0
(2).—Medium Zamindáris, paying more than Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000, per annum,	4	37	44	294,408
(3).—Small Zamindáris (other than those of cultivating communities), paying Rs. 5,000 per annum or less, ...	851	1,286	3,617	2,572,970
(4).—Village Zamindáris—estates held by proprietary cultivating communities, sharing expenses and profits and paying revenue in common, ...	1,522	3,426	37,781	3,536,393
2. *Estates* held by proprietary cultivating communities, providing expenses of cultivation and paying revenue in whole or in part, *separately* or *by sections*, with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community; including—				
(1).—*Pattidári estates*—where the property is territorially divided into main divisions or into subdivisions, or into both, and further into fractional shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or customary right, ...	4,237	9,372	472,720	10,125,869
(2).—*Bhayachára estates*—where the property is divided into greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each shareholder,—possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or customary right, ...	7,332	12,652	1,075,461	21,456,442
(3).—*Mixed Pattidári and Bhayachára*,	3,843	5,290	397,675	8,808,987

NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.
3. *Táluqdári estates*—estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allowance, paying the balance to Government, ...	115	435	5,760	5,011,202
4. *Revenue-free tenures*—comprising (1) *jágírs*, or assignments of Government land revenue in favor of individuals or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a term of years, or in perpetuity; and (2) *máfís* or plots of land belonging to individuals or institutions, which are exempt from payment of revenue for life, years, or in perpetuity, ...	39,826	20,573	139,063	5,011,202
5. *Estates of grantees* of the British Government:—				
(1).—Holding on lease, ...	60	1,961	6,399	625,614
(2).—Holding in freehold, ...	140	234	1,082	101,225
6. *Estates of land-holders* who have redeemed the revenue, ...	32	22	80	18,846
7. *Purchasers of waste land*, ...	21	24	230	23,022
Total ...	57,983	55,312	2,139,912	52,904,238

II. *Tenures not held direct from Government*,—that is, estates the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior landowner, or are mere recipients of rent charges from proprietors.—The total number of these, omitting Kohát and Hazára, is 1,712,492, comprising the following varieties:—

1. Estates of intermediate holders between full proprietors and tenant cultivators—

(1).—*Táluqdárs*—receiving a fixed allowance from proprietors in commutation of proprietary rights, but having no share in the management of the village, ...	13,169
(2).—Holders of farming leases, ...	3,242
2. *Ryots* (tenant cultivators)—	
(1).—With rights of occupancy, ...	378,997
(2).—Holding conditionally, ...	58,685
(3).—With no permanent rights, ...	1,232,467
3. Holders of service grants, ...	33,932

39. Transfers of Land.—The prescribed register is given in Appendix I. D. 3. The transfers for the last two years are as follows:—

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Number.	Average Area in Acres.	Number.	Average Area in Acres.
By voluntary sale or gift, ...	17,714	10	14,373	17
By compulsory sale, ...	137	78	166	94
By inheritance, ...	49,817	24	52,146	16
Total ...	67,668	20	66,685	17

In last report a large increase in the number of transfers in 1870-71 over those of 1869-70 was noted, and this increase was nearly maintained in 1871-72, the decrease in voluntary sales being compensated by the increase in transfers by inheritance.

40. Of the voluntary transfers the largest number with reference to the nature of the holdings was in the following classes:—

	Number.	Average Area in Acres.
Shares in small zamindáris,	8,251	12
Holdings of proprietary cultivators, ...	2,664	16
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character, ...	1,475	16
Shares in villages owned by cultivating communities, ...	1,358	30

41. Of the compulsory sales, 49 were shares in small zamindáris, with an average area of 69 acres; one was a village in the Sirsa District, 4,293 acres in extent, owned by a cultivating community; 3 were shares, averaging 602 acres, in cultivating villages; 94, averaging 62 acres in extent, were holdings of proprietary cultivators; and 19 were intermediate holdings with an average of 18 acres.

42. About two-fifths of the transfers by inheritance were holdings of proprietary cultivators.

43. LAND REVENUE.—The usual statement is given in Appendix I. D. 4.

44. *Assessments.*—The land revenue demand rose from Rs. 1,87,13,900 in 1870-71 to Rs. 1,87,64,491 in 1871-72, making an increase of Rs. 50,591, of which the following is the detail :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of revenue-free estates...	49,389	3,111	+ 46,278
Revision of assessments, ...	12,599	32,277	− 19,678
Alluvion and diluvion, ...	1,03,947	81,152	+ 22,795
Lands released or taken up by Government, ...	608	3,910	− 3,302
Assessment of waste lands, ...	1,297	...	+ 1,297
Progressive assessments, ...	6,895	...	+ 6,895
Other items, ...	338	4,032	− 3,694
Total ...	1,75,073	1,24,482	+ 50,591

The increase of demand due to lapses of revenue-free tenures is larger than has accrued since the year 1866-67, while the amount of revenue thus alienated has been smaller. The principal lapses took place in the Districts of Siálkot, Gurdáspúr, Jálandhar, Hazára, Lahore and Gujránwála.

Considerable revisions of assessment took place during the past year resulting in a loss to Government of Rs. 19,678. The chief causes of this are two-fold,—first, the revision of the assessment of two Tahsíls in the Montgomery District, with a net decrease of the annual demand to the extent of Rs. 8,333; secondly, the abandonment of leases of waste land in the Multán District, involving a reduction in the rent-roll of Rs. 10,890. This somewhat unexpected result is partly owing to the unusual drought which has of late years prevailed in that tract, and partly to the fact that these wastes were originally assessed at progressive rates, too high to be profitable to the lessees when the full assessment was reached. The demand for leases of these wastes has been decreasing for the last five years, but until 1871-72 there had been no extensive relinquishment of cultivation. The reduction in that year represented in amount the cancellation of the grants made since 1866-67, and loss to Government of the revenue arising from them.

The extraordinary floods of 1871 have caused extensive alterations in the assessments from alluvion and diluvion,—the result of the action of the great rivers having led on the one hand to an increase of Rs. 1,03,947, and on the other to a decrease of Rs. 81,152—or a net increase in assessment of Rs. 22,795 per annum. The districts principally affected were—

	Increase by Alluvion.	Decrease by Diluvion.
Muzaffargarh, ...	Rs. 29,558	Rs. 20,903
Sháhpúr, ...	" 12,323	" 8,931
Jálandhar, ...	" 7,305	" 2,055

The alterations in Muzaffargarh are, however, explained to be really due to the river action in that district, not of 1871-72 only, but of the past two years. This arose from an accidental delay in submitting the report of 1870-71.

The remaining heads of increase and decrease do not seem to all for particular remark.

45. *Collections.*—The gross amount collected during the past year was as follows:—

Regular land revenue,	... Rs.	1,85,93,692
Tributes,	... "	2,86,299
Miscellaneous,	... "	11,16,228
	Total Rs.	1,99,96,219

or nearly two millions sterling.

Of the regular land revenue collections, Rs. 1,85,52,434, or 99 per cent. of the demand were realizations belonging to the year 1871-72, and Rs. 41,258 were realizations pertaining to previous years.

46. The next head is Tribute. There are 20 Chiefs who pay annually in the aggregate Rs. 2,80,465; the whole of this was realized in 1871-72, as well as a balance of Rs. 5,834 remaining from the previous year.

47. The third head is Miscellaneous. The following is the detail for the past two years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue, *viz.*, from lands summarily assessed, and not brought on the revenue roll, ...	2,77,324	2,20,322	− 57,002
Water-advantage revenue, ...	1,14,589	1,83,130	+ 68,541
Grazing dues, ...	4,08,237	4,47,941	+ 39,704
Sale proceeds of fuel, ...	81,660	50,070	− 31,590
Proprietary dues, ...	10,867	3,733	− 7,134
Leases of gardens and groves, ...	14,886	15,954	+ 1,068
Tax on manufacture of barilla, ...	38,780	37,093	− 1,687
" " saltpetre, ...	3,795	5,569	+ 1,774
" " alum, ...	5,252	3,000	− 2,252
" on fisheries, ...	7,122	7,840	+ 718
" water-mills, ...	5,874	4,329	− 1,545
Other items, ..	48,051	60,275	+ 12,224
	10,16,437	10,39,256	+ 22,819
Realizations of balances of previous years,	1,40,756	76,972	− 63,784
Total ...	11,57,193	11,16,228	− 40,965

The decrease under the head of fluctuating revenue occurs chiefly in revenue-free holdings and alluvion. As regards water-adavntage revenue it has been explained in previous reports that this demand was not imposed simultaneously with the revised assessments in the Gurdáspúr, Amritsar and Lahore Districts, which enjoy irrigation from the Bári Doáb Canal; some years were allowed to elapse before the assessments of water-advantage revenue were made, and to avoid hardship the demands for preceding years were allowed to be spread over several years.

Grazing dues (locally termed *tirni*) are realized from owners' grazing their cattle on Government wastes in one of two ways,—(1) by enumeration, an amount per head being fixed for each species—in this case the cattle are not restricted to any specific tract in the district, but may graze anywhere on Government waste land; (2) by lease of specified tracts of Government waste to contractors whose demand is limited by a maximum fee in each case. The former system is found to succeed only where a large establishment is available for the enumeration of the cattle and collection of the dues, and where the close personal attention of the authorities is bestowed to prevent lax administration and the peculation of subordinates. The latter system is preferable for districts where the grazing grounds lie in compact blocks, adjoining cultivated tracts, and it has in such districts been generally adopted. The most extensive tracts of waste are in the Shâhpúr, Multán, Jhang, Montgomery and Muzaffargarh Districts. In Jhang the system in force is enumeration; in the other districts named the system of lease prevails. The following table shows the collections of these five districts for the past two years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sháhpúr, ...	39,926	43,688	3,757
Multán, ...	68,591	84,451	15,860
Jhang, ...	78,977	1,12,984	34,007
Montgomery, ...	91,489	1,01,061	9,572
Muzaffargarh, ...	38,973	49,528	10,555

The collections from these districts alone show an increased revenue from grazing dues of Rs. 73,751, while the net increase, as previously shown, is only Rs. 39,704; this is accounted for by the transfer of large tracts of waste in the Lahore and Gujrát Districts to the Forest Department, the more extended operations of which have further diminished the income from the sale proceeds of fuel.

48. *Outstanding balances.*—The outstanding balances at the close of 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 2,84,173, or Rs. 33,231 more than at the close of the previous year.

The following is the detail:—

		Rs.
Regular land revenue of years prior to 1871-72,	...	61,061
Ditto ditto of 1871-72,	...	2,12,057
Water-advantage revenue,	...	1,165
Miscellaneous revenue,	...	9,890
Total	...	2,84,173

Of the land revenue balances—

Rs. 1,49,593 are in train of liquidation,
" 60,472 are doubtful or undetermined,
" 9,501 are irrecoverable,
" 53,552 are nominal.

More than half the amount shown as in train of liquidation is outstanding in the Sirsa District, where three continuous seasons of drought rendered heavy suspensions of the Government demand necessary.

49. Local Cesses.—The passing of Act XX. of 1871, "for the levy of rates on land to be applied to local purposes," has introduced a new feature into the fiscal administration of the Province, and calls for special notice in this place.

50. Under Section 3 of the Act, all land assessed to land revenue and including land whereof the land revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, is held liable for the payment of such rate as the Local Government from time to time directs, not exceeding 6 pies for every rupee of its annual value. "Annual value" is defined to mean double the land revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether such assessment be leviable or not; and where the land revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition, or redemption, would have been leviable.

51. Thus while the whole burden of the rate fell upon the land, provision was made by the Act for its being shared by all those who derived any benefit from the land,—assignments of land revenue being equally liable with revenue-paying lands, and assignees who collect in kind being held liable for the rate in preference to the proprietors. The assessment of land exempt from revenue demand having been determined at time of settlement, the imposition of the cess was a matter of no greater difficulty in the case of revenue assignments than of lands paying the Government demand. Permission was at the same time accorded by Section 4 of the Act to proprietors for realizing a share of the rate from tenants with right of occupancy holding on

favorable terms, the measure of such claim being decided according to the excess of the "annual value" of the holding over the rent paid by the tenant with occupancy right.

52. Section 14 of the Act conferred on the Local Government power in matters relating to the instalments of the cess, the persons to whom appeals from the assessing officers should lie, rules for the guidance of those officers, exemptions, and fresh measurements and assessments. These matters were dealt with in a *Gazette* notification dated 1st September 1871. The time for the realization of the tax was fixed for the current year at the first *kharíf* instalment of land revenue; Deputy Commissioners were constituted Collectors, with appeals to Commissioners of Divisions, the collections being made by Tahsíldárs, through the agency of Lambardárs, to whom was made an allowance of 5 per cent. on the collections as remuneration; a list of assessees was ordered to be posted in each village, separate notices being served on every person assessed at an amount exceeding Rs. 10 per annum. At the same time it was ruled that where a suspension of the current year's land revenue was allowed, the demand on account of the cess should be similarly suspended, and realized on its realization. Finally, where water-advantage revenue was levied, the sum assessed as water-advantage revenue was to be considered land revenue for the purpose of calculating the annual value on which the local rate was to be assessed. Persons paying less than one rupee of land revenue per annum were by a separate order exempted from payment of the local rate.

53. The introduction of the new rate gave rise to the necessity for a close scrutiny of pre-existent cesses. The action taken with regard to this subject has been brought to its issue in the present year, and will not therefore be entered upon at length in this report; but the matter began to attract attention from the first, and during the year an alteration was made which requires notice. It was never contemplated that the collection of the new demand should interfere with cesses authorized by Government and fixed at settlement, even though some of those cesses had an object identical with that of the local rate; but, in accordance with instructions issued in 1869, one of these cesses, the Road Fund, had been enhanced from one to two per cent. in all districts of the Punjab where a revision of settlement had since that time been effected. It had been intended that this enhancement should gradually take effect throughout the province as existing settlements expired; but, as a fact, the enhancement was operative in only a few districts, and it was considered undesirable that this enhancement should be maintained to the prejudice of recently-settled districts, when a general demand for a much larger amount was being made all over the province.

A provision to this effect was originally made in the Bill before it became law, but this provision took the form of a remission of one per cent. in the local rate, and was omitted, as it was thought better that no discrepancy should be allowed in the levy of the new rate, and it was within the power of the Local Government to remit any part or the whole of a previously existing cess where necessary. Accordingly

orders were issued in February 1872 to remit one per cent. of the Road Cess in all districts where it had been enhanced to two per cent.

54. The following is a statement of the demand, collections, and cost of collection :—

Demand, ...	Rs.	13,44,599
Collections, ...	,,	12,93,276
Balances, ...	,,	51,323
Lambardárs' fees, ...	,,	62,766
Net collections, ...	,,	12,30,510

The gross return from the new rate was originally estimated at Rs. 13,25,570. Of this amount the estimated reduction on account of the two per cent. Road Cess and expenses of collection was reckoned at Rs. 2,25,570, and Rs. 11,00,000 given as the net estimate of the collections. In October 1871, the Financial Commissioner, after enquiry from the several districts, placed his estimate of net collections at Rs. 13,44,398; but, as will be seen above, this estimate was too high, and is almost identical with the gross demand.

55. Of the balances, Rs. 36,358, or nearly three-fourths, occurred in the Peshάwar District. The demand for this district was Rs. 52,477, of which only Rs. 16,119 were collected during the year. Rs. 14,000 were, however, realized during the month of April. The cause of delay was due to the fact that a recommendation was made by the Commissioner to suspend the cess, and until orders disallowing the suspension were received in January 1872, no measures were taken for its collection. The Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner concurred in stating their belief that the cess was severely felt in the district, especially by persons enjoying large properties and assignments of land revenue; and the more so as the harvest had of late suffered from bad seasons, and the expenses of settlement had been great. Much of the clamour raised is probably due to the fact that the district is under settlement, and the people naturally take every opportunity to protest against a new impost. If they had paid the new cess quietly, they would no doubt consider that their acquiescence would be taken as a proof that the land revenue demand is low,—a conclusion which would be against their interests, as a revision of assessment is being effected. Balances in other districts correspond to suspensions of the land revenue. On the whole, the demand has been realized without difficulty and without more complaint than would be reasonable to expect on the introduction of a new impost. The mode adopted for its collection opens no new risk of peculation on the part of subordinate officials, and no complaints of such a nature have been received.

PART II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

A.—Dependent and Feudatory States.

56. THE Dependent and Feudatory States with which the Government of the Punjab has Political relations are 34 in number, *viz.*:—

Kashmír and Jammu.	Máler Kotla.	Kumhársain.
Patiála.	Farídkot.	Bhajji.
Baháwalpúr.	Chamba.	Mailog.
Jínd.	Suket.	Balsan.
Nábha.	Kalsia.	Dhámi.
Kapúrthala.	Pataodi.	Kuthár.
Mandi.	Luháru.	Kunhiár.
Sarmúr (Náhan).	Dujána.	Mangal.
Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Bhagát.	Bíja.
Basáhir.	Bhágal.	Darkuti.
Hindúr (Nálagarh).	Jubbal.	Taroch.
Keonthal.		

A statement showing their estimated population, revenue and military resources will be found in Appendix II. A. 1, and an account of the reigning Chiefs will be found in Appendix II. A. 2. It may be here stated that the total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about five and a quarter millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them to £28,000 per annum.

57. The relations of two of the Dependent and Feudatory States—*viz.*, *Kashmír* and *Baháwalpúr*—with the British Government are regulated by treaties; those of *Patiála, Jínd* and *Nábha* by *sanads* or rescripts of the Governor-General. Kashmír pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. A *nazaránah* or relief is payable to the British Government by the last three Chiefs on succession of collaterals to the Chiefship; and the Chiefs are bound to execute justice and promote the welfare of their subjects; to prevent *sati*, slavery, and female infanticide; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy; to furnish supplies to troops; and to grant, free of expense, land required for railroads and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government guarantees them in full and unreserved possession of their territories. They differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects, and that the Govern-

ment has undertaken not to receive any complaints from their subjects, whether máfidárs, jágírdárs, relatives, dependents, servants, or other classes.

The remaining feudatories have not full power of life and death over their subjects,—all capital sentences passed by them requiring the confirmation of a British Officer; they are, moreover, not exempt from enquiry into complaints made by their subjects or dependents; and all but two or three of the minor States pay tribute in cash to the British Government.

58. Of the Chiefs, those of *Baháwalpúr, Máler Kotla, Pataodi, Luháru* and *Dujána* are Muhammadans; those of *Patiála, Jínd, Nábha, Kapúrthala, Farídkot* and *Kalsia* are Sikhs; the rest are Hindús.

Of the Muhammadan Chiefs, the Chief of *Baháwalpúr* is of the *Daúdputra* tribe, descendant of Baháwal Khán, who acquired independence at the dismemberment of the Duráni Empire, after the death of Sháh Shúja. The Chief of *Máler Kotla* is the head of an Afghán brotherhood, originally natives of Cábul; their ancestors held positions of trust in the Sirhind Province under the Mogul Empire, and gradually became independent as the Mogul dynasty sank into decay. The Chiefs of *Pataodi, Luháru* and *Dujána* are descendants of Afghán adventurers, on whom the estates were conferred by the British Government in reward for services under Lord Lake in the beginning of the present century.

The Sikh Chiefs are, with one exception, of the Jat race. The founder of the *Farídkot* family was one Bhullun, who rose to importance in the time of Akbar. *Phúl*, the founder of the houses of *Patiála, Jínd* and *Nábha*, carved out for himself a principality a little more than a century ago. The Chief of *Kapúrthala* is of the Kalál tribe, and his ancestor, Jassa Singh, rose to importance about the middle of the last century.

The Chief of *Kashmír and Jammu* is a Dogra Rájpút, whose father, Guláb Singh, commenced his career as a horseman in Máharája Ranjít Singh's service. The remaining Chiefs are Rájpúts of ancient lineage.

59. The Chiefs of the States of *Baháwalpúr, Máler Kotla, Kalsia, Pataodi* and *Bhagát* are minors. As will be explained further on, Baháwalpúr, Máler Kotla and Pataodi were during the year under the direct management of British Officers, while the affairs of Kalsia and Bhagát were administered by Native Councils of Regency. The management of *Chamba* was vested in a British Officer at the request of the late Chief, Rája Srí Singh,—an arrangement continued by the present Chief, Rája Gopál Singh. In *Mandi*, a British Officer exercised the functions of Councillor to the Chief.

60. It is proposed in this Section to record briefly whatever is noteworthy in the year's administration and history of these States.

61. KASHMIR.—The year under review was an unfortunate one, so far as the harvests in Kashmír were concerned, and the people were reduced to much distress, as indeed they were in the hill districts of British territory.

62. His Highness the Maharaja remained at Jammu during the greater part of the year, and did not visit the Kashmír Valley. In November 1871, he met the late Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Mayo, at Mádhopúr, in the Gurdáspúr District.

63. The Maharaja is very anxious to improve the condition of his country, and is trying many experiments in the introduction of new plants and staples. He proposes to establish a stud in Kashmír for the breeding of horses, and is attempting sericulture on a large scale. The climate of Kashmír appears to be favorable to both the growth of the mulberry and the health of the silk-worm, and there is reason to believe that the Maharaja's experiments will meet with a fair degree of success. He has lately sent to Bengal to endeavour to procure a species of silk-worm which is said to thrive on the leaves of the *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and to produce a coarse silk much used in Kashmír manufactures.

64. From the Chenáb in the low land above Jammu a canal has been taken out which will water a considerable amount of country, the surplus waters returning through the channel of the stream flowing below Jammu into the Chenáb again.

65. The arrangements for the through trade to Yárkand have continued satisfactory. Mr. R. B. Shaw, Joint-Commissioner on the part of the British Government, was compelled by ill-health to return to England in the early part of 1872, and Dr. Aitchison has been appointed to succeed him.

66. The amount of trade during the past year from Yárkand, owing to the extreme severity of the season, was small, and no Yárkand traders appeared at the Pálampúr Fair. One reason for this was the despatch of an embassy to India by Yákúb Beg, the Ruler of Yárkand, it not being considered in accordance with etiquette for merchants to leave before the departure of the envoy. The result was that before the caravans could start all the direct routes were closed by snow, and the only traders who reached Hindústán were compelled to go by the Kashmír route.

67. Arrangements under the Commercial Treaty of 1870 with Kashmír for the exemption from duty of goods intended for the territories of His Highness and for Central Asia were completed, and have received the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is too soon at present to state how they will work. The system is one of drawbacks. Goods registered at certain towns in the Punjab, and reaching the Kashmír border in unbroken bales, receive the equivalent for the duty which they have paid on reaching British India by sea. The Government has reserved the right of maintaining the procedure enjoined by the treaty in case it should eventually appear that any great loss is caused to the revenue by the present system of drawbacks.

68. Mr. F. Drew was the Joint-Commissioner on the part of the Kashmír Government during the year 1871, and worked in complete accord with the British Commissioner. Mr. Johnson has been appointed during the present year during Mr. Drew's absence on furlough.

69. The shawl manufacture of the Kashmír Valley is rapidly recovering from the effects of the Franco-Prussian War. The loss was not so great as might have been anticipated, as the greater portion of the stock was held by French firms who were able to wait till the termination of the war again allowed the trade to expand. The suffering in some of the English shawl-making towns, such as Amritsar, was probably greater than that experienced in Kashmír.

70. THE PHULKIAN STATES.—These three States, Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, have during 1871-72 remained under the direct Political superintendence of the Punjab Government, the Agency having been abolished. The new system has on the whole worked satisfactorily.

71. *Patiála.*—The administration of this State has been excellent. The Maharaja has taken the utmost interest in the progress of his country and the good of his people. The system of criminal procedure in force in British Provinces has been generally introduced. The English revenue system is to a great extent followed.

72. A newspaper has been started at Patiála itself. Education has made considerable progress under the intelligent direction of Rám Chandra, Minister of Education, while the general administration has been ably conducted under the Maharaja's close superintendence by Syad Muhammad Hassan and Kalífa Muhammad Hussain.

73. The three Phulkian States are all interested in the construction of the Sirhind Canal; but the share of Patiála, which will amount in cost to nearly 90 lakhs of rupees, is by far the largest,—that of Jínd and Nábha being from five to seven lakhs. One great branch of this canal will be called the Patiála branch, and will be under the direct management of that State. The work during the year has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible; but, owing to the great difficulties and the depth of excavation near the head works, progress has been slower than was at first calculated. Long discussions have been necessary with reference to the terms of the agreement under which the Patiála Branch Canal is being constructed, and the conditions on which the States of Jínd and Nábha are entitled to share in the work. The last-named question has been some time ago decided, and the few points remaining as to Patiála management are now in course of adjustment, and there is nothing to prevent the work being advanced as fast as possible.

74. A line of telegraph was in February 1872 opened between Patiála and Ambálah, under convention entered into by the Maharaja with the British Government, the whole cost being borne by the Patiála State, which holds the management, subject to the general inspection and control of the Director-General of Telegraphs in British India.

75. In January 1872, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited Patiála, remaining there three days. Immediately after this visit the Maharaja proceeded to Delhi to the Camp of Exercise. While there, the Kuka outbreak occurred; immediately on hearing of which the Maharaja returned to Patiála, to render whatever assistance he might be able to the neighbouring State of Máler Kotla, which had been attacked by the insurgents.

76. The action of the Patiála officials had, however, been so prompt that, before the return of the Maharaja or the arrival of the British force which had been sent from Delhi to put down the disturbance, the whole band of rebels had been arrested, and the outbreak was at an end. The ready energetic action of Patiála in this matter received the warm acknowledgments of the Governments of India and of the Punjab, and such of the Patiála officials as had most distinguished themselves received khillats on the part of the Government.

The neighbouring States of Jínd and Nábha also gave every assistance in their power to the authorities on receiving intimation of the outbreak.

77. *Jínd.*—As in Patiála, the administration of the Jínd State is exceedingly good. The Raja can hardly be said to have any responsible ministers. He performs all important work himself, decides all cases, and dictates all important correspondence. He has, during the past year, been engaged in the rebuilding of his old capital of Sangrúr, and as a branch of the Sirhind Canal will pass very near the town, it is probable that population may be attracted there. At present Sangrúr is some way off the direct route of trade, but it is in contemplation by the Maharaja of Patiála and the Rajas of Jínd and Nábha to construct a metalled road from Patiála through Nábha to Sangrúr, from thence joining the metalled road to Máler Kotla and Ludiánah. This loop line, when constructed (and the difficulties are not great), will be of the utmost advantage to the three States.

78. *Nábha.*—Raja Bhagwán Singh died on the 31st May 1871, of consumption, which had been aggravated and hastened by habits of intemperance which friendly counsel on the part of his kinsmen and the Government had been powerless to check. During the latter part of his life the administration of Nábha fell into the utmost disorder; justice was difficult to be procured; bribery and embezzlement prevailed in almost every department of the State.

79. The Raja left no male issue, and indeed no near male relation at all; and, under the terms of the Sanad of the 5th May 1860, it became necessary to elect a successor. That document provided that in case of failure of male issue to any one of the three Phulkian houses of Patiála, Nábha or Jínd, a successor should be selected from among the members of the Phulkian family, which, with all its allied branches, is very numerous, and that the selection should be made by the two remaining Chiefs and the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Agency having been abolished, and the Punjab Government having itself assumed the power which the Agent formerly held, the Secretary to the Punjab Government was, immediately after the death of the Raja, deputed to Nábha to arrange matters, where he was met by the Maharaja of Patiála and the Raja of Jínd.

The unanimous choice fell upon Sirdár Híra Singh, of Badrukhan, cousin of the Raja of Jínd, and received the sanction of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. The new Raja was installed on 10th August 1871 by the Commissioner of Delhi,—the Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government being present on the part of the Punjab Government.

80. Raja Híra Singh has since his accession shown considerable firmness and ability. The administration is now as orderly as that of Patiála and Jínd.

81. The great case of the Sontí Sikhs, which had been pending for some fifty years between Nábha and some of its zaildárs, has been finally disposed of. The orders of the Government of India have been carried out in their integrity, and it is hoped that no further disputes can arise.

82. When Híra Singh was made Raja, it was necessary to decide in what manner his Badrukhan estate should be disposed of, as he had been a subordinate of the Rája of Jínd. After some discussion the Government resolved to allow the share of the estate held by Híra Singh to be made over to the Rája of Jínd, without conditions as to its disposal, allowing it to be considered as a succession on failure of direct heirs.

83. BAHAWALPUR.—During the whole year under review the superintendence of the Baháwulpúr State was in the hands of Captain L. J. H. Grey, Officiating Political Agent.

84. The Nawáb is now 11 years of age, and is reported to be an intelligent child. He has made good progress in his studies under the instruction of Mr. Clarke, his tutor, who also has charge of a School of Wards for the sons of the principal nobles of the State.

85. The administration of Baháwalpúr during the year has been satisfactory, and Captain Grey has exerted himself with much success to improve every branch of the administration. In this he has been ably seconded by Syad Murád Sháh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and by Captain Beckett, Assistant Political Agent.

86. The revenue of the Baháwalpúr State for the year under review amounted to Rs. 19,27,998, and its expenditure to Rs. 18,82,088.

87. Considerable reduction in the amount of land revenue assessment has been found necessary owing to the high rate at which the demand was originally fixed when sufficient data were not available to ensure an equitable assessment.

88. The work on the inundation canals on which the Baháwalpúr State depends for the greater part of its cultivation, the rain-fall being extremely small, has been pushed on with energy, and a powerful steam dredging machine has been imported from England to clear out the channels.

89. The palace of the Nawáb at Baháwalpúr has been commenced, and the Chief has taken up his residence at that town, instead of, as before, at Ahmadpúr, where he was too much under the influence of the zenána, and where his mother and the relatives of the late Nawáb chiefly reside.

90. KAPURTHALA.—The Political supervision of the Kapúrthala State is under the Commissioner of the Jálandhar Division, although the Raja has an Agent in attendance at the head-quarters of the Punjab Government.

91. Kapúrthala was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in January 1872.

92. The administration of the State, which is conducted in accordance with the procedure and principles in force in British territory, is good, and the public records are kept up with precision and regularity. The Raja takes great interest in the details of the administration, and has under him several officials of ability, though it is to be regretted that two parties, hostile to each other, exist in the darbár, and prevent the amount of progress being made that would otherwise be attainable.

93. Kowar Harnám Singh, the younger brother of the Raja, still remains on bad terms with him, refusing to accept the allowance which, according to the rule in the family of Kapúrthala and in the Cis-Satlej States, is assigned to the younger son, being a percentage on the revenue of the State. The Raja not being willing to relax this rule, Harnám Singh has retired from Kapúrthala, and is now residing at Jálandhar. The Lieutenant-Governor having distinctly refused to interfere to procure him a larger allowance, it is to be hoped that the young man may in time take a more reasonable view of his position.

94. The cases between the Raja and his uncles under the will of the late Raja have now terminated, and the final award on Sirdar Suchet Singh's claim for compensation was given in February 1872.

95. During the Kuka outbreak the Raja volunteered every assistance, but the arrival of British troops at Ludiánah rendered this unnecessary.

96. In November 1871, the Raja went to the fair at Pálampúr, in the Kangra District, to meet His Excellency the late Lord Mayo, and afterwards attended the Viceroy's Darbár at Lahore.

97. MANDI.—During the year Mr. E. Harrison, C.S., was stationed at Mandi as Councillor to the Raja, his duties in many respects resembling those of a Political Agent, although full authority was left to the Raja.

98. The administration of this State has immensely improved during the year, and the Raja has shown every disposition to better the condition of his country and his people.

99. The management of the Salt Mines has been taken over by the British Government owing to the very large export of Mandi salt into British territory, which injured the imperial revenue. The management of these mines has been for many generations in the hands of the Raja's ancestors. There is still every desire to consult the Raja's wishes; and the question whether the management can be restored to the Mandi State without injury to the legitimate interests of the imperial revenue is now under consideration by the Government of India.

100. A settlement of land revenue has been commenced. No measurement of Mandí lands has ever before been undertaken, and it is anticipated that the revenue will be largely increased by the survey and new assessment, as the cultivators in many cases hold large tracts of land for which they pay next to nothing.

101. The removal of Mr. Harrison to a superior appointment has left the appointment of Councillor to the Raja vacant, and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided not to recommend a successor; for the administration of the State is now on so sound a basis, that it has been thought right to allow the Raja the full liberty which naturally belongs to his position.

102. MALER KOTLA.—Nawáb Sikandar Ali Khan of Máler Kotla died on the 16th July 1871, leaving no male issue. The succession to the principality was disputed by the representatives of the two remaining branches of the family, Ghulám Muhammad Khan and Ibrahím Ali Khan. The decision of the case was complicated by considerations of Muhammadan law, the character of the claimants, the custom of succession in the Máler Kotla family (a question of considerable obscurity), and lastly the interpretation of the sanad granted to the Nawáb in 1862. After very careful consideration of all the points involved, the Punjab Government recommended that Ibrahím Ali Khan, a minor of about 15 years of age, and now studying in the School of Wards at Ambálah, should be nominated Nawáb. This decision received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State; and the opportunity of a disputed succession was taken to revise the whole system of administration in Máler Kotla, which had been in force since 1848, in accordance with rules of practice drawn up by the late Colonel Mackeson, C.B. These rules left to each of the representatives of the three branches of the Máler Kotla family semi-independent powers within their respective jagirs, and even within the town of Kotla itself. The consequence has been that this State has given more trouble to the Political Officers and the Government than any other under the superintendence of the Lieutenant-Governor. Perpetual quarrels regarding jurisdiction were the result; every case decided by any one of the Chiefs was appealed up to the Agent, and the confusion and mal-administration were extreme. The system

which has now received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor is a great improvement, and may reasonably be expected to work satisfactorily. This gives full powers to the Nawáb alone; leaves to Ghulám Muhammad Khan, representative of one of the branches, the powers which he had been accustomed to exercise, for his life only; and gives to Ináyat Ali Khán, younger brother of the Nawáb, no powers other than those which his brother may hereafter be disposed to concede to him. On the death of Ghulám Muhammad Khán, the whole of the judicial and police powers will remain in the hands of the Nawáb. Each of the other representatives have revenue powers within their respective jagirs.

103. During the minority of the Nawáb, the State will remain under the management of the Commissioner of the Ambálah Division and a special Assistant subordinate to him, who resides at Kotla itself.

104. This town was, in January 1872, the scene of an attack on the part of a large body of Kukas, who had previously attacked the town of Maloudh, in the Ludiánah District. The Máler Kotla officials made a gallant resistance—the Thanadár being killed defending the treasury—and the insurgents were beaten off.

105. CHAMBA.—Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Reid, Superintendent of Chamba, left for England in the spring of 1871-72, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. MacAndrew.

106. Under the new Rája, Gopal Singh, the administration of this State cannot be considered good. There have, however, been no causes for grave complaint on the part of the Government during the year, and the duties of the Political Agent have been performed to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

107. Suchet Singh, the younger brother of the Rája,—who, on the death of Rája Sri Singh, asserted his claim to succeed, which claim was rejected by the Government of India and the Secretary of State,—has not ceased to intrigue, in the hope that his claim may still be admitted, and has not as yet accepted the very liberal provision which, on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, was sanctioned for him by the Government of India. Until he accepts this provision and engages to abstain from all intrigue against his brother, his residence in the Chamba State is prohibited; but it is hoped that in time he may perceive the uselessness of asserting claims which have been finally negatived by the Indian and Home Governments, and may take the position in the Chamba State to which his near relationship to the Rája and his undoubted ability entitle him.

108. During the past year the leases for the Chamba Forests have been finally concluded, and have received the sanction of the Government of India. These ensure complete Forest Conservancy under the superintendence of the Punjab Forest Department, and the arrangement is one which is profitable to both the British Government and the Chamba State.

109. KALSIA.—This State was, until December 1871, administered by a Council of Regency, the Chief, Sirdár Bishan Singh, being a minor. The Council was then replaced by a Názim, assisted by an "Adálati" and a "Mír Munshi," and generally controlled by the Commissioner of Ambálah. The Chief is now reaching his majority, though, considering his temper and the backward state of his education, it is very doubtful whether the Government will at present be able to confer upon him the powers which naturally belong to the head of the Kalsia State. The Sirdár has married a daughter of the Rája of Jínd.

110. PATAODI.—This small Muhammadan State, the Chief of which is now 16 years of age, and of Afghán descent, remained during the past year under the management of Syad Safdar Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, supervised generally by the Commissioner of Dehli. His financial management of the estate has been exceedingly good, and the results of the year, both in income and expenditure, are satisfactory. He has lately been replaced, partly on financial considerations, by a less highly paid Tahsíldár; and efforts are being made to induce the young Chief to pay more attention to his education, which has been somewhat neglected.

111. SIMLA HILL STATES.—Regarding the other States, which are, with the exception of the Muhammadan service jagírs of Luháru and Dujána, and the Sikh State of Farídkot, all Rájpút, there is little to be said. The late Lord Mayo held a Darbár on the 31st August 1871 for all the Hill Rájas and Ránas, the chief of whom is the Rája of Náhan, a young man of great intelligence, whose State is exceedingly well managed. The other Rájas, Bíláspúr, Basáhir, Nálagarh and Keonthal, are all of much less importance, and no one of them has more than half the revenue of the Náhan Rája, although the territory of the Rája of Basáhir is exceedingly extensive, stretching to the border of Chinese Tartary. All these Hill States are under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, subordinate to the Commissioner of Ambálah. Their population is for the most part so peaceful and orderly that their government presents no difficulties. The people do not require to be ruled, and their Chiefs leave them much to themselves. The only disputes occurring between the several States concern their respective boundaries. Many of these cases have been disposed of during the year, though none of them were of any direct Political importance.

B.—Independent States and Frontier Tribes.

112. AFGHANISTAN.—When the year 1871-72 closed, Sirdár Yákúb Khán, with a few hundred horse, was wandering about the Sístán border committing raids and intriguing equally with the Persian authorities and the officials of his father the Amír. Early in April, having collected a considerable force, and having gained over many adherents within Herát, he approached that city, which was held, on behalf of the Amír, by Fateh Muhammad Khan, the Governor. The Sirdár made an attack on the town, but was repulsed, and the entrenchments which he had thrown up were destroyed by the Governor on the 18th April with considerable loss to both sides. The town of Herát is a strong one; supplies were abundant; and there were certainly more efficient troops in the garrison than Yákúb Khán had without for the operations of the siege.

113. The Commander-in-Chief of the Afghán Army, Faramoz Khán, together with Sirdár Muhammad Aslam Khán, brother of the Amír, were at this time with a large force in the neighbourhood at Farrah, a town some 200 miles to the south of Herát on the Kandahár road. Had they advanced with their army, consisting of eight Infantry and seven Cavalry Regiments and several batteries of Artillery, Yákúb Khán would have been compelled at once to raise the siege and retire towards the Persian frontier.

But this was not to be. Reports day after day reached Cábul to the effect that the ill-feeling between the Commander-in-Chief and Sirdár Muhammad Aslam Khán was great and continually increasing; personal and professional jealousy was stated as the cause; and the fall of Herát, which occurred on the 6th May, completed their estrangement.

114. The town was taken in the only way possible under the circumstances,—by treachery. The troops of Yákúb Khán attacked the fort between the Kattichak and Malik Awarak Gates, where it was undefended owing to the criminal negligence of the sentinels, and passed the ditch and scaled the ramparts before they met any opposition. The Governor, Fateh Muhammad Khán, who appears to have been a loyal and devoted servant of the Amír, arrived on the spot too late. With his immediate following he made a desperate but fruitless resistance, and was himself mortally wounded,—his son being also wounded, and several of his personal attendants killed.

By noon the whole fort and city were in possession of Yákúb Khán. The Governor died the same evening, and his son some ten days later; while Rustam Khán, one of the Military Chiefs in Herát, and who had been wounded in the assault, was put to death by the orders of the Sirdár.

115. All the Chiefs residing in the neighbourhood of Herát at once came to render homage to the victorious Sirdár, who, having strengthened his position by so complete a victory, wrote at once to his father

at Cábul begging forgiveness for his rebellion, and asking that Herát might be made over to him to administer.

116. The news of the fall of Herát was received by the Amír at Cábul with the utmost anger and grief. He had lost one of his best officers, the Governor of the town, the officials in whom he had trusted had betrayed him, and his troops had gone over to his rebellious son. He at once formed the resolution of starting in ten days for Herát, at the head of a strong force by the difficult and mountainous road of the Hazárajját.

Week after week however passed, and the Amír gave no orders for the march: while Sírdár Muhammad Aslam Khán wrote anxiously to him urging him not to leave Cábul, as it was far more important that the loyalty of that city should be ensured by the Amír's presence, than that the city of Herát should be at once recovered.

117. The Afghán army had in the meantime remained inactive. It moved from Farrah to Sabzwár nearer to Herát, and both the leaders entered into communications with Yákúb Khán. One attack on the town was made by the Commander-in-Chief, anxious to gain the glory of re-taking it without the assistance of his enemy and rival, Sirdár Aslam Khán; but he was repulsed with loss, and the ill-feeling between the Chiefs was still more embittered.

118. Yákúb Khán in the meantime had sent many penitent messages to his father, and on the 14th June the Amír received an autograph letter from him, in which he declared his intention of coming to Cábul to beg his father's forgiveness in person. Although it was generally believed at the time that this declaration was merely a blind to prevent the Amír from himself leaving Cábul and proceeding to Herát, it was nevertheless genuine; and in the first week of July, Yákúb Khán arrived in Cábul and appeared before his father in darbár with the Korán in his hand, which was intended to guarantee his personal safety.

119. The reason of the action taken by the Sirdár was not apparent at the time. It certainly seemed extraordinary that Yákúb Khán, —having gained possession of the key to Afghánistán on the north-west border, together with the Herát territory, which, although wasted and impoverished by frequent wars and misgovernment, was still rich,—should voluntarily abandon all that he had gained and return to Cábul to place himself in the power of his justly-incensed father. The explanation was found later, and was that Yákúb Khán, who had only gained possession of Herát by the assistance and through the treachery of the Chiefs of that province, found that his position as ruler was a merely nominal one. The whole power and the control of the finances were at once assumed by Ata-ulla Khán, Passand Khán, and other Chiefs. The Sirdár found himself with nothing left for the support of his troops and the expenses of his administration, and in a worse position than he had been before the city fell, with more followers expecting reward and advancement, and with less money with which to satisfy them. Such being the state of affairs, he considered that it would be wise to

attempt a reconciliation with his father, who had good reason to respect his energy and ability, and who would probably wish for peace. If he could obtain the Governorship of Herát under the authority of the Amír, he knew that he would be strong enough to put down all opposition. The attempt was at any rate worth making, as his position was daily becoming more embarrassing, and the hope of extricating himself less.

120. In the middle of June the quarrels between the two rivals at the head of the Afghán Army at Sabzwár were terminated by the assassination of the Commander-in-Chief. This crime was committed by the orders of Sirdár Muhammad Aslam Khán, and by the hands of his trusted personal servant, who shot the Commander-in-Chief with a pistol. The officers of the army did not, however, support the assassin. They took Sirdár Aslam Khán prisoner and sent him from Sabzwár to Cábul in chains by way of Kandahár. His brother, Muhammad Hussain Khán, suspected of being concerned in his brother's intrigues, was also summoned to Cábul, where he, together with Aslam Khán, was placed in rigorous confinement, and the property of both was confiscated. Muhammad Hussain Khán had till this time been the Civil Governor of Cábul, and in his place Muhammad Ibrahím Khán, son of the Amír, was appointed.

121. Sirdár Yákúb Khán in the meantime had been received by his father with great coldness, and it appeared impossible that cordiality could ever be re-established between them. The son, however, professed the utmost contrition for his past faults; he dismissed many of his personal friends and partisans, attended regularly his father's darbárs, and appeared to be trying to create a favorable impression on the Amír, who at length decided that Yákúb Khán should remain with him for the present in Cábul, and that his younger brother Sirdár Muhammad Ayúb Khán should be appointed Governor of Herát.

122. Two of the Amír's most trusted officers, Sháh Mard Khán and Mír Akhor Ahmad Khán, a gallant officer who had held the command of Jalálabad, and who had continued to keep the wild tribes of the Khaibar in better order than any one of his predecessors had done, were sent to Herát to induce the adherents of Yákúb Khán to return to Cábul upon promise of pardon. But these officers found the task assigned them a difficult one. For some time their mission to Herát seemed all but fruitless, and up to the end of August no satisfactory news whatever was received from them. Then Sirdár Yákúb Khán feigned to be or felt seriously ill, and the Amír's heart appeared to soften towards him. He did not, however, cease to intrigue with friendly Chiefs in Cábul and Herát, and the suspicions of the Amír remained unallayed.

123. At length Sháh Mard Khán returned from Herát with several of the most influential Chiefs who had joined in the attack and capture of the city. These included Sháhghási Ata-ulla Khán and Sirdár Sháh Passand Khán, who waited upon the Amír with uncovered heads, bearing the Korán in their hands, and, at the intercession of Abdulla Khán, the Amír's youngest and favourite son, were pardoned.

124. The Amír, having the most influential of the Herát Chiefs in Cábul, considered that he might now with safety appoint Yákúb Khán Governor of Herát. This was accordingly done, Mír Akhor Ahmad Khán being appointed Civil Governor of the District, and General Háfizulla Khán to command the army. No extra allowance was given to Yákúb Khán, who was told by his father that out of the ordinary income of the province he must support both the Civil and Military Administration.

125. In the first week of October, Sirdár Muhammad Aslam Khán and his brother Muhammad Hussain Khán were put to death in the prison at Cábul by their two brothers, Sirdár Muhammad Hussain Khán and Sirdár Kásim Khán, who were desirous of clearing their reputation, and persuading the Amír that they had no connection with the crimes and intrigues of their brethren. At the end of this month Yakúb Khán arrived at Herát, and Sirdár Mír Ahmad Khán a short time afterwards.

126. In reporting his arrival, the Sirdár Yakúb Khán did not mention any intention of sending back his adherents Bahádur Khán and Fakír Ahmad Khán, who were still in Herát; and this omission at once aroused the suspicions of the Amír. Another month elapsed before any further news was received, and Yakúb Khán commenced raising fresh Infantry regiments, although the number to be stationed at Herát had been by the Amír's orders confined to four.

127. He at length reported in December that he had given over the Civil Administration to Mír Akhor Ahmad Khán, and the Military Administration to General Háfizulla Khán; and these officers writing to Cábul to the same effect, the mind of the Amír was for a time re-assured. The Sirdár however had only given over the Civil and Military Commands nominally to his father's officers, and had in reality retained the whole power in his own hands and in those of his partisans. But though full authority at Herát had thus fallen into the hands of Yakúb Khán, he was still most anxious to obtain the removal of the officials trusted by his father, and wrote to Cábul representing that, as his own agents had been removed, and as it was impossible to administer the province without an additional grant of money, he begged to be allowed to proceed to Mecca and resign his appointment.

Sirdár Yákúb Khán was disappointed, if his resignation was offered with the view to obtain the removal of Mír Akhor Ahmad Khán. The Amír showed no disposition to fall in with his wishes, and remove the only officials in whom he could thoroughly trust.

128. So affairs stood at the close of March 1872. Since that time there has been little change in the relations between the Amír and Sirdár Yákúb Khán. The Province of Herát has suffered so much from raids and civil war that it is very doubtful whether the administration can be carried on successfully without help from Cábul.

129. In January 1872, Sirdár Muhammad Sharíf Khán, own brother of the Amír, whom His Highness considered inimical to his interest, was deported to British territory and placed under mild surveillance in the

Dera Dún, where he receives an allowance from the British Government. Other relatives of the Amír, before deported, are still in British territory,—some in Ráwalpindi, others at Lahore and Ambálah.

130. Throughout all Afghánistán, during 1871, the harvests were, owing to the extreme drought, excessively poor, and the price of grain reached an enormous height,—the distress being proportionately great.

131. At the commencement of the year, the tribes in the Khaiba were in open revolt, and almost all traffic through the Pass from Pesháwar was stopped. But in May, representatives of the tribes attempted to make new arrangements with Mír Akhor, then the Governor of that district, for the security of the Pass; but he refused to listen to them until all plundered property was returned.

A large number of the headmen of Khaibar tribes were seized, and sent to Cábul in chains. The Amír sentenced them to imprisonment and hard labor, which was of such a character, that in March 1872 it was reported that five of the sixteen who had been imprisoned had died.

132. Nauroz Khán was appointed by the Amír to be Chief of Lálpúra in the place of the deceased Chief, Sultan Muhammad Khán, who was murdered in December by some of his relations,—his son, Muhammad Sháh Khán, being too young for the responsibilities of the Chiefship.

It was important in the interests of trade that this alternative route should be in the hands of a friendly Chief. Nauroz Khán had formerly shown a hostile disposition towards the British Government, but since his appointment up to the present time he has behaved exceedingly well, and there are no grounds of complaint against him.

133. The expedition to Dour in February 1872 (to be described presently) caused some anxiety to the Amír. This valley is a portion of the Cábul dominions, having been made over in 1856 by the British Government, to whom it had come as part of the possessions of Sháh Shúja relinquished to the Sikh Government, and becoming a British possession on the annexation of the Punjab.

Although the Amír has never sent troops to occupy the valley, yet his authority is admitted by the British Government; and he was at once re-assured on being informed that any interference beyond punishing an insolent border tribe was not intended.

134. Frequent complaints from Turkistán reached Cábul during the year,—most of them directed against Naib Muhammad Alam Khán, the Governor, whose exactions were bitterly complained of by the people, who were, moreover, suffering most severely from the prevalent famine. Complaints of famine were, however, too common during the year in Afghánistán to allow the sufferings of Turkistán to receive any special attention.

135. Sirdár Abdul Rahmán Khán has remained in exile in Bokhára and Yárkand. He did not cease intriguing, but could find few who would assist him. The Governor of Samarkand indeed requested the Ruler

of Bokhára to grant him, as a residence, the town of Kirki; but the Amír of Bokhára refused the request, and at the end of the year Abdul Rahmán was reported to be in great distress.

136. The Governorship of Kandahár was continued in the hands of Sirdár Sher Ali Khán. This officer fell into trouble on account of alleged embezzlements in his accounts, and was summoned to Cábul to explain them. This however he was able to do, having many friends in the Cábul Government, and returned after some months to his appointment.

137. The Amír of Cábul formed the determination of establishing a cantonment at Boland Khel, on the Khost border, overlooking the Kuram River, to overawe the Wazírí tribes of the neighbourhood; but no action has been taken as yet to carry this project into effect.

138. During the whole of the year under review, discussions regarding the Sístán Frontier, and mutual recriminations of Afghánistán and Persia as to the raids and injuries committed by their respective subjects, were continued. Both Governments determined to refer the matter to the arbitration of the English Government. A Mission, consisting of General Goldsmidt, General Pollock, and on the part of the Afghán Government, Miran Syad Núr Muhammad Sháh, left for the Sístán border in the spring of 1872, and, after having inspected the disputed country, proceeded to Teherán to endeavour to make a final settlement of the matter. The conclusion at which they arrived was not entirely approved by the Persian Government, and the final decision, according to the terms of agreement between the two States, rests with the Home Government, and will be notified in London, whither the Members of the Mission have proceeded. Doctor Bellew, who had before visited Afghánistán in connection with Colonel Lumsden's Mission, accompanied the party, and has collected much scientific information of value and interest.

139. Yarkand.—Bokhara.—Khiva.—During the year envoys to the Indian Government, bearing letters also for Her Majesty the Queen, arrived in the Punjab from Yárkand and Bokhára. They were received with every consideration, and returned bearing letters and presents to their respective Chiefs.

140. The history of these three States during the year is of considerable interest, but it can hardly form a legitimate part of the Punjab Report, as the Indian Government has no other relations with these States than by occasional friendly communications. The development of Yárkand trade, such as it is, has been noticed in another part of this report (Part IV. Section L.). The new route to Yárkand, which has attracted, during the last two years, much attention, is in reality an exceedingly difficult one. The passes are high, and the whole average of the road is considerably higher than that of the alternative route. Travellers hesitate attempting it, and it cannot at present be declared a success. Every effort is however being made to give it a fair trial, the Yárkand Envoy himself travelling by it. If it be superior

to the former route, it will gradually be adopted by merchants,—no efforts of Government to force trade into any particular channel having any hope of success.

141. FRONTIER TRIBES.—A detailed account of the names and characteristics of the tribes inhabiting the British frontier, from Hazára on the north to Sind on the south-west, will be found in the published report of Mr. (now Sir R.) Temple, showing the relations of the British Government with the tribes on the north-west frontier of the Punjab. It may be here briefly stated that they belong to two distinct races,—from Hazára to Derah Ismail Khán they are chiefly Pathán; from Derah Ismail Khán to the borders of Sind they are, with one exception, Biloch. The names of the principal tribes, and the estimated number of their fighting men, are as follows:—

Locality.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of fighting men.
Adjoining Hazára ...	Hassanzais ...	Pathán ...	8,000
	Jadúns ...		
" Peshávar ...	Bonerwáls ...		
	Swátis ...	Patháns and Swátis (dependent on Swát) ...	20,000
	Ranizai ...		
	Othmankhail ...		
	Mohmands ...	Pathán (dependent on Cábul) ...	12,000
Adjoining Kohát and Peshávar ...	Afrídis ...	Pathán ...	20,000
	Bezotis ...	" ...	30,000
	Sípahs ...		
	Orakzais ...		
	Zaimusht Afghans,		
	Turis ...		
Adjoining Kohát, Bannú, and Derah Ismail Khán	Wazíris ...	" ...	20,000
Adjoining Derah Ismail Khán ...	Astránis ...	Biloch ...	5,000
	Kasránis ...		
	Bozdárs ...		
Adjoining Derah Ghází Khán ...	Khetráns ...	Pathán ...	3,000
	Kosahs ...	Biloch ...	12,000
	Lagháris ...		
	Gurchánis ...		
	Marris ...		
	Bugtis ...		
		TOTAL ...	130,000

A narrative of events on the north-west frontier during the year under review is given below.

142. *Hazára.*—During the first portion of the year affairs were somewhat disturbed in the Agror Valley, owing to the hostile conduct of the Akazais. This tribe is a very small one, not mustering probably more than 600 fighting men, and not capable of sending more than 200 or 250 men on any quickly-concerted raid. Former reports have shown the circumstances under which the tribe was expelled from the village of Sháhtút. On the restoration of Atta Muhammad Khán, the Agror Chief, the Akazais hoped to be admitted to a share in his prosperity, and these hopes were in all probability encouraged by Atta Muhammad Khán. The decided action of the Government, however, in absolutely refusing to permit them to re-build and re-inhabit Sháhtút proved to them that their expectations were never to be realized; while the evident fear which Atta Muhammad Khán had of them encouraged them to commit raids in British territory.

143. The first hostile action was taken by another though a friendly tribe,—Feroz Khán, one of the Chiefs of the Hassanzais, attacking several of the Agror villages. The demonstration was however premature, and completely failed.

144. On the 4th June a body of Akazais, about 180 in number, came down in two parties and attacked and partially burnt the hamlets of Ali Khán, Gulderi and Bholu, the inhabitants making no proper resistance. After this they advanced against a larger village named Jaskot, but, finding the place strongly garrisoned, refrained from attacking it. When they commenced to retreat they were at once pursued by the people of Agror, headed by two cousins of the Khán; and the Akazais in their retreat lost several men killed and wounded.

145. The raid was the act of the Akazais alone, and did not appear to excite the sympathy of the neighbouring tribes. Matters were, however, complicated by the Khán of Agror, without any authority, and indeed in direct opposition to the reiterated orders of Government, sending 300 men across the border to attack a small village called Ali Khán, in the Tikri country, which the Akazais held on a sort of service-tenure, as they formerly held Sháhtút. This village, together with two hamlets belonging to it, the Khán burnt, and returned to Agror without loss.

146. This violent and mischievous act on the part of the Khán, who had been prohibited from carrying his quarrels across the border line, brought down upon him the grave displeasure of Government. He was well aware that there was no intention on the part of Government to move troops across the border; yet he deliberately circulated a story to the effect that such an expedition was in preparation, while by his attack on Ali Khán he hoped to force the Government to adopt active measures against his enemies.

The military force in Agror was for a time strengthened, and a selected Extra Assistant Commissioner was stationed in Agror to prevent any repetition of such conduct without the knowledge of the Government.

147. In spite of this outbreak on the part of the Khán, his conduct on the whole has gradually become far more reasonable and in accordance with what was hoped would be the result of his restoration to the Chiefship. He has latterly endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the Government, but his position on the border is a difficult one. He is not able to put many fighting men into the field, and on his first restoration found it difficult to establish his authority in such a manner as to enforce proper obedience to his calls on his tenants for service. The character of the inhabitants of Agror is such that it is difficult for any Chief to use them for the defence of the border. They do not care to fight even in defence of their own villages, and, on the approach of an enemy, prefer to drive off their cattle, leaving their houses, or rather their huts, to be burnt.

Matters are, however, improving, and since the commencement of 1872, the Agror Valley and the Hazára border have been free from any hostile attacks.

148. One action alone during the present year was threatened, which, if carried out, might have had inconvenient consequences. A body of Hassanzais, owing to the road being choked with snow, and hostile clans occupying the passes, were reported to be attempting to force their passage through Agror in order to attack their enemies the Deshis. A reinforcement of British troops was instantly sent out and, the news of the approach of troops having reached the Hassanzais, they abandoned the attempt to pass through the valley, which would have been an act of deliberate defiance of British authority, and violation of British territory.

149. In January 1872 Ajab Khán, the Chief of the Sadhún Valley, in Yusufzai, quitted British territory with all his family, and took up his residence with the Salárzais, a section of the Bonairwál tribe. This action only derived importance from the fact of his being a man of great influence, who had formerly done service to the Government, for which he had received jágírs and allowances. The cause of his flight was the murder of his nephew in his village under circumstances which rendered it probable that the crime was committed with the knowledge and connivance of the Chief. Anticipating prosecution, Ajab Khán fled to foreign territory. An investigation of the case however was made, and no proof whatever being found against him, he has lately been induced to return to his village, although as a punishment for his conduct the income of his service jagírs which had accrued during his absence has been confiscated.

150. *Peshávar.*—The Pesháwar border has been fairly quiet during the year, and the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been more particularly directed to improving the internal administration of the district, and reducing the large number of murders which have made Pesháwar only too notorious. The new frontier rules, which give very large powers to local officers in repressing border crime, in fining hostile villages, and in enforcing village responsibility, are now generally being worked. The time has not yet arrived to pronounce as to their results;

but they can hardly fail to be a great improvement on the procedure before in force.

151. The Fort of Jamrúd, at the entrance of the Khaibar Pass, has been permanently occupied by a militia guard. The condition of this Pass during the early part of the year, owing to the absence of Mír Akhor Ahmad Khán at Herát and troubles in Cábul, was very unsatisfactory; but latterly better arrangements have been made, and the Lálpúra route has been tolerably secure since Nauroz Khán succeeded the late Chief. The mail was once robbed on the road between Michni and Shabkadr, and during the early part of the year this border was in an unquiet state, owing to the frequent robberies committed by the Mohmands belonging to independent territory. The Commissioner proceeded to the district in question and thoroughly investigated all the cases. Where property was shown to have come into the hands of the hill robbers, or ransom had been paid to them by the owners for its recovery, they were forced to return the property or its value; fines were inflicted, and substantial security taken; and the headmen of the different clans were forced to enter into engagements for the future. Punishments were also inflicted on such of the British villages as had played into the hands of the Mohmand robbers, and the arrangements made completely restored order on that portion of the Peshávar frontier.

152. *Kohát.*—During the year no political event of any importance occurred in the Kohát District. The border was perfectly tranquil.

153. *Bannú.*—During the past year the Bannú border, which had been for more than a year in the most disturbed condition, owing to the hostile conduct of the Muhammad Khels, a section of the Ahmadzai Wazírís, and tribes friendly to them, was reduced to complete order, and is at the present time as tranquil as any portion of the north-west border. It was stated in the last Administration Report, though the narrative properly belongs to the present year, that the Muhammad Khels, weary of their exile from British territory, where they had abandoned all their lands, and unable to support themselves in the independent hills, returned as penitents with their women, children and cattle, and surrendered themselves unconditionally to the Commissioner at Edwardesabád. The ringleaders, who had been in command on the occasion of the attack on the detachment of the British regiment, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and sent to Lahore; heavy fines were inflicted on the tribe, which were paid partly from their own resources and partly from contributions from other clans. No such surrender of a hostile tribe had before been recorded in the history of the frontier, and its effect is great and enduring.

154. After the surrender of the Muhammad Khels it became necessary to punish those tribes who had assisted them during their exile, and abetted their hostile conduct.

155. First came the Umarzais, who not only passively but actively assisted the Muhammad Khels,—some having been present at the skirmish against us at the Kuram Pass on the 24th April 1871; others

were engaged in the attack on the village of Sakhi in February; and others had been guilty of separate acts of hostile conduct. The leaders of the tribe were ordered to produce all these men, who were, with three exceptions, given up, and fines proportionate to their offences were levied on each.

156. Next came the important section of the Sudan Khels. This is a branch of the Spirkai Wazíris, and their conduct in assisting the Muhammad Khels in their raids, sheltering their retreats, and disposing of their stolen property, was notorious on the border. Their principal village, Gumati, situated at the head of the Pass of that name, was burnt to the ground on the 28th November. This punishment was decided upon as conveying the most impressive mark of Government displeasure, and one certain to be remembered on the border. The head of the clan, Máni Khán, himself approved of the punishment, and was present during its execution, and to enhance its effect the residents of the village themselves were compelled to set fire to it.

157. The same month the Bizan Khels, a branch of the Wazíris, were fined for their share in the Muhammad Khel outbreak, and paid the money demanded.

158. Lastly is to be mentioned the punishment inflicted on the inhabitants of Lower Dour, a valley opening out from the Bannú District into independent territory, or rather into territory under the nominal authority of the Amír of Cábul, who has however never sent troops into the valley or attempted to reduce it to obedience. The people of Dour, although their trade with British territory is great and a blockade would injure them severely, assisted the Muhammad Khel tribe during the whole of their rebellion. It being determined to bring them to a sense of their conduct, a deputation of Bannúchí Chiefs was sent into Dour to call the headmen of the tribes into Edwardesabád. The Chiefs of the Upper Dour Valley, furthest from British territory, and the most difficult to approach, at once obeyed the summons, but the people of Lower Dour insulted the messengers, and refused either to pay any fine which might be demanded, or to appear in the presence of the Commissioner. This insult could not be passed over without grave political complications on the border. It was a direct defiance of the British Government, and measures were instantly taken to punish it. But before moving any military force, an effort was made to induce the Dour Chiefs to abandon their hostile attitude and come in to Edwardesabád to suffer such punishment in the way of fine as it might be decided to impose. All these efforts failed, and on the 6th February 1872 a strong force, consisting of two Cavalry and three Infantry regiments, and a Light Field Battery, under the command of Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, marched to Dour, crossing the Tochi Pass. A Wazíri force which had undertaken to hold this Pass for a certain time, when attacked by the enemy did not keep their engagements, but in spite of the energy and gallantry of their leaders, Máni Khan, Spirkai, and Muhammad Hyát Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, took to flight. This, however, did not stay the progress of the force, which on the 7th

entered the valley. Here, on being met by the Chiefs, terms were again offered. The fines originally levied were demanded, with an additional sum as a consequence of their continued recusancy; while, as a sign of submission, it was demanded that two watch-towers in each of the four villages which had been most deeply compromised, should be burnt as a memorial of the visit of the British force. These demands were accepted by the Douris; but in reality they were only seeking a pretext for delay, and after waiting some time in vain for the fulfilment of their promises, the force advanced with the intention of expediting compliance and blowing up the watch-towers.

Suddenly, on the side of the Douris, an attack commenced, and a volley was poured into the British force. A fire was at once opened from our side, and an action ensued which resulted in the enemy being driven back with loss. The principal village of Haidar Khel was shelled by the Artillery, taken by the 1st Sikhs, and burnt. In the action 40 or 50 Douris were slain, and almost an equal number wounded. The headmen now tendered their unconditional submission, and the object of the expedition having been fully obtained, the force at once left the valley,—prisoners to the number of 30 accompanying them.

This expedition, which was conducted with the utmost swiftness and success, had an immediate effect. All the fines demanded from the Dour villages were paid, and since this punishment of the last of the tribes who had acted in a hostile manner towards the Government, the Bannú frontier has been absolutely at peace.

159. Much however remained to be done to render this peace permanent. The relations of the Government with the several border tribes have been carefully considered and revised. All the conditions with regard to pass responsibility have been carefully considered, and there is a reasonable hope that the arrangements which have been made, and the engagements which have been entered into, will preserve for some time to come the peace of this portion of the border.

160. *Derah Ismail Khán.*—The only part of the frontier of the Derah Ismail Khán District which is not in a satisfactory condition is that under the control of the Nawáb of Tánk. This Chief, with the best intentions and thoroughly loyal to the British Government, is yet unable to keep in order the wild tribes on his immediate border. His circumstances are bad, and he is unable to provide a sufficiently large force, either military or police, to ensure order. The land settlement of the Derah Ismail Khán District has however been commenced, and the first part to be taken up is the Tánk Estate. It is hoped that the settlement of Tánk will materially improve the Nawáb's position, increase his income, strengthen his hands by authoritatively defining his rights, and give him greater power for good.

161. The action which has been taken in the Military Department, both in the location of British troops and erection of new posts to protect the Tánk border, has been recorded in another part of this report. At the same time it must be noted that the disorder on the Tánk border has rather a criminal than a political aspect. The raids which have been committed are few and insignificant.

162. In April 1871 a raid of the Sulaimán Khels was committed. A small party who had taken out cattle to graze between the Forts of Kot Kirghi and Girni were attacked, and the cattle were carried off, but were subsequently recovered. The marauding party did not number more than ten or fifteen men, and the incident would more justly be termed a robbery than a raid.

163. In November of the same year a few Mahsúd Wazíris attacked a caravan of Povindah merchants immediately after its emergence from the Gumal Pass on its way to British territory. The success of the hillmen on this occasion was principally attributable to a Povindah, who had kept the marauders informed of the movements of his fellow-tribesmen.

The character and practice of Povindah merchants are such as to render them specially liable to attack from hill robbers. These merchants, who wander through the dangerous passes of Afghánistán, keeping the strictest watch and fully armed, no sooner enter British territory then they abandon all precautions,—send out their cattle alone or in charge of children to graze at the foot of the hills, and disobey the most positive orders issued by the British authorities, and which are absolutely necessary for their safety. A few losses, such as that here recorded, will not be without their advantage if they induce the Povindahs to adopt reasonable precautions.

164. *Derah Gházi Khán.*—The Derah Ghází Khán border throughout the year has been tranquil. To a certain extent, the disturbances in Khelat, the quarrels between the Khán and his Chiefs, and the interruption of traffic in the Bolán Pass, have reacted upon the British border, but the tribes inhabiting the neighbouring independent territory have understood that their interests are best secured by remaining on good terms with the Government, and although there may have been some increase in crime, in cattle-lifting and theft, no raids or other occurrences have taken place of sufficient importance to merit notice in the political chapter of this report.

165. The year has closed with complete peace on the Punjab Frontier from Hazára to Sind.

PART III.

PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

166. THE Punjab Government has no local Legislature of its own.

167. No Draft Bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India during the year under report.

168. Five Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed by the Supreme Legislature between April 1871 and April 1872, namely:—

(1).—The Punjab Local Rates' Act, No. XX. of 1871. The Resolution of the Government of India of the 14th December 1870, regarding financial decentralization, rendered it necessary for the Local Government to raise funds to supplement the annual grant made from the Imperial Revenues for Provincial Services. A Draft Bill was accordingly submitted by the Punjab Government in January 1871, to the Government of India, by which it was proposed to raise the necessary funds by imposing a light rate on land, and a tax on the income of Municipalities. The idea of a tax on Municipalities was subsequently abandoned, and the Bill, thus materially altered, became law as the Punjab Local Rates' Act. By this Act all land assessed to the land revenue is liable to the payment of such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time may direct, not exceeding 6 pies for every rupee ($\frac{3}{8}d.$ in the shilling) of its annual value. The proceeds of all rates so levied are to be carried to the credit of the Local Government, and to be expended on roads, schools, hospitals or other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

(2).—The Punjab Canal and Drainage Act, No. XXX. of 1871. A Bill to amend the law relating to the construction and maintenance of public works for irrigation, navigation and drainage in Northern India was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India in October 1869, and referred to a Select Committee. The Bill, as finally amended, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 30th October 1871, and became law as the Punjab Canal and Drainage Act, applicable to the Punjab only, the original intention having been abandoned of making the Act applicable to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces as well as to the Punjab. The most noticeable features of this Act are, *first*, that, in the case of owners or occupiers of land irrigable by any canal who do not make reasonable use of the canal for the purposes of irrigation within five years after the commencement of irrigation from such canal, it empowers the Local Government to notify, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that the

owners of such lands shall be charged with a special rate, not exceeding one rupee per half year per acre of such land;* and, *secondly*, it authorizes, in cases of emergency, when the Canal Officer apprehends that serious injury will happen to any canal or drainage work, unless some work is immediately executed for which the requisite number of laborers cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the necessary time, the impressment of laborers belonging to any village or estate benefited by any such canal or drainage work for employment thereon,—the rates to be paid to any such impressed laborers being in excess of the highest rates paid in the neighbourhood for similar work.

(3).—The Punjab Land Revenue Act, No. XXXIII. of 1871, being an Act to consolidate and define the law relating to the settlement and collection of land revenue in the Punjab and for other purposes. No express law on these subjects had ever previously been passed for the Punjab; the Settlement Officers had been instructed to guide their proceedings by certain of the Bengal Regulations; but it was found that these Regulations were couched in language which was in some cases inappropriate to the peculiar circumstances of land tenure in the province, and in others was vague, obsolete, or otherwise inappropriate. The Land Revenue Act was accordingly framed with the object to express in a single enactment, and in unambiguous language, the various rules and orders having the force of law by which the proceedings of Revenue and Settlement officials in the Punjab were heretofore governed; to prescribe with distinctness the course of procedure to be followed in the assessment of revenue, and in the compilation and correction of the record of rights; and to define precisely the effects of the decisions passed and facts recorded by officers in the course of a settlement.

(4).—An Act, No. II. of 1872, to revive and continue the operation till the 1st March 1873 of Act XV. of 1867 (to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab, and for other purposes).

(5).—The Punjab Laws' Act, No. IV. of 1872. A Bill for declaring what law was in force in the Punjab and for other purposes was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India in September 1871, the object of such Bill being, as stated by the introducer, to clear away the doubts which existed as to the legal force of the Punjab Civil Code, the Bengal Regulations and various administrative rules and orders which were believed to have acquired the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act. This was done by distinctly laying down which of the Acts of the Governor-General were in force in the province, and by re-enacting in more precise and unambiguous language those portions of the Punjab Civil Code, the Regulations or the orders of Government,

* The compulsory clauses of the Canal Bill have not been approved by the Home Government, and will be omitted when the Bill is brought forward for amendment.

which it was considered desirable to preserve. The Bill, after considerable modifications, became law as the Punjab Laws' Act, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1872. This Act prescribes that in questions regarding inheritance, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partition, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be (1) any custom of any body or class of persons which is not contrary to justice, equity, and good conscience, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority; (2) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law, in cases where the parties are Hindus, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to; that in cases not otherwise specially provided for the Judges shall decide according to justice, equity, and good conscience; and that all local customs and mercantile usages shall be regarded as valid, unless they are contrary to justice, equity, or good conscience, or have, before the passing of the Act, been declared to be void by any competent authority. The Act further treats of pre-emption, insolvency, minors and the Court of Wards, decrees concerning land, the rule of descent in families of assignees of land revenue, the Track Law, the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef, and a few other Miscellaneous matters; and it authorizes the Local Government to issue, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules on various subjects mentioned in the Act, such rules being arranged and republished yearly.

169. Two sets of regulations were submitted during the year to the Governor-General in Council by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, and, being approved by the Governor-General in Council, acquired the force of law, namely:—

(1).—Special limitation rules, in substitution of the ordinary law of limitation, as regards claims for land, and the rent, revenue, and produce of land, preferred in the Settlement Courts of the Peshâwar District during the period of revision of Settlement.

(2).—Rules for the peace and government of the districts of Hazára, Peshâwar, Kohát, Bannú, Derah Ismail Khán, and Derah Ghâzi Khán. These rules provide, *inter alia*, for prohibiting intercourse between British subjects and hostile frontier tribes; for prohibiting the erection of new villages, towers, or walled enclosures within five miles of the British frontier; for fining village communities colluding with or harbouring criminals, or combining to suppress evidence in criminal cases; for the removal beyond the limits of the territory to which the rules apply, or location in some fixed place within such territory, of persons having a blood-feud or cause of quarrel likely to lead to bloodshed with parties beyond the border; for the removal, if expedient on military grounds, of villages on the immediate border to another site within five miles of the original

site; for referring, where considered advisable, cases of murder or other heinous offences to the decision of elders convened according to Pathán or Biloch usage; for punishing the woman as well as the man in cases of adultery; and for extending with certain limitations the Police Act, V. of 1861, to the frontier districts, such limitations being that the Commissioner shall within his own division possess the powers and perform the duties of the Inspector-General of Police, except such as refer to inspection, pay, and clothing, and that Deputy Commissioners shall be *ex officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Police within their respective districts, without prejudice to their exercise of all the powers of a Magistrate. As regards the Hazára District, Act III. of 1870 (the Agror Valley Act), and all rules made under such Act or under the Ordinance of the 4th October 1869, are repealed, thereby restoring the district to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Law and Revenue Offices; and special Settlement and Forest Rules are prescribed for the district.

170. The more important Acts passed by the Supreme Legislature during the year under review, affecting the Punjab in common with other parts of British India, were as follows :—

The Income Tax Act, No. XII. of 1871.

An Act, No. XXII. of 1871, to authorize the extension of the Chaukídárí Act to places where there is no Jemadar of Police.

An Act, No. XXIII. of 1871, to consolidate and amend the law relating to pensions and grants by Government of money or land revenue.

The Local Public Works Loan Act, No. XXIV. of 1871.

An Act, No. XXV. of 1871, to amend the Railway Act.

An Act, No. XXVI. of 1871, to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for agricultural improvements.

An Act, No. XXVII. of 1871, for the registration of criminal tribes and eunuchs, extending only to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

An Act, No. XXVIII. of 1871, to amend the European Vagrancy Act.

The Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, No. XXXI. of 1871.

The Indian Evidence Act, No. I. of 1872.

B.—Police.

171. Organization of Police.—The Police Force of the Province is divided into two bodies, namely, the Trans-Indus Police, including the six districts comprised in the Peshâwar and Derajât Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the Province. In the Peshâwar District a District Superintendent is in charge of the Police, but the chief controlling authority is left with the Commissioner and the District Officer. In the remaining Trans-Indus districts the Police is constituted on the old system, being under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and subject to the inspection only, and not the control, of the Inspector-General of Police. The regulations for the peace and government of the frontier districts, which were promulgated by the Government of India in January 1872, provide for the extension of the Police Act, No. V. of 1861, to these districts, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, subject however to certain limitations, namely, that only such portion of the duties of the Inspector-General of Police as relate to inspection, pay, and clothing shall be performed by the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, all other duties belonging to the Inspector-General being performed by the Commissioner of the Division, and that Deputy Commissioners shall be *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Police within the limits of their respective districts, without prejudice to their exercise of all the powers of a Magistrate. The Act has not as yet been extended to any frontier district.

172. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V. of 1861. The whole force is under the direction of an Inspector-General (who is also *ex-officio* an Under-Secretary to the Government) assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General. The force in each district is under the control of a European officer (aided in most cases by a European Assistant), whose whole time is devoted to Police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is also a special Railway Police, under the control of an Assistant Inspector-General.

173. Strength and cost of Police.—The sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year 1871 was 20,071. The strength of the several grades was as follows:—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents	28*
Assistant ditto	21
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards	47
Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100,	489
Men { Mounted	1,386
Men { Foot	18,096

* Including Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.

Of this number, 53 were Europeans, 6 were Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. The Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General were all Europeans. Of the District Superintendents, 27 were Europeans and 1 a Eurasian, and of the Assistant District Superintendents, 19 Europeans and 2 Natives. Of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards, 9 were Europeans, 2 Eurasians, and the rest Natives ; and of those on less than Rs. 100, 4 were Europeans, 2 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Among the Constables 1 was a Eurasian ; the remainder were all Natives.

Classifying under the head of religion, ·03 per cent. of the Police Force were Christians, 52·4 per cent. Mahomedans, 29·3 per cent. Hindús, and 17·7 per cent. Sikhs.

The total cost of the Police was Rs. 29,26,197, of which Rs. 24,48,142 were defrayed from the Imperial grant for Provincial Services, and Rs. 4,78,055 from Municipal Funds and other sources.

There was one policeman to every 1,079 persons, and to an area of 6·88 square miles.

174. STATE OF CRIME.—The total number of offences cognizable by the Police reported to have been committed during the year 1871 amounted to 44,369, being an increase of 3,121 over the previous year. The following table will show all such cases grouped under six headings :—

CLASS OF CRIME.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED.		Total reported in 1871.	Total reported in 1870.
	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.		
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	598	241	839	812
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,626	695	2,321	2,019
III.—Serious offences against property ...	7,878	2,528	10,406	10,422
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	661	170	831	613
V.—Minor offences against property ...	19,026	3,659	22,685	22,166
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	6,308	979	7,287	5,216
Grand Total	36,097	8,272	44,369	41,248

It is thus seen that the increase of cognizable crime in 1871 was chiefly in the offences comprised in Class VI., namely, cases under the Arms, Cantonment and Excise Acts, Nuisance and Vagrancy cases, and the like.

175. Of the 839 cases under Class I., 501 were cases of rioting, or 87 more than in the previous year. These riots generally arose from disputes about land, and occurred mostly in the districts of Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Lahore, Gujrát, Hazára and Ambálah. Of cases under Class II., 318 were cases of murder, against 326 in 1870; 61 of attempt at murder, against 54 in 1870; 154 of rape, and 110 of unnatural offences, against 120 and 91 in the previous year; 198 of attempt at or abetment of suicide, against 161 in the previous year; 637 of grievous hurt or hurt by dangerous weapons, against 530 in 1870; and 166 of kidnapping, against 135 in 1870. The remaining cases under this class were of exposure of infants, criminal force to public servants or women, or with intent to commit theft, &c. Of the 318 murders reported during the year, 93 occurred in the Pesháwar District alone, 24 in the Bannú District, and 20 in the Kohát District. Of cases under Class III., 75 were dacoities, against 37 in the previous year; 335 were robberies, against 292 in 1870; 246 were serious cases of mischief, against 214 in the previous year; and 9,747 were cases of house-breaking and house-trespass, against 9,876 in 1870. Of the 75 dacoities, 51 occurred in the Pesháwar District, and of highway robberies, 32 in the Pesháwar and 23 in the Kohát District. Of other robberies, 46 occurred in the Pesháwar and 28 in the Lahore District. Of the total number of offences under this class, 1,677 occurred in the Pesháwar District and 979 in the Lahore District. Of cases under Class IV., 557 were cases of hurt, and 248 of wrongful restraint, against 452 and 157 respectively in the previous year. Of cases under Class V., 2,940 were cases of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, against 2,629 in the previous year; 5,185 were cattle-thefts, against 5,492 in 1870; 10,951 were other thefts, against 10,928 in 1870; and 2,825 were cases of receiving stolen property, against 2,372 in 1870. Of the total number of offences under this class, 2,532 occurred in the Lahore District, 1,211 in the Amritsar District, 1,208 in the Gujrát District, 1,076 in the Pesháwar District, and 1,057 in the Siálkot District.

176. The statistics of crime in the Punjab since the introduction of the Indian Penal Code have recently been carefully reviewed by the Inspector-General of Police, and it has been shown that in the eight years 1862-69, both inclusive, during which period the classification of crime in the Police Returns under the headings Non-Bailable and Bailable was in use, non-bailable offences increased throughout the Province 65 per cent., or 64 per cent. Cis-Indus and 74 per cent. Trans-Indus, and bailable offences increased throughout the Province 62 per cent., or 68 per cent. Cis-Indus and 36 per cent. Trans-Indus. A considerable proportion of this general increase of crime may fairly be attributed to causes which are beyond the control of the administration, namely, the increase of population, the rise of late years in the price of food, and the fact that in recent years several classes of offences punishable under special and local laws have been included in the Police

returns which formerly were not included. Still, after making due allowance for all such considerations, it is impossible to conclude otherwise than that this serious increase of crime is largely due to deterioration in the working of the Police, and the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to do all in his power towards effecting an improvement upon this unsatisfactory state of things, and checking the rapid growth of crime.

177. WORKING OF POLICE.—In examining the working of the Police, the offences falling under Class VI., as above enumerated, are excluded, as such class embraces cases of nuisance and various offences punishable under special and local laws, and which do not afford fair tests by which to judge the working of the Police.

178. The total number of cognizable cases under Classes I—V. reported to have occurred during the year amounted to 37,504, against 36,405 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 36 per cent. of these cases, as compared with 39 per cent. in 1870, or in 41 per cent. Cis-Indus, being the same proportion as in 1870, and in 28 per cent. Trans-Indus, against 31 per cent. in 1870.

179. Of persons apprehended in the above cases, numbering 37,238, 65·5 per cent. were prosecuted to a conviction, or 70 per cent. Cis-Indus and 49·5 per cent. Trans-Indus. In the previous year, the proportion of persons convicted to the number apprehended was 65·8 per cent. for the whole Province,—69·7 per cent. Cis-Indus and 52·6 per cent. Trans-Indus.

180. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 11,41,262, or Rs. 8,85,790 Cis-Indus and Rs. 2,55,472 Trans-Indus. The amount recovered by the Police was 39 per cent. of the amount stolen,—42 per cent. Cis-Indus and 30·4 per cent. Trans-Indus. These results are more satisfactory than for the preceding two years.

181. MISCELLANEOUS.—The conduct of the Police Force during the year under review was satisfactory. 257 men of all ranks, or 1·2 per cent. of the whole force, were punished judicially, as compared with 1·6 per cent. in 1870, 1·5 per cent. in 1869, and 1·4 per cent. in 1868. 2,448, or 12·2 per cent., as compared with 12·3 per cent. in 1870, 18·9 per cent. in 1869, and 21 per cent. in 1868, were punished departmentally, of whom 597 were dismissed, and 1,851 were fined, reduced, or suspended.

182. The number of casualties during the year from all causes, deaths, desertions, discharges, dismissals, resignations, and retirements on pension or gratuity, amounted to 2,228, or 11·1 per cent. on the strength of the force.

The force was armed as follows:—

With fire-arms	8,512 men.
With swords	10,928 "
With batons only	453 "

183. The number of persons who escaped from police custody was 73,—52 Cis-Indus, of whom 40 were re-captured, and 21 Trans-Indus, of whom 12 were re-captured. The Cis-Indus Police captured also 11 persons who had escaped in previous years.

184. The number of wild animals killed during the year, for whose destruction rewards are paid, was 3,468, of which 12 were tigers, 159 were leopards, 1 was a hyæna, and 3,296 were wolves. The sums paid as rewards amounted to Rs. 10,003. The number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by wild beasts during the year was 14.

The number of wild beasts destroyed annually has diminished very considerably of late years, and at the same time there has been a large decrease in the number of reports of deaths and injuries from wild beasts.

C.—Judicial.

185. COURTS OF JUSTICE.—At the close of the year 1871 there were (exclusive of Settlement Courts, and of the Court of the Financial Commissioner who exercises final appellate jurisdiction as regards suits tried in the Settlement Courts,) 524 tribunals of various kinds for the disposal of Criminal and Civil cases, or one tribunal to about 33,582 persons. The above tribunals include—

(1). The Chief Court, consisting of three Judges (one a Barrister, the other two Covenanted Civilians), the final Appellate authority in Criminal and Civil cases, and exercising the powers of a Court of original Criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences, and of a Court of original Civil jurisdiction in special cases;

(2). Twelve Divisional Courts of Session and Appeal;

(3). Thirty-two Courts of District Officers;

(4). Fifty-two Courts of Assistant Commissioners;

(5). Seventy-six Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners, twenty European, and fifty-six Native, including four Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioners;

(6). Eight District Small Cause Courts;

(7). Eight Cantonment Courts;

(8). Eight Boards of Honorary Magistrates in Towns;

(9). One hundred and twenty Courts of Tahsíldárs;

(10). Ninety-three Courts of Naib Tahsíldárs;

(11). Fifty District Honorary Magistrates.

The remainder includes the Courts of Canal, Forest, and Customs Officers, who are invested with Magisterial powers for limited and specific purposes.

186. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The number of offences reported during 1871 was 81,489, as compared with 73,224 in 1870, 75,325 in 1869, and 69,500 in 1868. Of these, 2,912 were struck off by Magistrates on the report of the Police that no offence had occurred so that the number of reported offences ascertained to have occurred was 78,577; the total number of Criminal cases brought to trial was 61,596, or 6,257 more than in the previous year. The number of persons brought to trial was 128,147, being 7·2 per 1,000 of the population of the whole Province—an increase of 9,307 as compared with the number in 1870.

187. This increase in crime was, however, almost entirely confined to bailable offences. The number of non-bailable offences brought to trial only exceeded by 92 the number in the previous year, the number

of cases being 17,632, involving 28,422 persons. The number of bailable offences, on the other hand, brought to trial was 43,964, involving 99,725 persons—an increase over the previous year of 16 per cent. in the number of cases.

188. The non-bailable offences committed come chiefly under the following heads :—

	Persons tried.	Persons convicted and committed.
Offences affecting the human body ...	2,108	1,096
" against property ...	25,352	18,801
" relating to coin ...	174	102
" relating to marriage ...	41	12
" against public justice ...	24	2
" relating to documents ...	73	44
Abetments ...	19	4

189. The number of murders reported was 366, 93 of which occurred in the Peshâwar District. The total number of persons tried for murder was 778, of whom 419 were convicted. Of the murders committed and brought to trial, 108 were on account of women, involving 271 persons, of whom 140 were convicted, and 118 acquitted. The percentage of convictions in murders of all kinds was 56, and in murders on account of women 54.

As shown above, 93 or more than 25 per cent. of the murders committed in the whole province occurred in one district, that of Peshâwar. Of these, 90 were committed by British subjects, and only 3 by men from independent territory; 39 of these murders were on account of women, 22 were committed by thieves, and the rest from various motives. In so many cases, only 11 persons were convicted, 5 being sentenced to death, 5 to transportation for life, and 1 to transportation for a term. In 29 cases the accused were discharged by the Magistrate, in 20 cases acquitted by the Sessions Court, in 17 the criminals were not known, and in 11 they absconded. These results are by no means satisfactory.

190. In cases of culpable homicide, the number of persons convicted was 269, andin cases of causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons 48.

191. The statistics of theft are as follows :—

	Offences.	Persons	
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Ordinary thefts ...	11,021	9,517	6,485
Attempts ...	155	225	159
Cattle thefts ...	6,031	5,222	3,501
Attempts ...	12	9	4
Total ...	17,219	14,973	10,149

The convictions in ordinary thefts amounted to 68 per cent. of the persons tried, and in cattle thefts to 67 per cent. A larger proportion, however, of reported cases of cattle theft is brought to trial than of other descriptions of theft cases, cattle being easier to trace than other property, and false reports in cases of cattle theft being less common.

192. Robberies were 446 in number; 465 persons were brought to trial, of whom 216 were convicted.

193. The number of reported cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, in order to the committing of theft, was 9,259, but only 4,216 persons were brought to trial for this class of offence, of whom 2,780 were convicted.

194. Of bailable offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code or under Special and Local Laws, the following were the most common :—

	Persons	
	Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Rioting ...	5,502	4,107
Affray ...	1,443	1,070
Assault ...	29,142	7,395
Hurt ...	8,782	2,895
Mischief ...	4,062	2,045
Enticing away married women ...	3,733	607
Gambling ...	1,368	1,064
Cattle trespass ...	1,641	660
Breaches of Cantonment rules ...	3,456	3,295
Offences under Section 34 of the Police Act ...	4,904	4,415
Nuisance cases punishable under Municipal Bye-laws ...	3,909	2,617

195. *Magisterial Courts.*—The number of persons disposed of by trial in the Magisterial Courts during the year was 127,298, of whom 199 were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Section 445 A. of the Code of Criminal Procedure; 5,382 by Deputy Commissioners exercising the powers of Magistrate of the District; 39,287 by full-power Stipendiary Magistrates; 70,481 by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates; and 11,949 by Honorary Magistrates.

The proportion of work done by unpaid Judges was accordingly 9 per cent., and by paid Judges, 91 per cent.

196. There were 1,048 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year.

197. The average duration of trials was 7 days, being the same as in the previous year.

198. The number of witnesses who were examined by the Magisterial Courts during the year was 170,131, being an average of somewhat less than three witnesses to each case disposed of. The number of these detained for more than one day was 29,054.

199. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 64 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, as compared with 66 per cent. in each of the two previous years. Of persons charged with bailable offences, 50 per cent. were convicted, against 52 per cent. in 1870, and 55 per cent. in 1869.

200. Of persons convicted by Magistrates, 17,028 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, either as a sole punishment or in combination with fine or whipping. Of these, all but 826 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

201. The duration of sentences of rigorous imprisonment was as follows:—

	Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to the whole.
One month and under ...	3,936	24·3
Above one month to six months ...	7,350	45·4
Above six months to two years ...	4,607	28·4
Above two years to seven years ...	309	1·9

Of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 29 per cent. were sentenced to solitary confinement as well.

202. The number of persons fined by Magistrates was 53,111, and by Sessions Courts 263, or in all 53,374. Of these, 41,471 were sentenced to fine alone.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,29,613, 60 per cent. of which were realized during the year, as compared with 54 per cent. realized in 1870, and 57 per cent. in 1869.

The average incidence of fine was Rs. 11-12-0, against Rs. 12-11-2 in 1870, and Rs. 11-9-5 in 1869.

203. Rs. 83,418 were ordered to be paid as compensation to injured persons, of which amount Rs. 42,378, or a little over 50 per cent., were actually paid. This percentage is higher by 3 per cent. than in 1870, and by 8 per cent. than in 1869.

204. The number of persons whipped by Magistrates was 2,362, or 338 more than in the previous year. Of those whipped in lieu of any other punishment, 1,630 were adults, and 264 juveniles; 468 persons were sentenced to whipping in addition to some other punishment. Of the 2,362 persons whipped, 498 were sentenced to not more than 10 stripes, 972 to more than 10 but not above 20 stripes, and 892 to more than 20 but not above 30 stripes.

205. The number of persons called on to enter into recognizances to keep the peace was 2,191, against 2,470 persons in the previous year, and the number required to give security to keep the peace was 1,950, against 1,788 in the previous year. This system is chiefly resorted to in the frontier districts. The number of persons required to find security for good behaviour was 1,768, against 1,503 in 1870.

206. Claims to maintenance of wives and children numbered 1,718, against 1,790 in 1870, and 1,786 in 1869. An order for maintenance was granted in 22 per cent. of the cases, which is the same proportion as in the two previous years.

207. Four hundred and seventy persons were fined for frivolous and vexatious complaints, and ordered to pay Rs. 2,362 to their defendants, or about Rs. 5 each. In 1870 the average of each such fine was Rs. 6, and in 1869 Rs. 4-10-0.

208. The number of European British subjects tried by Justices of the Peace for petty offences was 44, as compared with 46 tried in 1870. Of these, 19 were acquitted, and 25 convicted. These cases mostly occurred at Lahore, Dehli, Ráwalpindi, and Jálandhar.

209. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Commissioners' Courts was 477, involving 1,037 persons, as compared with 482 cases, involving 961 persons, in the previous year; 44 cases, involving 87 persons, remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

210. The average duration of trials (reckoning from the date of commitment to that of decision) was 42 days against 40 days in 1870.

211. Of persons committed, 63 per cent. were convicted, or 4 per cent. less than in the previous year. There was a marked decrease of convictions in the Pesháwar Division, amounting to 17 per cent.

212. The number of persons tried by Deputy Commissioners, acting as Courts of Session under Section 445B. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was 776. The average duration of these cases was 15 days, and the proportion of convictions 73 per cent.

213. The punishments inflicted by Sessions Judges were as follows:—

	Persons.
Sentenced to death	105
Transportation for life	84
Transportation for a term	1
Rigorous imprisonment—	
One month and under	18
Above one month to six months	32
Above six months to two years	107
Above two years to seven years	229
Above seven years	35
Total	421
Simple imprisonment	10
Fined—	
Rs. 10 and under	13
Above Rs. 10 and under Rs. 50	91
Above Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100	109
Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	49
Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	1
Total	263
Whipped	6
TOTAL	890

214. *Appeals.*—Of 37,193 cases decided by Courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Magistrates of Districts, 2,476 cases, or 6·6 per cent. were appealed. In appealed cases, in 13·5 per cent. the order of the lower Court was modified, in 18·3 per cent. it was reversed, and in 68 per cent. the order was not interfered with. In the previous year, the proportion of orders not interfered with was 63 per cent. The average duration of appeals in Magistrates' Courts (from date of appeal to date of order on appeal) was seven days, being one day less than in 1870; 15 appeals, involving 24 persons, were pending at the close of the year.

215. Of 23,992 cases decided by Courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Sessions Courts, 3,096, or 12·9 per cent., were appealed. In 4 per cent. of appealed cases the order of the lower Court was modified, in 15 per cent. it was reversed, and in 80 per cent. the order was not interfered with, being 3 per cent. less than in the previous year. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts was 16 days, against 18 days in 1870; there were 84 appeals pending at the close of the year, involving 100 persons.

216. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court tried 12 cases during the year in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction, involving 14 persons European British subjects. One of the cases, involving 3 persons, was tried at Dehli, and the rest at Lahore. Of the number of persons tried, 4 were acquitted and 10 convicted—1 of murder, and sentenced

to penal servitude for life; 1 of forgery, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; 2 of theft, and sentenced, the one to five years', the other to six months' imprisonment; 3 of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and sentenced, one to 18 months', and the other two each to six months' imprisonment; 1 of mischief by fire and sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine; 1 of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; and 1 of indecent assault on a woman, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.

217. The number of persons whose cases came before the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death was 109. Sentence of death was confirmed in the case of 81 persons; in regard to 15 persons it was modified; and 3 persons were acquitted. The cases of 10 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

218. The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 504, against 523 in the previous year. The number of appeals which remained pending from the previous year was 63, so the number which came before the Court for disposal during the year was 567, involving 808 persons. Of these, all but 35 cases were disposed of by the close of the year, at an average duration of 42 days. In 73·2 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower Court was not interfered with; in 8·3 per cent. the order was modified; and in 18·5 per cent. it was reversed.

219. The total number of cases which came before the Chief Court as a Court of Revision, including those called for by the Court on inspection of the monthly abstracts of Sessions Judges and Magistrates exercising enhanced powers, or on the application of the parties, and those reported by Sessions Judges and Magistrates of Districts, was 421, of which 106 were pending from the previous year. The number disposed of was 407, leaving 14 cases only pending at the close of the year. The proportion of orders confirmed in such cases was 57 per cent.

220. The subjoined table will show at a glance the increase in the number of cases which have come before the Criminal Courts of the Punjab during the past ten years, or since the time when the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure came into force.

Year.	Non-bailable cases.	Bailable cases.	Total.
1862	12,198	22,051	34,249
1863	10,438	23,600	34,038
1864	12,432	29,927	42,359
1865	13,488	30,935	44,423
1866	13,047	33,710	46,757
1867	13,698	35,705	49,403
1868	16,792	37,677	54,469
1869	19,359	34,822	54,181
1870	17,540	37,799	55,339
1871	17,632	43,964	61,596

221. ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE. *Original Suits.*—The number of Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of the Punjab in 1871, (exclusive of suits connected with land, or the rent, revenue, or produce thereof, instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers in those districts where a Settlement of Land Revenue was in progress) amounted to 218,925, being an increase of 15,940, or 7·8 per cent. over the institutions in the previous year. The increase was largest in the districts of Gujránwála, Hazárá, Montgomery, Gurgáon, Jhelam, and Pesháwar, ranging from 43 per cent. in Gujránwála to 20 per cent. in Pesháwar. This general increase of Civil litigation throughout the Province is partly attributable doubtless to the reduction of stamp duties under the Court Fees' Act of 1870. Other reasons which have been alleged by various officers are not so obvious and need no notice here.

222. The following table shows the number of institutions in the various Civil Courts of the Punjab during the past 5 years :—

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870	1871.
Ordinary Civil Courts ...	114,502	124,866	130,712	168,032	177,542
District Small Cause Courts	22,662	27,162	26,115	30,628	35,376
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	7,464	7,522	7,768	6,946	6,007
Total ...	144,628	159,550	164,595	205,606	218,925

The total number of suits for disposal during the year (including those pending from the previous year) was 228,526, against 213,314 in 1870, and the number which remained pending at the close of the year was 10,136, against 9,600 pending at the close of 1870. The average duration of cases, from date of institution to that of the final order, was 23 days, or 4 days higher than in 1870. This increase, which was general throughout the Province, was the result of instructions issued by the Judges of the Chief Court, impressing upon Judicial Officers the necessity of allowing defendants in cases sufficient time to make arrangements for their defence, and cannot be regarded as excessive. In Small Cause Courts, where the area of jurisdiction is small, and the suits entertained are mostly of a simple nature, and limited in value to Rs. 500, the average duration was 10 days, being the same as in the previous year.

223. The agency by which the original Civil Suits were disposed of and the average number of suits decided by the officers of each grade in each of the years 1870 and 1871, are shown as follows :—

Number.		Officers.	Original cases decided.				Average number of cases decided by the Officers of each class.	
			Number.		Percentage.			
1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
32	32	Deputy Commissioners ...	905	860	0·4	0·3	28	27
58	60	Assistant Commissioners ...	12,169	11,249	5·9	5·1	209	187
22	22	Extra Assistant Commissioners, European...	6,650	7,260	3·2	3·3	302	330
56	54	Extra Assistant Commissioners, Native ...	33,266	29,926	16·3	13·7	594	554
121	121	Tahsíldárs ...	64,919	71,572	31·8	32·7	536	591
90	96	Naib Tahsíldárs ...	38,722	44,440	19·0	20·3	430	463
38	41	Honorary Civil Judges ...	9,961	11,777	4·8	5·3	262	287
8	8	Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	30,199	35,261	14·8	16·1	3,775	4,407
8	8	Judges of Cantonment Courts ...	6,923	6,045	3·3	2·7	865	755

It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the proportion of cases disposed of by Small Cause Courts in 1871, as compared with the previous year.

224. Of the 218,390 suits disposed of in 1871, as many as 168,414 were for "money due," 9,412 of this number being suits on registered bonds, 65,679 on unregistered bonds, 38,548 for parole debts, 40,048 on account stated, and the remainder for money paid or received, for goods sold and delivered, and for breaches of contract not included in other headings. Of the other classes of suits, the more noticeable are suits for recovery of personal property or its value, numbering 10,598; those relating to the proprietary right in land (in districts not under settlement), including cases of inheritance, mortgage, pre-emption, rights of superior and inferior holders, and partition, numbering in all 7,810; inheritance, mortgage, pre-emption and partition cases relating to property other than land, 2,012 in number; other suits relating to real property, numbering 6,296; suits relating to the revenue, 4,182 in number; rent suits other than under the Punjab Tenancy Act, numbering 1,216; and rent suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, numbering 3,285, a decrease of 1,374 as compared with the previous year. The total number of suits instituted during the year was in the proportion of one suit to every 80 persons (calculating upon the population returns of the last census of January 1868). The monetary value of the greater proportion of the cases was, as in previous years, very small. Only 1,956 cases involved sums exceeding Rs. 500; while 33,413 were for sums of Rs. 5 and under; 83,323 were for sums exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 20; 80,929 for sums exceeding Rs. 20, but not exceeding Rs. 100; and 17,623 for sums exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500. The average value of each suit was Rs. 49-13-8, as compared with Rs. 52-12-8 in 1870, and Rs. 59 in 1869, while the total value of original suits disposed of was Rs. 1,06,33,329, against Rs. 1,07,08,541 in the previous year.

225. Of cases decided, 31·6 per cent. were decided on the merits, 26·9 per cent. on confession of judgment, 5·8 per cent. were compromised, 7 per cent. were decided *ex parte*, 2 per cent. by arbitration, 15·1 per cent. were dismissed in default of appearance of plaintiffs, 9·9 per cent. were adjusted by mutual agreement out of Court, and in 1·5 per cent. of the cases the claim was withdrawn. The proportion of cases decided on their merits was ·9 per cent. lower than in the previous year; confessions of judgment increased by 1·4 per cent; decrees on compromise decreased by 1·9 per cent; *ex parte* decisions increased by 1·2 per cent; the number of cases settled by arbitration decreased by ·4 per cent; dismissals on default increased by 2 per cent; the proportion of adjustments out of Court and withdrawal of claims was the same as in 1870.

An explanation of the high percentage of dismissals on default was given in last year's report, namely, that the majority of such cases involve but a trifling amount, and are amicably settled out of Court, and the plaintiff saves himself the trouble of putting in an unnecessary appearance in Court on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit.

226. The percentage of costs to value was, in the case of suits relating to land, Rs. 12-8-10, and of other suits, Rs. 9-6-2. The aggregate costs of land suits was Rs. 147,438, and of other suits, Rs. 887,502. The average cost of each land suit was Rs. 6-9-3, and of each other suit, Rs. 4-10-5.

227. *Miscellaneous Cases.*—There were 2,316 applications for review of judgment submitted to the District Courts, of which 2,302 were disposed of; and 111,405 applications for execution of decrees, involving a total sum of Rs. 74,94,870, 100,740 of which were disposed of. In 43 per cent. of these cases, the decree was completely executed, in 25 per cent. it was partially executed, and 30 per cent. were struck off on default. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 22,96,849, of which Rs. 4,03,720 were paid voluntarily, and Rs. 18,93,129 were realized after issue of coercive process, either for arrest of the person, or attachment and sale of property. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year was 1,009, against 858 in 1870. Of these 541 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding one month, 341 for periods exceeding one month but not exceeding three months, 120 for periods exceeding three months but not exceeding six months, and 7 for periods exceeding six months.

228. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners, instituted during the year, was 8,022, an increase of 861 over the previous year. The total number for disposal was 8,720 (including those pending from the previous year), of which all but 450 were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 27 days (the same as in 1870) from the date of institution to date of decision. In 61·9 per cent. of the cases appealed the original decision was confirmed, in 6·6 per cent. modified, in 14·7 per cent. reversed, in 10·1 per cent. the case was remanded for further enquiry, 6·5 per cent. were struck off on default or withdrawn, and 2 per cent. were transferred. The average value of each case appealed was Rs. 47-10-3, or Rs. 1-11-9 higher than in the previous year, the average cost of each appeal was Rs. 5-4-4, or 6 annas 11 pies less than in 1870, and the percentage of costs to value Rs. 11-1-1, or Rs. 1-5-8 less than in 1870.

229. The number of appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants with full powers, instituted during the year, was 3,941, or 181 less than in the previous year; but the number for disposal, which amounted to 4,876, exceeded the number for disposal in 1870 by 296, owing to the large amount of cases (934) which remained pending at the close of that year. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 4,330, leaving 544 appeals pending at the close of the year; of which 169 were pending over two months, and 107 over four months. The average duration of appeals in the Commissioners' Courts was 55 days,—9 days higher than in 1870, but 13 days lower than in 1869. In 63 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 5·1 per cent. it was modified, in 16·2 per cent. reversed, in 8·9 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation, and in 6·6 per

cent. the appeals were withdrawn, transferred, or struck off on default. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 187-7-5, against Rs. 296-12-9 in 1870, the decrease being due to a decrease in appeals of exceptionally high value. The average cost of each appeal was Rs. 20-0-7, against Rs. 44-14-3 in 1870, and the percentage of costs to value Rs. 10-11-0, against Rs. 15-2-2 in the previous year.

230. *Chief Court.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,643, against 1,442 in 1870. The increase was in special appeals on points of law, which rose from 1,091 to 1,324; regular appeals, on the other hand, from the decisions of Commissioners, decreased by 32, or from 351 to 319. The number of appeals for disposal during the year (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,830,—414 regular and 1,416 special,—of which 1,674 were disposed of, 366 regular and 1,308 special, leaving pending at the close of the year 156 appeals, 48 regular and 108 special. The average duration of each appeal was 34 days, against 52 days in the previous year. In 30·7 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 1 per cent. it was modified, in 11·3 per cent. reversed, and in 5·3 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation. In 51·6 per cent. the appeal was withdrawn, transferred, struck off on default, or dismissed without the Court sending for the files of the case. The average value of cases appealed was Rs. 117-12-2 in those for land, and Rs. 385-15-2 in other cases. The average cost of each appeal was in land cases Rs. 17-12-1, and in other cases Rs. 33-8-8; and the percentage of costs to value Rs. 15-1-2 and Rs. 8-11-1 in land cases and other cases respectively.

231. The Chief Court disposed, besides the above appellate work, of 4 cases in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction, 45 cases under the summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, 25 references from Small Cause Courts, 3 cases under the Indian Divorce Act, and 2 cases under the Indian Succession Act.

232. Of cases appealable to the various Appellate Courts, the percentage of cases appealed was—to Courts of Deputy Commissioners 18 per cent., to Courts of Commissioners, 29·8 per cent., and to the Chief Court, 18·7 per cent.

D.—Registration.

233. BY the new Registration Act, No. VIII. of 1871, the designation of the head of the Registration Department has been altered from Registrar-General of Assurances, to Inspector-General of Registration. The districts in the Punjab for the purposes of registration are the same as those which have been constituted for Revenue, Civil, and Police purposes; and all Tahsíls are registry sub-districts, saving the local jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrates and any tracts specially exempted.

234. In districts where there are Judges of Small Cause Courts, (not being Cantonment Small Cause Courts), the Judge of the Small Cause Court is (except at Simla) *ex-officio* Registrar of the district. At Simla, and in districts where there is no Judge of a Small Cause Court, the Deputy Commissioner is *ex-officio* Registrar. Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners in charge of a sub-division of a district are *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars of the Tahsíl at which they have their head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates are Sub-Registrars for Cantonments. At Tahsíls where no Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner is stationed, the Tahsíldár, or, in his absence, the Naib Tahsíldár, is Sub-Registrar. There are also throughout the province several special sub-districts, which are under the charge of some Honorary Magistrate or native gentleman of local influence as Sub-Registrar.

235. The principal changes effected by the new Registration Act, which came into force on the 1st July 1871, were the abolition of the compulsory registration through the Civil Courts of their decrees and orders relating to immoveable property, and the substitution of an optional registration of certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts; the discontinuance of the system of special registration; making registration of authorities to adopt compulsory; permitting wills, when presented open, to be registered by Sub-Registrars, as well as by Registrars; and making certain modifications in the effects of registration and non-registration.

236. The total number of documents registered in 1871-72 was 95,746, as compared with 92,712 in the previous year.

237. Of instruments of which the registration is compulsory, the number registered was 33,782, against 32,422 in the previous year. Of these, 33,750 were registrations affecting immoveable property, an increase of 4 per cent. over 1870-71; and the remaining 32 were registrations of authorities to adopt, against 25 in 1870-71.

238. Of instruments of which the registration is optional, the total number registered was 61,964, as compared with 60,290 in the previous year. Of these, 23,413 were registrations relating to immoveable property, an increase of 5 per cent. over 1870-71; 38,463 were registrations relating to moveable property and of obligations for the payment of money, &c., an increase of 1·34 per cent. over 1870-71; and 88 were registrations of wills presented open, against 37 in 1870-71.

239. The total receipts of the Registration Department, during 1871-72, exclusive of copying fees, amounted to Rs. 1,45,376, being Rs. 4,426 less than those of the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 8,552 in registration fees, but a decrease of Rs. 12,978 in other receipts, this decrease being entirely due to the alteration of the law in regard to the abolition of special registration, and of the compulsory registration of memoranda of decrees and orders of Civil Courts relating to immoveable property. The expenditure of the year, also exclusive of copying fees, amounted to Rs. 84,506, against Rs. 86,280 in the previous year. The nett receipts for the year, *i. e.*, the balance of receipts after deducting all charges, were Rs. 60,870, or Rs. 2,656 less than in 1870-71.

240. The total nett receipts from registration since the introduction of the former Registration Act, No. XX. of 1866, into the Punjab, on the 1st January 1868, have amounted to Rs. 2,19,394.

E.—Prisons.

241. NUMBER AND MANAGEMENT OF JAILS.—The number of jails in the Punjab in the year 1871 was 34. Of these, two are Central Jails, both at Lahore, the one of which contained 2,560, and the other (the Female Penitentiary) 165 prisoners at the close of the year; three are Divisional Jails, those at Ráwalpindi, Multán, and Ambálah, and contained respectively 973, 739, and 642 prisoners at the close of the year; one, at Rúpar, is an extra-mural jail, and contained 531 prisoners at the close of the year; and the remaining 28 are District Jails. Of these, three, those at Amritsar, Montgomery, and Gujránwála, contained upwards of 500 prisoners at the close of the year; three, those at Fírozpúr, Siálkot, and Pesháwar, contained between 400 and 500 prisoners; five, those at Sháhpúr, Derah Ismail Khán, Dehli, Jhang, and Jálandhar, between 300 and 400 prisoners; six, those at Sirsa, Jehlam, Derah Ghází Khán, Gurdáspúr, Ludiánah, and Gujrát, between 200 and 300; six, those at Karnál, Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon, Dharmsála, and Kohát, between 100 and 200 prisoners; and five, those at Bannú, Hoshiárpúr, Simla, Mozaffargarh, and Hazára, the last four of which are nothing more than Lock-ups, less than 100. The Lahore Central Jail and Female Penitentiary are under the charge of a special Superintendent, who hitherto has always been a Medical Officer. Most of the remaining jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who is given a special allowance for performing the duties of Superintendent of the Jail. In a few jails, where the Civil Surgeon is not in executive charge, one of the District Officers performs the duties of Superintendent. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

242. ACCOMMODATION.—Further progress was made during the year 1871 on the works of the new jails at Montgomery and Derah Ghází Khán, which are approaching completion. At Rúpar the construction of an additional temporary jail, capable of holding 500 prisoners employed on extra-mural labor, was commenced, and considerable progress was made on the work. At Lahore the 100 additional solitary cells which had been commenced in the previous year were completed. Several works of a minor character were carried out at various jails.

243. JAIL POPULATION.—The total jail population during the year amounted to 42,160, as compared with 40,782 in 1870; and the daily average number of prisoners was 13,443, against 13,060 in 1870. The admissions to jail in 1871 numbered 28,896, exceeding those in the previous year by 377. Of convicted prisoners, 1,441 were released during the year on appeal, 16,334 on expiry of sentence, 1,315 on payment of fine, 49 on account of sickness, 147 for good conduct, 63 were transported, 7 were sent to a Lunatic Asylum, 8 escaped and were not recaptured, 80 were executed, and 347 died, making in all a total of 23,225.

244. HEALTH.—The mortality in the jails of the Punjab in 1871, calculated on the daily average strength of the prison population, was 2·72 per cent., being 0·94 per cent. lower than in 1870, and 0·65

per cent. lower than in 1869. Of the 347 deaths which occurred, 109 were due to intermittent and remittent fevers, 85 to dysentery and diarrhœa, 70 to diseases of the respiratory system, and the remaining 83 to other causes. The death-rate was exceedingly high at the jails of Rúpar (8·83 per cent.), Ráwalpindi (7·33 per cent.), and Dehli (5·87 per cent.). Of 48 deaths at Rúpar, 35 were caused by fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and pneumonia. Of 20 at Dehli, fever and dysentery caused 18. The great mortality at Ráwalpindi was due to an epidemic of fever in the early part of the year. On the other hand, the death-rate at the Lahore Female Penitentiary decreased from 11·33 per cent. in 1870 to 3·56 per cent. in the year under review. There were no deaths from cholera in any jail during the year.

The number of admissions into hospital amounted to 11,194, against 13,806 in the previous year. Of these, 6,189 were from intermittent and remittent fevers, 1,194 from dysentery and diarrhœa, 918 from cutaneous diseases, 534 from diseases of the respiratory system, and the remainder from other causes.

245. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.—No *emeutes* occurred during the year. The number of convicts punished for offences committed in jail was 6,098, of which 26 were punished for criminal offences and 6,072 for breaches of jail discipline. The criminal offences consisted mainly of escapes or attempts to escape, and in a few instances of acts of violence perpetrated by one prisoner against another, and were all committed by males. Of the offences against jail discipline, only 15 were committed by women. The proportion of jail punishments to the daily average number of convicts was 49·14 per cent. among males, and 3·93 per cent. among females. In 1870 the proportion was 28 per cent. on the total daily average convict population, and in 1869 19·73 per cent. The large increase of punishments in the year under review was chiefly for idleness or negligence at work; cases of this class amounted to 3,485, or nearly double the number of the previous year; and of these, 2,486 occurred among the prisoners employed on extra-mural labor at Rúpar. As explained in last year's report, the extra-mural labor at this jail is far more severe than the ordinary work at other jails; while, at the same time, cases of idleness or negligence can more easily be detected; hence the punishments at Rúpar exceed largely those at other jails. The Lieutenant-Governor has from time to time noticed this matter, and has satisfied himself that no unreasonable severity has been exercised at the Rúpar jail.

246. Of the prisoners punished during the year, 4,308 received corporal punishment, 837 were punished with solitary confinement, 533 with confinement in irons, 366 with close confinement and reduction of diet, 14 with hard labor, and 40 with sentences of additional imprisonment. Of the 4,308 prisoners whipped, 3,014 received less than 10 stripes, 1,126 between 10 and 20 stripes, and 168 more than 20 stripes.

247. Of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 75·5 per cent. were employed on hard labor, 15·4 per cent. on medium, and 9·1 per cent. on light labor.

248. Of the total convict population during the year, 9·71 per cent. were re-convicted prisoners. Of these, 70 per cent. had been convicted once previously, 18 per cent. twice previously, and 12 per cent. more than twice. Of re-convictions, 43·78 per cent. were for offences of the same class as those previously committed, and 56·22 per cent. for offences of a different class.

249. There were 28 escapes during the year,—7 from within jail and 21 among prisoners employed on extra-mural labor. Of these 20 were re-captured; 3 convicts were also re-captured who had escaped in previous years. At the close of the year 26 prisoners were in all at large, including those who had escaped in previous years.

250. JUVENILE PRISONERS.—The number of juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age in the various jails of the Province during the year was 429, being 70 less than in the previous year, from which it may be inferred that whipping was more resorted to than before as a punishment for this class of convicts.

251. EDUCATION.—Out of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, 31·5 per cent. were under instruction. Of prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 204 were able to read and write well, and 509 to read or write a little. None of the remaining prisoners admitted (including all the female prisoners received during the year) could read or write at all. As regards the progress made in the instruction of prisoners, 1,254 males and 11 females are stated to have learnt to read and write well while in jail, 7,355 males and 57 females to have made some slight progress, and 22,007 males and 970 females to have made no progress whatever.

252. MANUFACTORY PROFITS AND VALUE OF CONVICT LABOR.—The following statement exhibits the value of the prisoners' labor during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

	Rs. 1871.	Rs. 1870.
Cash profits on jail manufactures ...	87,191	71,950
Earnings of prisoners employed on extra-mural work at Rúpar ...	18,624	6,048
Value of prisoners' labor employed in constructing or repairing jail buildings ...	89,235	89,044
Value of prisoners' labor employed on roads, &c., by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities ...		
Value of prisoners' labor in grinding wheat, making clothing, &c., for prison use ...	40,663	28,880
Estimated value of convict labor employed on menial jail duties ...	65,462	68,360
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens ...	11,561	10,650
Total ...	3,22,874	2,82,324

The average monthly earnings of each prisoner employed in the jail manufactories was Rs. 1-11-0, as compared with Rs. 1-6-0 in

1870, and of each prisoner employed in some of the other ways above mentioned, Rs. 2-6-0, as compared with Rs. 2-4-0 in 1870.

253. EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on jails during 1871 amounted to Rs. 7,68,712, as compared with Rs. 8,11,106 in 1870, and Rs. 8,37,848 in 1869. Of this sum, Rs. 1,13,158 were expended on new jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs of jail buildings, and Rs. 6,55,554 on the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, against Rs. 7,18,568 in 1870 and Rs. 7,84,089 in 1869. The large decrease in this last item on the two preceding years is chiefly due to the reduced charge for rations, consequent on the fall in the price of food. The cost under this head was Rs. 70,373 less in 1871 than in 1870, and Rs. 1,40,025 less than in 1869. The charge for Police Guard decreased also by Rs. 7,398 during the year under review, and hospital charges by Rs. 2,817. On the other hand, the cost of fixed establishment increased by Rs. 12,718 over the charge under this head in 1870, that of extra establishment by Rs. 441, clothing and bedding charges by Rs. 1,875, and contingencies by Rs. 1,538. The average cost of each prisoner throughout the Province for the year was Rs. 48-15-7, against Rs. 55-4-6 in 1870, and Rs. 67-6-3 in 1869.

254. MISCELLANEOUS.—*Prisoner officials.*—The system of appointing prisoner officials continued to work successfully, and is found to be very useful, as, besides holding out an inducement to the prisoners to conduct themselves properly, it affords the Superintendent of the Jail an efficient aid in the maintenance of order and discipline. The number of prisoner officials employed during the year was 1,094 males, or 8·84 per cent. on the daily average number of male convicts, and 12 females, or 3·15 per cent. on the daily average female convict population. Of the males, 581 were employed as warders, 307 as work overseers, 168 as intra-mural guards, and 38 as extra-mural guards; and of the females, 7 as warders, 4 as work-overseers, and 1 as intra-mural guard. The majority of the prisoners appointed to these posts had been two years and upwards in prison before they were appointed, those selected under this period being mainly at the small jails, where only short-termed prisoners are retained; and of the 1,106 prisoners appointed, 867 had less than two years of their sentences still to run, while only 31 had more than five years unexpired, 20 of whom were in the Lahore Central Jail. The number of prisoner officials punished during the year was 229,—172 by being reduced, and 57 in other ways.

255. *Ticket-of-Leave system.*—The ticket-of-leave system, which was in force during the year at the Lahore Central Jail and Female Penitentiary, and the Ambálah Jail, is worked on the following principles:—Prisoners who have worked out at least three-fourths of their sentence, and whose remaining term is not less than one year, are selected for admission to the privileges of the system on account of good conduct in jail. Those who are so selected pass through a preliminary period of probation, which is divided into two stages. During the first stage, which must last for a period of not less than one-third the term of sentence still remaining, the probationer is removed from the general jail wards

and workshops and placed in a secure building; he is allowed to abandon the prison dress and wear his own clothes; he receives jail rations; he labors at some trade, receiving to his credit 25 per cent. of his earnings; and is allowed to see his friends once a week, and to write letters to, and receive letters from them once a week. In the second stage, which must last for another third of his original unexpired term of sentence, in addition to the privileges allowed in the first stage, he is permitted to be absent from his appointed place of residence for a certain portion of the day; he receives to his credit the whole of his earnings, and is allowed to buy and cook his own food, such as he chooses, and to provide his own clothing, such portion of his earnings as is necessary being given him for this purpose; he is allowed to remit the rest of his earnings to his friends or relatives; and he is permitted to see his friends and to communicate with them as often as he likes. If the probationer passes successfully through these two stages, he reaches the third stage, and is released on ticket-of-leave. He is then allowed to proceed to his home, a sufficient sum of money from the balance to his credit of his earnings being given him to carry him there, and the remainder being transmitted to the Police officer of the district to which he has proceeded, to set him up in his trade or to support him. On arrival in his district, he is obliged to report himself to the Police or District Officer, and quarterly reports of his conduct are furnished to the Inspector-General of Prisons. Should he be guilty of misconduct of any kind, or fail to do all in his power to obtain an honest livelihood, the Magistrate of the District may send him back to prison.

At the close of the year there were at the Lahore Central Jail 28 in the first stage, 17 in the second stage, and 4 on release; at the Female Penitentiary, 3 in the first stage, 4 in the second stage, and 4 on release; and at the Ambálah Jail, 2 in the second stage, but none in the other stages. There has been no instance as yet of a prisoner released on ticket-of-leave being sent back to jail for misconduct.

256. LAHORE THAGGI SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—The number of inmates in this institution at the close of the year 1871 was 114, consisting of 26 approvers, 26 women, 33 boys, and 29 girls, being 15 in all more than the number at the close of the previous year. The increase was among the families of the approvers, 18 births having occurred during the year. There were five deaths,—two aged approvers, one woman from phthisis, and two children from bowel complaints.

257. The expenditure for the year, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows :—

	1871. Rs.	1870. Rs.
Maintenance allowance of approvers ...	1,537	1,610
Police guard	624	1,030
Fixed establishment	2,472	2,759
Clothing	213	60
Repairs	22	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous	164	237
Total ...	5,032	5,696

The average cost of maintenance of each approver was reduced from Rs. 197-0-2 in 1870 to Rs. 185-3-9 in 1871, effected chiefly by reducing the strength of the police guard and of the fixed establishment.

258. The manufactory operations were highly successful. The number of tents supplied was 291, as compared with 151 in 1870, 136 in 1869, and 216 in 1868. The cost of raw materials amounted to Rs. 39,218, and the receipts during the year from sale of tents to Rs. 49,702, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,484 in favor of receipts over expenditure. Rs. 3,639, however, of the sums realized during the year were on account of debts due from the previous year. Rs. 2,008 were owing to the institution at the close of the year, of which Rs. 1,160 were collected by the 15th January 1872.

259. Complaints, however, were made, with regard to some of the tents supplied from the Thaggi School, of their being inferior in quality both as to material and workmanship. As all Government officers in the Punjab are directed to obtain from the Thaggi School whatever tents are allowed them for official purposes, measures have been taken to ensure that in future no tents shall be taken except such as are of a proper quality.

260. The approvers, by whom this manufacture has hitherto been carried on, are year by year diminishing in numbers, and those who still remain are of advanced age. It has accordingly been found necessary to commence instructing a few long-termed prisoners in the Lahore Central Jail in the art of tent-making, who will fill up the place of the approvers as they gradually die out.

F.—Municipal Administration.

261. DURING the past year a municipal income was raised in 324 towns and places in the province ; of these

2 (Dehli and Murree) were Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850 ;

127 were Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 ;

and 195 were minor towns in which a municipal income is raised in accordance with long-standing custom, or under executive orders of the Government made prior to the passing of Act XV. of 1867, but to which that Act has not yet been specifically extended, although, under Section 3, they are regulated generally by its provisions.

Towards the close of the year Dehli and Murree were, under the power given the Local Government in Section 3, reconstituted under Act XV. of 1867; this was done to secure uniformity and a proper system of audit of accounts. Act XXVI. of 1850 has therefore ceased to be operative in the Punjab, and all Municipalities in the province are in effect brought under the provisions of Act XV. of 1867. This Act, which was enacted for five years only, expired on the 1st March 1872, but was continued for one year by Act II. of 1872; meanwhile a Bill is under preparation for furnishing the Punjab with a permanent Municipal Act.

262. The rules made by the Local Government for regulating the action of Municipalities in the Punjab will be found in Addendum A., to which is appended a list of all such Municipalities at the close of the year.

263. The municipal affairs of places in which the Act is in force are administered by Committees which, according to the Act, must consist of not less than five members, but practically the number is invariably much larger. In every case a certain number of members are appointed *ex officio* ; and during the greater part of the year under review the official members were very numerous. In addition to the local officers, the Commissioner of the Division, the Superintending Engineer, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Inspector of Schools were extraordinary members of all Municipal Committees in their respective divisions and circles, and the Inspector-General of Police, Inspector-General of Dispensaries, Director of Public Instruction, and Sanitary Commissioner were extraordinary members of all Municipal Committees in the Province. But towards the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor directed that all the officers above enumerated should cease to be members of Municipal Committees. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to deprive these Committees of their local character to admit into them officials who are heads of departments, or who have no special or local connection with the place in which the Committee holds its sittings ; while it appeared inexpedient that the Commissioner of the Division, who exercises a general control over municipal expenditure, should take part in the discussions of the Committee.

The District Officer, and the local representatives of the Police, Educational, Medical and Public Works Departments are now the only *ex officio* members of Municipal Committees in towns which are the head-quarters of districts; in the minor towns the Tahsíldár, as a rule, is the only official member present, though the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner on tour occasionally presides.

264. As regards the appointment of non-official members, the system of *election* has heretofore been confined to two or three of the most important Municipalities; the usual mode is by *nomination* by the Commissioner of the Division, subject to the approval of the Local Government; but the members nominated are those who would ordinarily be elected by the townspeople, being leading gentlemen or merchants selected for their local influence or importance. The number of non-official members varies with the size of the town and with the interests requiring representation, but is always largely in excess of that of the official members; the object sought is to give fair representation to all interests. Excepting at the hill stations of Simla, Murree, Dalhousie, and Dharmsála, the native element largely and invariably predominates in all Committees.

265. Municipal Committees formed under Act XV. of 1867 are divided into three classes, with graduated powers of expenditure. Those of the first class are empowered to expend their income on objects authorised by the Act, without reference to superior authority, subject only to a Government audit of accounts. Those of the second class are authorised to expend sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 upon objects authorised by the Act without previous sanction; works costing more require the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. The proceedings of third class Committees are subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner; in other respects their powers are the same as those of Committees of the second class. At the close of the year there were five Municipal Committees of the first class in addition to Dehli and Murree, *viz.*, those of the important towns and hill sanitaria of Lahore, Amritsar, Simla, Dalhousie and Dharmsála; of the second class there were 19, all situated at the head-quarters of districts; the remaining 103 Committees were of the third class.

266. The affairs of the 195 minor towns which have not been formally brought under the provisions of Act XV. of 1867 are administered by the Deputy Commissioner, or one of his Assistants, in conjunction with the town *panch*. There is little, if any, practical difference between these Municipalities and Municipalities of the third class under Act XV. of 1867, and it is in contemplation to bring them all formally under the provisions of that Act.

267. Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances and enforcement of sanitation within municipal limits, framed chiefly on those of Lahore, have been prepared and sanctioned for 71 Municipalities; and bye-laws for securing a correct registration of births and deaths within the same limits are in force in 115 Municipalities. These latter are chiefly founded on the rules originally drawn up for Amritsar, which lay the responsibility of reporting on the heads of families.

268. The following statement shows Municipal Income and Expenditure for the past five years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68 ...	13,22,324	14,68,273
1868-69 ...	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70 ...	14,37,462	13,86,014
1870-71 ...	15,29,513	14,67,104
1871-72 ...	17,58,390	15,61,770

It will thus be seen that the heavy falling-off of income in 1869-70, resulting from the octroi rules of November 1868, has, under the relaxation of those rules sanctioned in January 1871, been more than made up, and that the municipal income of 1871-72 stood at a higher figure than in any previous year. The following is the detail :—

	Rs.
Octroi duties	14,68,379
Rates on houses, buildings and lands (including chaukidari tax)	62,913
License taxes upon trades and professions	26,393
Taxes upon horses and conveyances	466
Jágír and Nazúl income	26,308
Other items	1,73,931
Total ...	17,58,390

269. It thus appears that five-sixths of the municipal income of the past year was derived from octroi duties. The nature of this tax and the manner of its imposition are of considerable importance, and the Government of India has instituted many enquiries with the object of discovering whether these duties were truly octroi, levied alone upon articles consumed within the several towns, or whether they partook of the nature of transit duties.

270. The rules in force for the levy of octroi duties will be found in Addendum A. (para. 18 of the Circular); but they may here be briefly epitomized thus: all Government property is exempt from taxation, as well as the following classes:—(1) Articles liable to Customs duty and imported by sea, other than piece-goods and metals; (2) Salt; (3) Opium; (4) Fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India, and drugs

liable to excise duty. Subject to the above limitation, the levy of octroi is restricted to the following classes :—

(1) Articles of food or drink.
(2) Animals for slaughter.
(3) Articles for fuel, lighting, or washing.
(4) Articles used in the construction of buildings.
(5) Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.
(6) Tobacco.
(7) Piece-goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.
(8) Metals and articles of metal.

271. In order to ensure that the octroi duties shall not take the form of transit duties, it has been ordered that proper accommodation shall be provided for the storing in warehouses, or otherwise, of articles in transit liable to duty, but not intended for use or consumption within the limits of the Municipality. The opinion of the Financial Commissioner recorded in January 1872 was that the system was not demanded or appreciated by the people, and was entirely new to them, and that to render it popular it was necessary to remove certain drawbacks which were now generally complained of. First of them was the failure on the part of Municipal Committees to guarantee the goods deposited against damage and theft; for the depositors of goods could not keep servants to guard their property in the bonded warehouses without incurring considerable expense.

272. In March 1872 the Lieutenant-Governor, while at Amritsar, appointed a committee, composed of the Financial Commissioner, the Officiating Commissioner, the Agent of the Bank of Bengal and two native gentlemen, to enquire into the working of the bonded warehouse system. From their report it appeared that early in 1871 six court-yards with warehouses attached were hired by the Amritsar Municipality, the situation of each being selected with special reference to the convenience of merchants. The traders however refused to take their goods to these warehouses, and the octroi contractor refusing to let them pass into the city without payment of the authorized fees, some inconvenience was for some time experienced, until the contractor and the merchants came to a private arrangement, which has since worked without any complaint on one side or the other. The arrangement made was as follows. Under the conditions of the schedule attached to the octroi lease, the contractor had power to levy octroi at certain rates; instead of collecting at these rates, a computation was made by the chief dealers of the city in conjunction with the octroi farmer, and another and lower rate was fixed for the principal articles of through trade, and this was paid on all taxable articles which entered the city, whether in transit or for local consumption. This system, it is reported, has given complete satisfaction to the merchants, who have entered into a similar arrangement for the present financial year.

The objection to the bonded warehouse system alleged on the part of the Amritsar merchants was chiefly the publicity given to their affairs, as with a bonded warehouse the amount of their business and

the nature of their dealings became generally known. The second objection was that it was not the custom to sell unbroken bales of goods; while it is asserted that for broken bales to be in any place not in their own custody was to court certain loss.

273. All the first class Municipalities of the plains, with the exception of Dehli, farm their octroi duties, and there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the advantages of farming or direct management. The difficulty of arrangement is the objection to the latter system; while the want of control over the contractor and possible oppression is the objection to the former. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that direct management is preferable wherever feasible. It should certainly be more economical, and the experiment at Dehli of the Municipality collecting their own duties is understood to be working successfully.

274. Municipal Committees have been enjoined to so arrange their system of octroi taxation as to allow necessaries of life to escape as lightly as possible, taxing more heavily luxuries, such as tobacco.

The rate on grain varies from 1 to 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, or from 2 to 8 pie per maund. In Lahore, Fírozpúr and Ráwalpindi a duty on loads is preferred, rising from 3 pie per coolie-load upwards. The practice of levying octroi on grain by an *ad valorem* rate is objectionable; and it has been pointed out to Municipal Committees that under this system the tax increases in pressure in proportion as the price of food rises, whereas it should be relaxed in times of scarcity, and that it is preferable to levy the tax on actual quantities, or to fix an average rate for the purposes of the octroi duty.

The octroi levied on animals intended for slaughter is usually *ad valorem*, although the tax could be more readily realized were it levied per head of cattle.

On articles used for fuel, lighting, washing, or in the construction of buildings, drugs, gums, spices, perfumes and tobacco, the duty is invariably *ad valorem*, although in the case of some articles there is an obvious convenience to the public in levying the tax by loads. This has been pointed out to Municipalities, and a change in the practice will gradually be effected. The system of taxation by load is always preferable for such articles as grain, building materials, &c., whose quality in a load is uniform, and where the adoption of the system cannot encourage fraud.

The rate of taxation on piece-goods and metals has been authoritatively restricted by the Government of India to 1½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

275. A house tax is levied at Amritsar and at the hill stations, to which latter it is peculiarly appropriate. It was proposed some time ago to impose a house tax at Lahore, but the opposition to it, founded on the inequalities to which it gave rise, was successful, and its consideration has been deferred. The Lieutenant-Governor very much doubts the policy of a house-tax in a native city if other means of raising

money are available. The advantage of a low octroi duty is that its pressure is not directly felt; while it is a method of taxation thoroughly understood and accepted by the people. But a house-tax, unless assessed with a latitude facilitating corruption on the part of subordinate agents, is apt to involve great inequalities; for under the law of inheritance large houses are constantly owned by very poor people, so that a fair house-tax becomes really an income tax.

276. Cesses on artizans, known as *kamiána*, *mohtaharafa* and *atrafi*, are levied in a few places as a moderate poll-tax on workmen. Recently, at Kasúr, an annual payment has been sanctioned from the tanners, leather-dressers and workers, of whom a very large number inhabit the town. The material of their trade is not liable to octroi duty; and thus, although a well-to-do community, and the nature of their occupations necessitating special sanitary arrangements on the part of the Municipality, they escaped taxation altogether. But these cesses are not frequent in the Punjab; they are levied in only a few towns, and the receipts from them are but small.

277. Several Municipalities possess jágírs,—Lahore one of Rs. 19,037 per annum, and Simla and Dehli Rs. 9,880 and Rs. 2,195 respectively. The income from *nazúl* lands and buildings was formerly allowed to be a municipal asset; but since the abolition of Local Funds and the formation of a Provincial Budget, *nazúl* proceeds have—though equivalent grants may be given in compensation—been credited to the Provincial Revenues, except in the cases of Chúnian and Kasúr, which, being poor Municipalities, have been allowed to retain them.

278. The following is a detail of the expenditure:—

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collection of income	...		27,298	
Establishments and Contingencies for Construction and Accounts	...		59,632	
Municipal Police...	Establishments ...	4,30,611		
	Works and repairs	11,062		
			4,41,673	
Drainage and Conservancy ...	Establishments ...	1,91,172		
	Works and repairs...	36,320		
			2,27,492	
				7,56,095
Roads and streets, including bridges, &c., on them.	New works ...	33,802		
	Paving ...	46,050		
	Watering, repairs & maintenance ...	1,08,450		
	Lighting ...	20,859		
			2,09,161	
Charitable institutions ...	Establishments and grants.	94,020		
	Works and repairs ...	16,592		
			1,10,612	
Education ...	Establishments and grants ...	42,999		
	Works and repairs...	13,645		
			56,644	

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Science and Art (Museums, menageries, &c.)		...	3,447	
Public improvements.	Markets ...	13,084		
	Water-supply ...	47,374		
	Gardens ...	33,576		
	Planting trees ...	10,289		
	Town buildings, including walls and gates, necessaries, town-halls, protective bunds, &c., &c. ...	74,375		
	Repairs of do. do.,	31,460		
			2,10,158	
				5,90,022
Contributions to Provincial Services			...	1,01,968
Other items, as repayment of loans, registration of births and deaths, &c.			...	1,13,685
			Total Rs. ...	15,61,770

From the above it will be seen that of the total outlay, Rs. 4,41,673, or about two-sevenths, were on police; Rs. 2,27,492, or about one-seventh, on drainage and conservancy; Rs. 1,10,612, or about one-fourteenth, on dispensaries, poor houses, and other charities; Rs. 56,644, or about one-twenty-eighth, on education; and Rs. 4,19,319, or rather more than one-fourth, on paving, watering, lighting, and on other works and structures of public improvement.

G.—Military.

279. Army in the Punjab. *Bengal Army.*—The following statement shows the strength of British and Native Troops stationed in the Punjab on the 31st March 1872, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Where stationed.	British.	Native.	Total.	Field Guns.
Dehli	623	791	1,414	...
Ambálah	1,678	1,109	2,787	12
Kasaoli	258	...	258	...
Dagshai	963	...	963	...
Jatog	104	...	104	6
Sabáthú	948	...	948	...
Lúdiánah	...	568	568	...
Philor	...	35	35	...
Jálandhar	971	721	1,692	6
Mián Mír	1,157	1,592	2,749	12
Fort Lahore	165	...	165	...
Multán	863	1,185	2,048	6
Fírozpúr	1,214	736	1,950	6
Amritsar (Govindgarh) ...	437	291	728	...
Bakloh	...	135	135	...
Kángra	...	80	80	...
Dharmsála	...	94	94	...
Dalhousie	3	...	3	...
Ráwalpindi	2,337	2,202	4,539	18
Murree	3	48	51	...
Jhelam	2	1,022	1,024	...
Campbellpúr	165	...	165	6
Attok	200	350	550	...
Talágang	...	528	528	...
Siálkot	1,346	1,187	2,533	6
Pesháwar	2,318	3,615	5,933	19
Shabkadr	2	141	143	...
Michni	1	140	141	...
Abazai	1	130	131	...
Mackeson	...	55	55	...
Naushera	977	988	1,965	...
Moving in the Districts ...	1	904	905	...
Total of 1871-72 ...	16,737	18,647	35,384	97
Total of 1870-71 ...	14,971	17,585	32,556	110
Difference ...	+ 1,766	+ 1,062	+ 2,828	—13

280. *Punjab Frontier Force.*—The numbers and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on the same date, were as follows:—

ARM.	Strength.	Cost.
Artillery	629	2,44,469
Cavalry	2,852	14,22,611
Infantry	9,014	18,86,786
Staff	2	37,223
Total of 1871-72 ...	12,479	35,91,089
Total of 1870-71 ...	12,371	36,83,690

The prescribed statistics will be found in Appendices III. G. 1 and 2.

281. *Outposts.*—New posts have been built and occupied during the year under report at the mouths of the Girni and Tánk Zám Passes, in the Deráh Ismáil Khán District.

The Garrison of the Girní Post consists of—

53 Sabres,
50 Bayonets;

of Zám Post—

53 Sabres,
58 Bayonets.

In anticipation of an outbreak of feeling on the part of the Másúd Wazíris, a considerable force of all arms was encamped in the vicinity of these posts while the work was going on; but owing to the admirable arrangements of the Civil and Military authorities, not a shot was fired.

The Girní Post was built under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Kennedy, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; the Zám Post under that of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. W. Campbell, Commandant, 1st Seikh Infantry, and Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) W. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. To these Officers, and to the Assistant Engineer in charge, Mr. Knowles, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due for the vigor with which the work was prosecuted and completed.

The present Adhammi Post, in the Bannú District, being too far from the passes under the care of its garrison, has been condemned; and another and more suitable site has been approved of in front of the Barghanattí Pass. The estimates for this Post are now under consideration in the Public Works Department.

282. RAIDS.—*Hazára.* A raid was made on the 4th of June 1871, about 2 A. M., on the villages of Kongú, Guldheri and Bholu, in Agror, by a party of Akazais, numbering in all about 180 men. The affair is thus reported by Lieutenant Molloy, who commanded the outpost at Oghi:—

"The raiders came down in two parties, one of which, numbering about 80 men, under Zaríf Khán, partially burnt the village of Kongú, which is situated under the Chita Bat ridge, between Chorpihár and Attar.

"After setting fire to this village, these raiders seem to have moved off to join the other body. This second body, numbering probably about 100 men, came down the Burcha spur and attacked Guldheri.

"From this village they seem to have met with little or no opposition. The men who were garrisoning the towers in the village, after having fired two or three shots, beat a hasty retreat on Jaskot. One of them was, however, wounded by the raiders. These latter then burnt the whole of Guldheri, except the Masjid, and then they went to Bholu, which they set fire to too, though I hear they have only succeeded in entirely destroying four huts in this village.

"After this they appear to have menaced Jaskot, but finding the place strongly garrisoned, they refrained from attacking it. When the Agror people saw this, as far as I can hear, chiefly at the instigation of the Thánadár of Oghí, and Zamán Khán and Wali Mahomed Khán, cousins of Atta Muhammad, they began to take the initiative themselves, and commenced ascending the hill to attack the body of raiders.

"These latter gradually retreated up the Burcha spur, waving their standards, of which they had five, and dropping a few shots. At one time they attempted a 'hullah,' but it does not appear to have been carried out determinedly, and it proved ineffective. After this, they gradually disappeared over the Burcha ridge.

"During this skirmish two men were killed and two wounded on the Agror side; and on that of the Akazais, three were killed and three wounded: among the former was Mián Bakht, a cousin of Zaríf Khán's.

"No report was made to me of the probability of this raid taking place; the Thánadár only learnt it when he saw the village burning; when this happened, he went straight to Jaskot, and appears to have encouraged the Agroris a good deal by the way he behaved.

"A report was, however, made to Atta Muhammad Khán that the Akazais were meditating a raid yesterday evening, about 8-30 P. M.

"When he was asked by me why he did not send word that such was the case to the Thánadár, he replied—'I didn't place credence in the report.'

"At the same time he appears to have sent word to all the villages in the valley to turn out all the men they had to meet the raiders in the event of their coming.

"Beyond this however he seems to have done nothing: he certainly did not attempt to encourage his men by his presence amongst them."

From the above account it appears that no attempt was made by the villagers to repel their assailants until the Thánadár appeared on the scene.

283. On the 25th of July the village of Bholu was again burnt by the Akazais. This village is situated high up on a spur and near to Sháhtút. It was occupied by Akazais, and the only object of the raid is supposed to have been to get rid of Malik Khaista Khán, a late nominee of the Khán of Agror.

284. *Derah Ismail Khán.*—On the 21st September 1871 an attack by a strong party of Bhittanis, on a káfila of Alizai Masúd Wazíris, took place in the Tánk Zám Pass. The Bhittanis, numbering about 100 men, came upon the káfila about 2 miles from Kot Kirgi, killed 2 men, wounded 13, and carried off 400 bullocks, 13 camels, and a large amount of property. The Kot Kirgi daily patrol, consisting of 2 sowars, on its return along the Pass, came upon the affair in full progress, and riding through, made for their post for assistance. Meanwhile another party of sowars had been detached from the post at the sound of firing, the Commandant supposing that an attack had been made on the patrol.

The two parties meeting, then returned to the scene of the outrage, but found the Bhittanis gone, and the Wazíris descending from the sides of the Pass, where they had taken refuge on being attacked.

The object of the Bhittanis is said to have been revenge on another section of Wazíris than that composing the káfila, but whose property was under its protection, as the Alizais are in the habit of trading for other tribes. The garrison of Kot Khirgi are Bhittanis, fellow clansmen of the attacking party; but no complicity in the affair has been traced to them, and the plan of attack appears to have been kept a secret.

285. *Bannú.*—On the 24th of April 1871, an attempt was made by a body of about 200 Muhammad Khel Wazíris on the Kuram Band Tower. This attack, following so closely on the occurrence

mentioned in para. 165 of last year's report (page 55), was gallantly and successfully resisted by the garrison of the Kuram Outpost,* under Jamadár Kallandar Baksh, 4th Sikh Infantry, who was himself severely wounded. A sepoy of the 4th Sikhs and a sowar of the 1st Punjab Cavalry were also slightly wounded.

* 35 rank and file, 4th Sikh Infantry; 11 sabres 1st Punjab Cavalry.

The Wazíris retreated to the low hills, whence they kept up a desultory fire with the garrison, but well out of rifle range.

Captain Forlong and Lieutenant Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, with 25 sabres from Edwardesabád, reached the scene soon afterwards, when the Wazíris retreated to the crest of the hills, to the west and north-west of the Tower, where they scattered and eventually disappeared. The Muhammad Khels are known to have had one man killed in this affair.

The unrelaxing vigilance of the Military and Civil authorities effectually prevented the Muhammad Khels from making good any serious inroads into British Territory; and at length, in the autumn of 1871, the whole division surrendered unconditionally to the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu.

The principal ringleaders, having been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, were sent to Lahore; the remainder of the division were restored at once to their lands, and have since given no further trouble.

286. To render this lesson more impressive to the turbulent clans of the border, it was determined to call to account the several tribes which, during the outlawry of the Muhammad Khels, had afforded them assistance or shelter.

This was a delicate task, but under the able management of Captain Johnstone, the Deputy Commissioner, and Muhammad Hayát Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner, each tribe without hesitation paid the amount of fine imposed upon it. There was but one exception to this, which is worthy of special notice.

287. To the west of Bannu, at the distance of a day's march from the border, lies the semi-independent valley of Dour, the inhabitants of which, although in the enjoyment of free intercourse with British territory, had never failed in affording shelter and assistance to the Muhammad Khels.

From Dour had issued the various bands which from time to time had harassed the Bannu border, and there they found a welcome when returning from their generally unsuccessful forays. It was also known that Dour men had, on more than one occasion, been associated with these bands.

Having therefore been called to account for their conduct, they returned an insolent answer to the summons of the Deputy Commissioner, and it was determined in consequence to send a military force into the valley for the purpose of inflicting such punishment on the inhabitants as might be deemed advisable.

On the morning of the 6th February 1872, a force as per margin moved into Camp at Tochi, and, leaving the Camp standing under charge of Captain Bertie, 1st Punjab Cavalry, the whole moved upon Dour at 4 A. M. on the 7th.

Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry ...		150 sabres.
1st Sikh Infantry ...	... ...	500 rifles.
4th Sikh Infantry ...	... ...	400 rifles.
No. 3 Light Field Battery...	...	2 howitzers.
1st Punjab Infantry	... ...	431 rifles.
2nd Punjab Cavalry	... ...	200 sabres.

The Cavalry reached the valley at about 1 P. M., the Infantry half an hour later, having met with no opposition. The Dourwáls were taken completely by surprise.

"During this interval the Dourians, who had sent two influential men, mounted, to meet us as we approached the valley, were given every opportunity of coming in to pay their respects to the Commissioner, on the understanding that they must comply with whatever terms might be demanded; to this an unconditional consent was given through the same messengers, and as soon as the Infantry and guns came up* an advance was made towards the village; armed men were drawn up in front of the principal Haidar Khel village, and behind a net-work of deep water-cuts, apparently unconcerned by our approach. The Artillery had been brought into action at about 600 yards from the village, and when the Infantry skirmishers had got within 200 yards of the enemy (for so they must be called), and as the Commissioner and I came up to see the destruction of the towers, part of the conditions insisted on, carried out, we were treacherously fired upon by the enemy, who then took shelter behind walls and in ditches. I advanced the 1st Sikhs and wing of the 4th at once, and so soon as I could clear the front of the guns of our own skirmishers Artillery fire was opened on the village; the village was then taken by the 1st Sikhs; the Cavalry were moved to the right of the village to cut off any of the enemy attempting to escape. The ground, however, was so intersected by deep water-courses that it was impossible for them to carry out this object with much effect, though they succeeded in cutting down a few and making some prisoners. As soon as the enemy were driven out, the village was set on fire.

"Owing to the difficult nature of the ground, which prevented the Cavalry from following in pursuit, the greater portion of the enemy made their escape; but some thirty were driven by the 1st Sikhs from house to house, and finally made a rush out of the north corner of the village; but they were turned by the Cavalry, and they then made towards the guns and head-quarters, throwing down their arms: a few were cut down by the Cavalry, and the rest were taken prisoners.

"The 1st Punjab Infantry and the Cavalry were then advanced on the next large village, Haipi, which was surrounded and at our mercy. The village was nearly deserted, many of the men having gone to aid in the defence of the first village; those left declared their

* The detention of the Infantry, which took place at the Kothal or pass into Dour, arose from the necessity of constructing a road to allow of the passage of the guns of the Light Field Battery.

inability to collect the money then, under the circumstances, but promised to pay up the fine demanded at Edwardesabád. The chief Haidar Khel village, a very strong and large one, having been destroyed, a much severer punishment than was ever intended, it was considered that clemency in the case of Haipi, also a large and important village, completely at our mercy, would have a better effect than carrying out destruction, even though deserved; such a course was more worthy of our name and most in accordance with the wishes of Government, and the village was accordingly spared.

"It is now my pleasant duty to report, for the information of Government, that the objects of the expedition have been fully and completely carried out, with the trifling loss on our side of six men wounded, and seven horses (one so badly over the fetlock that he had to be shot),—the loss of the enemy, as stated by their own Maliks, being about forty-three killed, thirty taken prisoners, and wounded not known; and further to bring to notice the admirable conduct of the troops throughout a long and laborious day, during which about 25 miles were covered, almost entirely over boulders, and a road, practicable for guns, made over the Kothal,—a duty in which the Infantry most cheerfully assisted, and which occupied them three hours.

"The troops were assembled at 4 A. M. and returned to Camp at 10 P. M., in perfect order, having thus been 18 hours under arms."—(*General Keyes' Report*).

Prompt payment of the stipulated fine, and compliance with the terms imposed by the Commissioner, were the first results of this successful expedition; while a lesson has been read to the whole of the neighbouring tribes of the swift punishment they may expect who assist or shelter the open enemies of the British Government.

288. The following are the number of offences by border robbers on the Deráját Frontier, as compared with those of last year :—

District.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Cattle-lifting.
Bannu ...	2	...	3	40
Derah Ismail Khán ...	1	8	21	58
Derah Ghází Khán ...	...	1	...	2
Rájanpur ...	...	...	...	1
Total, 1871-72 ...	3	9	24	101
Total, 1870-71 ...	7	6	8	88

289. VOLUNTEERS.—The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps (Lahore) has been reorganized, and considerably increased in numbers. The Punjab Light Horse is amalgamated with the Corps under the name of the A. Company, Mounted Rifles; and a large body of Railway employés has been added as No. 2 Company. It is also in contemplation to add several Companies of Volunteers from other large stations on the Punjab Railway, such as the Biás Station, Ambálah, Gháziâbad and Saháranpúr, who desire to be affiliated to the Lahore Corps.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has been gazetted as Honorary Colonel.

The Corps is again without a Commandant, through the departure to Calcutta of Captain Lewis Conway-Gordon, to whose exertions the Volunteers are mainly indebted for their increased numbers and efficiency.

The 1st Punjab Volunteers were inspected in March 1872, by Major-General P. Hill, Commanding the Lahore Division.

290. The 2nd (Simla) Volunteers were inspected on the 4th November 1871, by Colonel C. C. Osborne, 1-6th Regiment, whose report of their proficiency in drill and in the use of their arms is generally satisfactory. There were about 40 files present, one-half of whom were cadets. The "march past," manual, and platoon, Company drill and skirmishing were all performed in a really creditable manner, the cadets going through their drill almost, if not quite, as well as the Volunteers themselves. The results of the firing at targets proved the men to be good marksmen. The positions in firing, however, were bad, and the state of the rifles was severely commented upon by Colonel Osborne. The Corps has since been supplied with Snider Rifles and ammunition, and arrangements have been made for the better care and preservation of these arms.

291. HORSE-BREEDING.—Of the 57 stallions, the property of Government on the 31st March 1871, 13 were condemned and sold during the year, and two new stallions were purchased, leaving 46 horses on 31st March 1872 of the following classes :—

English	2
Walers	3
Arabs	16
Stud-bred	25

292. The Committee referred to in last year's report was assembled on 27th July 1871 at Simla*; and their report, which has been printed and circulated, proves that the whole subject has been most fully and carefully considered. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a minute dated 11th July 1871, had briefly reviewed the question, and indicated

* *President*: Colonel C. C. Fraser, C.B., V.C., Commanding 11th Hussars.
Members: Major W. H. Paget, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry. Captain J. Farquhar, Stud Department.

three points which the Committee should specially take into consideration in framing their report. These points were—

1st.—Whether the money spent up to the present date had been laid out to the best advantage;

2nd.—The results of the existing system of breeding;

3rd.—Whether any measures could be taken to ensure the demand for cavalry horses being regular and continuous.

The Committee commenced its sittings on the 27th of July 1871, and in addition to the information received from Officers serving under the Punjab Government, asked for and obtained much valuable information from Officers under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief through the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery.

With reference to the points above mentioned, the following opinions were arrived at by the Committee:—

1st.—That the money already expended had not been laid out to the best advantage.

2nd.—That the results to a certain extent are good, but not so satisfactory as they might have been under more systematic arrangements.

3rd.—No measures were suggested except the payment by Government of the travelling expenses of Remount Officers and parties attending the fairs, but it was thought of the greatest importance that encouragement should be offered by liberal purchases of remounts whenever available, in order to increase the supply. At the same time the evil of the admission of mares into the ranks of Native Cavalry was pointed out, as involving the loss of their progeny.

293. His Honor agrees in the general conclusion thus arrived at by the Committee. The system pursued in purchasing stallions has been faulty, several old and unsound animals having been permitted to serve mares at Government expense and under Government sanction. The admission of the best mares into the Cavalry must of course be serious to the breeding districts, which are thus in danger of being drained of all mares fit to produce future remounts. There has been a want of system and a fatal absence of competent supervision with regard to the mares allowed to be covered by Government stallions.

294. It was one of the most prominent recommendations of the Committee that a Superintendent of horse-breeding should be appointed to take charge of the work over the entire Province, and this point has been strongly urged on the consideration of the Government of India. In the absence of some such functionary, it has been found necessary to limit the area of operations, and those districts have accordingly been selected where the finest mares are to be found, and where some efficient supervision can be secured. His Honor has determined to make the Ráwalpindi Division the centre of operations for the present in the

Punjab Proper. The Deráját Frontier, where the work will be under the care of Cavalry Officers of the Punjab Frontier Force, will form another Circle, the centre of which will be Derah Ghází Khán, which district contains a large number of first-class mares of the Biloch and Sangar breeds. These Circles will hereafter be extended as the means at the disposal of Government may permit.

295. The registration and branding of approved mares was also strongly advocated by the Committee, and this measure has been partially carried out.* Branding is viewed with favor by the majority of breeders in all districts; it is of course optional, and will be generally introduced in the selected parts of the country. Only branded mares will be allowed the services of Government stallions.

296. The result of the Horse Fair at Ráwalpindí in March 1872 was very encouraging, and the attendance larger than in previous years. Besides numerous remounts for Native Cavalry, 21 gun horses were purchased for the Royal Artillery, and are highly reported of. The Officer Commanding the Artillery of the Division (Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot) sees no reason why the Fair should not in a few years produce a good supply of Artillery horses. Every inducement is offered by means of prizes at this Fair to induce breeders to adopt castration of their colts; this it would appear has already met with some success. Seven geldings were sold at this year's Fair, and they fetched the highest prices of any class of animals. Many more of this class are promised for exhibition at the next Fair.

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* The returns of only two districts have as yet been received as to the number branded and registered.

H.—Marine.

297. PUNJAB GOVERNMENT STEAM FLOTILLA.—The vessels of this Flotilla plying on the Upper Indus between Sakkar and Makhad at the beginning of the year 1871-72 were as follows:—

Steamer	*Jhelam*...	60	H. P.	
"	*Chenáb* ...	60	"	
"	*Biás* ...	35	"	(nominal)
"	*Rávi* ...	100	"	"

with seven flats and barges.

The *Jhelám* made three trips during the year up and down, at an average period of 60 days. The vessel is in fair condition.

The *Chenáb* also made three trips up and down, at an average period of 45 days. She has recently been fitted up and reserved as a State vessel, together with the *Kálabágh* Flat, for the use of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

The *Biás* was undergoing repair for about seven months of the year. This vessel is now in thorough order. She made two trips during the year, at an average period of 57 days.

The *Rávi*, which is considered the best boat in the service, made four trips at an average period of 58 days; she is in excellent condition, and her carrying capacity is great.

298. The following statement shows the earnings of the vessels for the past three years:—

YEARS.	Cash.	*Pro formâ.*	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	14,856	67,505	82,361
1870-71	13,155	88,664	1,01,819
1871-72	19,888	93,555	1,13,443

Thus, although the working of the Flotilla was to a great extent arrested by order of the Government of India (as will be presently explained) before the close of the year, the earnings of the vessels were nearly Rs. 12,000 more than in 1870-71, which had previously been the most profitable year since the establishment of the Flotilla.

299. The total income and expenditure for the two past years was as follows :—

INCOME.	1870-71.			1871-72.			Expenditure.	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash Receipts.													
Earnings of vessels ...	13,155	4	6	19,887	14	9	Establishment of vessels ...	1,25,577	10	6	1,19,621	0	1
Factory outdoor earnings,	787	14	6	617	15	9	Iron and Wood Departments,	17,406	3	10	17,229	14	2
Sale of old stores, &c....	169	10	9	1,676	12	10	Fuel	48,942	4	4	50,893	10	0
Miscellaneous,	841	12	2	106	9	2	Stores and contingencies ..	11,470	7	0	6,981	11	0
Pro formâ charges.							Travelling and deputation allowances ...	992	0	3	...	...	...
Earnings of vessels ...	88,664	3	4	93,555	4	9	Putting together, re-fitting and repairing vessels ...	1,260	8	7	...	...	...
Factory outdoor work...	994	11	2	94	5	5	River Conservancy ...	11,598	15	5	12,096	5	0
Total ...	1,04,613	8	5	1,15,938	14	8	Total ...	2,17,248	1	11	2,06,822	8	3

300. In June 1871 the Government of India requested the opinion of the Punjab Government on the political and administrative advantages of maintaining the Flotilla of Government Steamers plying on the Upper Indus, which had heretofore been worked at a cost far in excess of its earnings.

In September following the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, after careful consideration of the subject, reported that since the establishment of the Flotilla in 1862, its working had resulted in a loss of about 14 lakhs of rupees ; while the addition of new boats had not led to any large development of the carrying trade of the Upper Indus, nor was there reason to anticipate any great development of such trade in the future. Considered financially and commercially therefore, the experiment had failed, and there were no considerations of a military or political character which justified the maintenance of the Flotilla at a cost so largely in excess of its receipts. His Honor was therefore reluctantly compelled to express his decided opinion that the time had come for its abolition.

301. Instructions were accordingly received from the Government of India in December to break up the Flotilla with the least possible delay, and these instructions were to a considerable extent carried out by the close of the official year. One vessel, with its crew, has however, with the sanction of the Government of India, been retained for the personal use of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Flotilla having ceased to exist, it has been thought unnecessary to include in the Appendix the usual tabular statement showing the details of establishments, vessels and cost.

PART IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

302. IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—Under the scheme for the partial decentralization of the finances, which was inaugurated by the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th December 1870, and which came into operation on 1st April 1871, the departments and services which remain Imperial are, so far as the Punjab is concerned, the following :—

Interest.
Refunds and Drawbacks.
Land Revenue.
Tributes and Contributions from Native States.
Forest.
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
Income Tax.
Customs and Salt.
Stamps.
Administration and Public Departments.
Minor Departments.
Law and Justice.
Marine.
Ecclesiastical.
Medical Services.
Political Agencies.
Allowances under Treaty, &c.
Pensions and Gratuities.
Miscellaneous.

Some of these heads have been viewed in their financial aspect in other parts of this report; such of them as appear to call for remark will be noticed in this place.

303. In Appendix IV. A. 1 will be found a statement of receipts and disbursements under each of the above heads for the year 1871-72, compared with corresponding receipts and expenditure for the year preceding; the general results are as follows :—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Add fixed annual allotment for Provincial Services.	Total charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	3,54,26,359	93,06,559	53,18,000	1,46,24,559	2,08,01,800
1871-72 ...	3,43,48,891	87,87,583	53,18,000	1,41,05,583	2,02,43,308
Difference ...	-10,77,468	-5,18,976	...	-5,18,976	-5,58,492

It thus appears that the surplus of Income over Expenditure in 1871-72 was about 5½ lakhs *less* than in 1870-71—a result which cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory when it is borne in mind that by the reduction of the Income Tax from 6 to 2 pies per rupee the Imperial Revenue in the Punjab suffered a loss, compared with the previous year, of nearly **11** lakhs of rupees.

304. *Refunds.*—The charges under this head during 1871-72 were Rs. 1,19,516, or Rs. 22,000 less than in the previous year. The reductions occur principally under the sub-heads of Law and Justice, Income Tax, and Excise. Charges of this nature must be expected to fluctuate from year to year; and it would perhaps permit of a more accurate comparison between receipts and expenditure if refunds were debited to the several heads to which they properly belong, *e.g.* Income Tax refunds to Income Tax, Stamp refunds to Stamps, and so on, instead of being all mixed up under the general head of *Refunds*.

305. *Land Revenue.*—The total amount credited as Land Revenue in 1871-72 was Rs. 1,96,77,074, or nearly Rs. 16,000 less than in the previous year. Further particulars are given in Part I., Section D., Fiscal.

306. The expenditure was Rs. 20,41,206, or Rs. 30,779 in excess of 1870-71. The excess is all in Settlement charges, which indeed came to Rs. 80,000 more than in the previous year. In other items there were considerable savings; thus, salaries of officers, owing to the number of acting appointments, Rs. 28,000; official postage and service labels Rs. 18,000; Rakh establishments transferred to Forest Department, Rs. 4,000.

307. *Tributes.*—This subject has also been treated of in Part I., Section D., Fiscal. The receipts of 1871-72 were swelled by an extraordinary item of Rs. 2,19,504, being the *nazarána* or relief paid by Rája Hira Singh on his succession to the Chiefship of Nábha.

308. *Forest.*—According to the figures supplied by the Accountant-General, the income of the Forest Department for 1871-72 was Rs. 7,10,216, or Rs. 2,37,000 less than the income of the previous year; while the expenditure fell to Rs. 6,97,564, or nearly 5 lakhs less than in the previous year. The figures given by the Conservator of Forests differ, however, from the above; he places the total receipts of 1871-72 at Rs. 7,35,003, and the total charges at Rs. 7,05,330. No satisfactory explanation of these discrepancies is forthcoming.

309. The subject of Forest Administration will be reviewed at length in a subsequent Chapter (Part IV., Section E., Forests), and need not therefore be entered upon in this place. The decrease, both of income and expenditure, is chiefly due to the completion of the supply of timber for the Punjab Northern State Railway.

310. *Excise.*—Under this head are included the duty on the manufacture and sale of spirits, the acreage duty levied in certain districts on poppy cultivation, and the amount realized by the sale of the monopoly of the vend of opium and other intoxicating drugs.

The following is a detail of the demand :—

		Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits	...	2,52,894
Still-head duty	...	2,46,193
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation	...	12,512
Monopoly of sale of opium	...	2,42,491
Ditto of other drugs	...	1,51,012
Fees, fines, and forfeitures	...	2,388
Other items	...	2,230
Total	...	9,09,720

A portion of this, however, remained unrealized at the close of the year; the actual amount brought to credit was Rs. 8,97,149, or about Rs. 64,000 in excess of the receipts of the previous year; while the expenditure was Rs. 60,655, or Rs. 2,500 less than in the previous year. The cost of collection (including Rs. 1,000 refunded) amounted therefore to about 6·8 per cent. of the total income.

311. The past year has been marked by a revival in the gross receipts from central distilleries. The revenue from this source suffered in 1869-70 from the rise of prices and straitened circumstances of the poorer classes attendant upon a year of scarcity, and although the former cause was less operative in 1870-71, a further decrease under the head of license fees was observable in that year also, owing probably to the losses incurred in 1869-70. In 1871-72 there was alike an increase in license fees for the vend of Native and European liquor, and in still-head duty, which, although not raising the income to the figures of 1867-68 and 1868-69, resulted in a larger return than that of any other year since the introduction of the central distillery system in August 1863, as the following table shows:—

Year.		License Fees.	Still-head Duty.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	...	1,13,814	2,50,335	3,64,149
1864-65	...	2,05,703	2,64,840	4,70,543
1865-66	...	2,43,168	2,24,758	4,87,926
1866-67	...	2,22,239	2,51,648	4,73,887
1867-68	...	2,59,017	2,79,099	5,38,116
1868-69	...	2,72,320	2,57,861	5,30,181
1869-70	...	2,58,253	1,96,499	4,54,752
1870-71	...	2,32,491	1,96,405	4,28,896
1871-72	...	2,52,894	2,46,193	4,99,087

It seems that, as regards license fees, the success attending the speculations of vendors in any one year makes itself felt in the following, all considerations of demand or supply notwithstanding. Hence it happened that the influence of the scarcity of 1869-70 was felt in the year 1870-71, and resulted in a further decrease of revenue, though prices had begun to find their level. The diminished number of vendors then had to meet the revived demand; their profits rose, and credit was restored. In 1871-72 the oscillation in the demand for licenses was complete, while the still-head duty has kept pace with the increased number of vendors, and the credit of the speculation will, it is expected, be found not to have suffered when the vend of licenses for 1872-73 comes to be recorded.

There are, however, special causes affecting the revenue from spirits in 1871-72. The first of these is the Camp of Exercise at Dehli, which, by raising the demand, increased the gross receipts of the Dehli District from Rs. 28,422 in 1870-71 to Rs. 45,016 in 1871-72. Another is the increasing demand for European liquors, the income realized from license fees for its vend having increased from Rs 8,995 to Rs. 12,625, or more than 40 per cent. in the year. The increase too is pretty general, and not confined to particular localities.

312. During the past year the Bengal distillery system was introduced experimentally into the districts of Amritsar, Gurdáspúr, and Siálkot, comprising the Amritsar Division. The main points in which this system differs from that hitherto in force in the Punjab are two: (1)—Instead of a fixed duty for spirits ranging within a limit of 25° strength, duty is levied according to the strength of the spirit—a separate rate for each degree of spirit. (2)—The license fees are fixed for each shop, and there is no monopoly. In other districts the monopoly of vend is sold for a Tahsíl or other territorial division by auction, and the number of shops is limited. A much larger sum is realized in the shape of license fees by the latter method than by the former, but the sale of spirits and the receipts from still-head duty are lessened. In the Amritsar Division the number of shops increased from 112 to 145, and the license fees decreased from Rs. 37,446 to Rs. 21,189, while the quantity of spirits consumed rose from 10,033 to 19,387 gallons. The rate of duty has been increased in that Division to Rs. 3 per gallon for proof spirit; and the general result of the experiment is that there is an increase of revenue of 9 per cent., with an increased consumption of 93 per cent. of spirit. With a corresponding rise of rate and increase of consumption, the increase of revenue under the Punjab system would have been 26 per cent. So far, therefore, the experiment has not been financially successful.

313. The acreage duty on poppy cultivation, which is levied at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre, fell from Rs. 26,211 in 1870-71 to Rs. 12,512 in 1871-72. This duty was levied in the districts of Ambálah, Ludiánah, Fírozpúr, Jálandhar, Hushiárpúr, Amritsar, Gurdáspúr, Siálkot, Lahore and Gujránwála. The decrease in duty results from the decrease in poppy cultivation which has taken place in each of these districts, the total area being only 6,255 acres as compared with

13,229 of the previous year. The following table shows the total area under cultivation in the above districts for the last six years, with the total amount of acreage duty:—

Year.	Area under cultivation.	Acreage duty.
	Acres.	Rs.
1866-67	10,730	20,835
1867-68	8,406	16,087
1868-69	7,735	15,470
1869-70	6,742	13,506
1870-71	13,229	26,211
1871-72	6,225	12,512

No satisfactory explanation has been given either of the sudden increase of cultivation in 1870-71, or of the equally sudden decrease in 1871-72.

314. In other parts of the province no acreage duty is levied; the districts in which poppy was grown to any extent in 1871-72 were—

	Acres.
Karnál	305
Kángra	1,282
Gujrát	191
Sháhpúr	1,691
Muzaffargarh	491
Derah Gházi Khán...	619
Pesháwar	333
Other districts	1,086
Total ...	5,998

This shows a decrease on the area cultivated in former years.

315. Towards the close of 1871 Mr. R. J. Richardson, of the Bengal Opium Agency, was appointed to report upon the feasibility of introducing the Bengal agency system into the Punjab. After visiting some of the opium-producing districts, he recommended that skilled agents should be employed to purchase the opium crops in the districts of Sháhpúr and Derah Ghází Khán, with the view of ascertaining how the idea of a Government monopoly would be met by the people. Two officers of the Opium Department were employed for this purpose, and when the year closed were conducting operations in Sháhpúr and Derah Ghází Khán respectively. The latest information received shows that the opium purchased by these officers and sent down for examination to Gházípúr was not of a sufficiently good quality to warrant operations on any extensive scale for securing the opium crop for next year, though the analysis of the specimens sent by Deputy Commissioners

before the agency operations began was exceedingly favorable, thus showing that first class opium can be produced in the Punjab. The final orders of the Government of India on the subject are awaited.

316. Leaving the subject of Punjab-grown opium, we come to the income realized from the monopoly of sale of opium, chiefly imported, and of other intoxicating drugs. The demand under these heads was Rs. 3,93,503, against Rs. 3,89,489 in 1870-71. The increase is due to opium, while there was a slight decrease under drugs; but as the leases of the two monopolies are frequently given to the same individual, the distribution of the several amounts due to each is partly fictitious, and it is sufficient to consider the aggregate results. The increase amounts to 3½ per cent. The increase from spirits was 16 per cent. It has been generally found that the increased consumption of the one stimulates an increase in the other, and this may perhaps account for the slight increase observable in 1871-72 in the income from opium and other drugs.

317. *Income Tax.*—The receipts, owing to an alteration in the law, fell from Rs. 16,18,969 in 1870-71 to Rs. 5,22,651 in 1871-72; and the expenditure from Rs. 6,765 to Rs. 5,079. The following is the detail of the income of 1871-72:—

	Rs.
Deductions from official salaries	60,197
Realized from non-official sources	4,62,180
Penalties	204
Miscellaneous	70
Total ...	5,22,651

According to returns, however, received from the Financial Commissioner, it appears that the gross assessments for 1871-72 amounted to only Rs. 3,97,115, of which Rs. 3,95,098, or 99 per cent. were realized during the year; so that the figures given above must include realizations of balances of the previous year.

318. The following table shows the distribution of assessments among the various sources of income:—

	Number of persons taxed.	Amount assessed.	Percentage of total demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries of Government Servants ...	1,697	46,646	11·7
,, of Servants of Companies ...	591	12,322	3·1
Profits of Companies	8	14,127	3·6
Other income, including that derived from land and commerce	23,304	3,24,020	81·6
Total ...	25,600	3,97,115	100

The last item was assessed according to the following classification:—

	Number of persons.	Amount.
		Rs.
Class I. Incomes of from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.	13,495	1,11,274
Class II. Ditto from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500	6,950	94,606
Class III. Ditto from " 1,500 to " 2,000	2,703	84,953
Class IV. Ditto from " 2,000 to " 10,000	153	27,632
Class V. Ditto from " 10,000 to " 1,00,000	3	5,555
Total ...	23,304	3,24,020

319. During the year under review the tax fell at two pies in the rupee, or $1\frac{1}{24}$ per cent., and it was levied on incomes of Rs. 750 per annum and upwards. The minimum limit of assessable income in 1870-71 was Rs. 500, and the rate of the tax was six pies in the rupee, or $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; so that any comparison between the financial results of the two years must be made after deducting the realizations during the latter year upon incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 and dividing the remainder by 3. The comparison on this basis is as follows:—

	Rs.
Proportionate income realizable in 1870-71 ...	3,63,798
Demand for 1871-72	3,97,115
Increase	33,317

which is equivalent to an increase of 9 per cent.

320. The manner in which the income tax has been worked undoubtedly affords ground for satisfaction in the facility with which the assessments were realized and the absence of serious complaint. But the conclusion to be formed from a comparison of the figures in the different districts is that equality of assessment throughout the province has not yet been arrived at. The inadequate returns secured from districts wherein are situated the large centres of trade (notably Hissár, Amritsar, Multán and Pesháwar) point to sources other than trade as contributing the bulk of the collections and forming the main-stay of the tax. The mercantile community are not yet reached, although attention has not been wanting in many districts to this defect in the Income Tax administration.

321. *Customs and Salt.*—Under this branch of revenue a decrease has again to be recorded. The decrease is entirely in the salt

revenue, the sugar duties having increased considerably. According to details furnished by the Commissioner of Inland Customs, the gross receipts of the past two years were as follows:—

		Salt duties.	Sugar duties.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli and Hissár line ...	1870-71	45,31,461	7,93,286	62,374	53,87,121
	1871-72	39,57,081	8,32,991	45,887	48,35,959
Salt Range and Indus Preventive line ...	1870-71	36,64,402	...	23,994	36,88,396
	1871-72	38,02,605	...	80,214	38,82,819
Multán line ...	1870-71	...	15,161	1,373	16,524
	1871-72	...	95,266	426	96,392
Kohát Salt Mines ...	1870-71	85,565	...	...	85,565
	1871-72	78,027	...	1	78,028
Total ...	1870-71	82,81,428	8,08,447	87,741	91,77,615
	1871-72	78,37,713	9,28,957	1,26,528	88,93,198

These figures, however, differ considerably from those furnished by the Accountant-General, founded on the actual cash payments into Government Treasuries. His figures are—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs duty on saccharine produce ...	8,23,427	10,46,542
Salt Revenue ...	83,73,309	80,02,362
Total ...	91,96,736	90,48,904

These differences may possibly be explained partly by a difference of classification and partly on the supposition that receipts and adjustments pertaining to past years were brought to credit in 1871-72.

322. Accepting, however, the statistics of the Commissioner of Inland Customs as truly representing the actual income of his department in the Punjab for the years in question, irrespective of actual credits in the public accounts, it appears that the sugar duties of 1871-72 increased by about Rs. 1,20,000, of which Rs. 40,000 were due to the Dehli and Hissár Customs line, and Rs. 80,000 to the Multán line; on the other hand, the salt revenue decreased by about Rs. 4,43,000, *viz.*, Rs. 5,74,000 on the Dehli and Hissár Customs line, and Rs. 7,000 at the Kohát mines, while the income from sales at the mines in the Salt Range increased by Rs. 1,38,000.

323. The falling-off in the salt revenue of the Dehli line is said to be owing, first, to the exceptional rains, which set in early and were heavy and continuous; it became impossible to obtain carriage for salt, partly owing to the carts and cattle being required for agricultural purposes and partly from the bad state of the roads. The same cause, namely, the early and excessive rain, prevented the manufacture of salt in the Noh and Sultánpúr mahals, and destroyed much salt that had been already manufactured. After the rains were over, the trade began to recover itself, but was again checked by the formation of the Dehli Camp of Exercise; for Commissariat and other purposes, every cart in the neighbourhood was impressed. The effects of this continued until well into February, and then there was not time during the remainder of the financial year for the deficiency to be made up. Since the close of the year, however, the imports of salt have been very large in the Dehli Collectorate; by the end of June 1872, they were nearly 2,70,000 maunds in excess of the imports of the first three months of 1871-72. It is expected that the returns of 1872-73 will be considerably above the average, and the deficiency of 1871-72 may be set down to temporary causes only.

324. The small falling-off in revenue from Kohát salt is said also to be due to want of carriage, owing to the demand on account of the frontier relief of troops which takes place triennially.

325. The increase in the Multán sugar duties is very large. The explanation lies in the fact that from the 1st May 1871, sugar passing down the Chenáb was for the first time taxed. Before that time the preventive line, so far as sugar was concerned, stopped on the left bank of the Chenáb; it was then extended to the right bank of the Indus. Formerly the bulk of sugar escaped duty by going down the Chenáb; now this traffic is subjected to duty. The receipts of 1870-71 were on account of sugar shipped in boats passing down the Satlej, which has always paid duty.

326. The expenditure, according to the Accountant-General, amounted to Rs. 7,84,902, or Rs. 1,09,895 in excess of that of 1870-71; the charges of 1871-72, however, include an item of Rs. 30,125, which properly belongs to the previous year; the real increase is therefore only Rs. 49,445. The charges of 1871-72 include Rs. 45,000 for a wire tramway to the Mayo Mines; also an increase of Rs. 20,000 on account of preventive establishments, owing to recent revisions, and an increase of Rs. 54,000 in the cost of excavating salt, following the increased sales from the mines in the Salt Range. Allowing for these items, there has really been more economy in the expenditure of 1871-72 than in that of 1870-71.

327. The quantity of smuggled salt seized rose from 857 maunds in 1870-71 to 1,362 maunds in 1871-72, and of sugar from 52 to 512 maunds; 426 smugglers were apprehended against 340 in the previous year, and the convictions were 86 per cent. against 82 per cent. of the previous year. The rewards paid to informers decreased from Rs. 11,552 to Rs. 5,105.

328. The Dehli and Hissár Customs lines extend to 287 miles in length, and are guarded by 23 Patrols and Assistant Patrols; the Salt Range and Indus Preventive line have a total length of 480 miles, with 17 Patrols and Assistant Patrols; and the Multán line has a length of 215 miles, with 8 Patrols and Assistant Patrols. The aggregate length of Customs and Preventive lines in the Province, therefore, is 982 miles, guarded by 48 Preventive Officers.

329. *Stamps.*—The Stamp income of 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 24,12,192, or about Rs. 79,000 in excess of the previous year; while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 85,657, or some 6,000 rupees less than in the previous year. Including refunds, the following is the comparative statement of the nett income from stamps for the past two years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	23,33,469	24,12,192
Discount on sales, establishment and contingencies,	91,467	85,657
Refunds ...	13,723	18,250
Total charges ...	1,05,190	1,03,907
Nett receipts ...	22,28,279	23,08,285

The nett income of 1871-72 accordingly exceeded that of 1870-71 by about 3½ per cent.; and the cost of collection in the former year amounted to 3·2 per cent. of the collections after deducting refunds.

The following is the detail of the income of 1871-72:—

Sale of impressed paper	Bills of exchange ...	Rs. 40,646	
	General Stamps ...	„ 5,10,092	
			Rs. 5,50,738
Court Fee Stamps		...	„ 18,09,897
Adhesive stamps		...	„ 36,800
Duty on impressing documents ...	Duty on unstamped paper ...	Rs. 5,574	
	„ on insufficiently stamped paper ...	„ 380	
	Other items ...	„ 103	
			Rs. 6,057
Fines and penalties		...	„ 3,602
Miscellaneous		...	„ 5,098
		Total ...	Rs. 24,12,192

330. There was an increase in the sale of every description of stamps, except those for bills of exchange and hundís, the sales of which fell off; but the chief increase was in the sale of court fee stamps.

331. The disproportion of the receipts from sale of foreign bill stamps, little more than Rs. 2,000 in all, to the extensive foreign trade of the province, is noticeable. In Dehli the sales amounted to Rs. 984, in Amritsar to Rs. 823, in Lahore to Rs. 32, in Multán to Rs. 2 only, while in 20 districts, including such commercial towns as Jálandhar, Ludiánah, Hushiárpúr and Pesháwar, there were no sales. There is no doubt that the use of foreign bill stamps is largely evaded, and it is quite impossible to prevent this result. Bills which require this stamp are either sent to or received from places in foreign territory; it is rarely that such bills are brought into Court or come in any way under the notice and inspection of Government officers; thus the evasion of the stamp is easy, and the means of detection are small.

332. The increase in the sale of receipt or adhesive stamps is general, and may be accepted as evidence of the improved working of the stamp law in this respect, the more so as the increase has been steadily advancing year by year. Still it cannot yet be affirmed that considerable evasion of this duty is not practised by the native trading community.

333. The decrease in the stamp duty from bills of exchange and hundís amounted to about 28 per cent. Three causes are assigned for this,—(1) the increased circulation of currency notes; (2) the money order system; and (3) the use of one-anna adhesive stamps. The first of these causes was undoubtedly the most powerful. Little expense and trouble attend the transmission of letters by post, and the necessity of registering letters giving cover to Government Currency Notes is not recognized by the people, while the risk it involves is avoided by halving the notes.

334. The increase in the sale of court fee stamps is noticeable, amounting as it did in some districts to upwards of 50 per cent. The increased litigation which this betokens has been variously attributed to the effect of a good season succeeding an inferior one, of which the mercantile class took advantage to press their claims against the agricultural community, and to the progress of settlements by which judicial work is stimulated The increase in sales of general stamps follows in most cases *pari passu* with those of court fee stamps.

335. The number of official vendors was 163, or 17 less than in the previous year; the discount allowed to them amounted to Rs. 25,245 as compared with Rs. 23,931 in the previous year; the average remuneration therefore increased from Rs. 133 to Rs. 155. The number of non-official vendors fell from 1,126 to 1,117, while the discount paid to them fell from Rs. 52,035 to Rs. 49,482; their average remuneration, therefore, fell from Rs. 46 to Rs. 44. The orders of the Government of India disallowing discount on the sale of court fee stamps were published towards the close of the year, and affected the sales of a few days only. Under these orders upwards of half a lakh of rupees, according to the returns of 1871-72, will be credited annually to the Government revenue. The effect of these

orders will not be the same as regards official and non-official vendors; in the case of the latter, they will have the effect of reducing the numbers to such a limit as shall give an average remuneration sufficient to induce persons to undertake the sales,—and, provided that the convenience of the people is not thereby affected, no difficulty will arise; but as regards Treasurers and their Agents, the measure is equivalent to a heavy reduction in the salaries they have long enjoyed; as servants of Government, they are not freed from the responsibility of conducting the sales of these stamps; and it remains to be seen whether the diminution in the value of these appointments will not lower the status of persons who are willing to undertake them. The introduction of adhesive stamps as the sole means of denoting court fees will undoubtedly remedy in some measure the complaints which arose upon receipt of these orders, but until the adhesive stamps are in universal use these complaints are not without foundation.

336. *Administration and Public Departments.*—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 11,29,031, or about Rs. 19,000 in excess of those of 1870-71. The departments included under this head are the following:—

		Rs.
The Lieutenant-Governor	...	1,00,000
Staff and Household	...	18,990
Tour charges	...	84,132
Civil Secretariat	...	1,36,852
Military Do.	...	31,391
Financial Commissioner	...	1,09,653
Commissioners	...	5,08,106
Accountant-General	...	1,21,740
Currency Department	...	18,167
Total	...	11,29,031

Tour charges were unduly swelled by several heavy items which properly belonged to the previous year. Under Currency there was an extraordinary charge of Rs. 10,000 for remitting coin to Calcutta. Under the other heads there have been reductions of expenditure as compared with 1870-71, owing in most cases to reduction of official postage charges, and absence on furlough of permanent incumbents of offices.

337. *Law and Justice.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,52,837, or upwards of Rs. 11,000 in excess of the receipts of 1870-71; the increase took place principally in the items of sale of unclaimed and escheated property, and court fees realized in cash. On the other hand, the judicial refunds were Rs. 11,000 less in 1871-72 than in the previous year; while the expenditure, Rs. 17,15,117, was nearly Rs. 48,000 less, chiefly owing to causes similar to those explained under the head *Land Revenue, viz.,* reduced salaries of officers owing to absentees on furlough, and reduced charges for official postage and service labels.

338. The following is a comparison between the total cost of Courts of Justice in the Punjab during the past year and the income derived from those Courts :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts :—		
Departmental	4,53,000	
Court Fee Stamps	18,10,000	22,63,000
Charges :—		
Departmental...	17,51,000	
Moiety of cost of Commissioners and their establishments	2,54,000	
Refunds (including Court Fee Stamp refunds)	40,000	
Discount on sale of Court Fee Stamps,	57,000	
Maintenance and Repair of Court-houses	10,000	
		21,12,000
Excess of receipts over charges ...		1,51,000

339. *Ecclesiastical.*—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 2,19,595, or nearly Rs. 7,000 in excess of the previous year. This is owing to a number of Senior Chaplains having taken the place of Junior Chaplains.

340. *Medical.*—The charges amounted to Rs. 2,06,326, or Rs. 11,000 less than in the previous year. Here too the difference is to be explained by changes in the personnel of Medical Officers.

341. *Political.*—The charges amounted to Rs. 1,51,886, against Rs. 1,47,149 in 1870-71. Considering the relations of the Punjab Government with numerous Native States, both dependent and independent, and with the semi-independent tribes along the Western frontier, the charges for the diplomatic service of this Province cannot be considered other than moderate.

342. *Treaty allowances.*—The charges fell from Rs. 9,38,182 in 1870-71 to Rs. 8,74,833 in 1871-72. The decrease is owing in great measure to exceptional charges in the former year for the purchase of small life allowances.

343. *Pensions and Gratuities.*—Here too the charges fell from Rs. 3,42,573 in 1870-71 to Rs. 2,48,716 in 1871-72. The reduction is chiefly in gratuities, large sums having been disbursed in the former year owing to reductions in the Police Force.

344. *Miscellaneous.*—This is a fluctuating head both of receipt and expenditure. The income of the past year was Rs. 92,350, or Rs. 29,000 more than the income of 1870-71; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,82,550, or Rs. 63,000 more than that of 1870-71. The increase of income is chiefly made up of unclaimed deposits and bills; and the increase of expenditure of arrear book adjustments. Noticeable amongst the miscellaneous charges is one of Rs. 7,000 on account of Dr. Trumpp's translation of the *Adi Granth.*

345. *Cash Balances.*—The balances have shown a tendency to increase during the past two years. The year 1870-71 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,02,68,505; by its close, the cash balances had reached to Rs. 1,15,63,229, showing an excess of nearly 13 lakhs. By the end of 1871-72 the balances rose to Rs. 1,27,69,870, giving a further increase of upwards of 12 lakhs, or a total increase of 25 lakhs in two years. This tendency to increase has also manifested itself during the current year.

346. PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The scheme whereby the Government of India divested itself of the immediate financial control of the departments and services marginally noted, and made them over, with their revenues and a permanent annual grant, to the several Local Governments, came into operation with the beginning of the year 1871-72. During the currency of the year charges on account of "Petty Constructions and Repairs," "Cemeteries" and "House and Office rent" were in like manner transferred to the financial control of Local Governments.

Jails.
Registration.
Police.
Education.
Medical.
Printing.
Roads.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
Civil Buildings.

347. To inaugurate this scheme, the Punjab Government received a special grant of Rs. 2,35,210, while the annual grant for Provincial Services has been fixed at Rs. 53,18,000,—anything required in excess of that sum being left to be made up by provincial taxation.

348. On the 20th June 1871 an Act (XX. of 1871), to enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to levy rates on land, not exceeding 6 pies per rupee of its annual value, received the assent of the Governor-General. The funds so raised are to be expended under the general control and supervision of Local District Committees, of whom a certain proportion must be land-owners or residents in the district, not in the service of Government; the purposes to which the funds may be applied being (1) construction and maintenance of communications, (2) educational purposes, and (3) local works for the promotion of the public health, comfort or convenience.

From a variety of causes the formation of these District Local Committees was not completed until after the close of the year under review.

349. It was stated in para. 208 of last report that from the beginning of 1871-72 several funds which were at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for local objects, such as Ferry, Station and Educational Cess Funds, ceased to exist as separate accounts, their cash balances being transferred, with the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,35,210 already mentioned, as an opening Cash Balance for "Provincial Services." The amounts so withdrawn will be more than replaced by the assignments made to District Committees for local objects under the Punjab Local Rates' Act; but this is a subject which properly belongs to the history of the current year.

350. The Provincial estimates for 1871-72 were necessarily made up somewhat imperfectly and hastily. As regards part of the sources of income, no data existed on which a close estimate could be framed; the estimate of expenditure was made up of the Imperial grants assigned by Financial Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870, to which were added the different Local Funds estimates. In Appendix IV. A. 2 will be found a statement showing in detail the actuals and estimates, with the amount of deviation of actuals from estimates, under each head of income and expenditure; the general results may be shown thus:—

	Estimated, Rs.	Actual, Rs.
Opening Cash Balance :—		
Imperial Grant	2,35,210	2,35,210
Local Funds (old)	12,00,000	12,58,197
	14,35,210	14,93,407
Receipts	91,24,769	92,76,597
	1,05,59,979	1,07,70,004
Disbursements	85,47,329	82,53,834
Closing Cash Balance	20,12,650	25,16,170

It will thus be seen that the year closed with a cash balance 5 lakhs in excess of the estimate, and 10¼ lakhs in excess of the opening balance.* The explanation of this result is to be found in the reduction of Public Works establishments to their lowest possible scale which the financial pressure of the last few years had necessitated. This has prevented the Local Government from taking advantage, in the first year of the new system, of the increased revenue at its disposal. Moreover, not only were establishments reduced, but materials collected for the repair of buildings and the metalling of roads were all expended without its being possible to replace them with a fresh supply. Those works however which during the past year have been unavoidably postponed, have not been abandoned; and a special assignment of 10 lakhs from the balance in reserve has been made during the current year on their account.

* Since the accounts of the year were closed, a demand of about half a lakh has been made by the Military Department on account of medical stores and arms supplied to Police. The charges are under examination, and if correct, will be included in the accounts of the current year.

351. The Provincial Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements are kept under the following major heads :—

Allotment from Imperial Revenue.
Provincial Rates and Taxes.
Jails.
Registration.
Police.
Education.
Medical.
Printing.
Public Works.
Miscellaneous.

Each of these heads will now be noticed in turn.

352. *Allotment from Imperial Revenue.*—This heading calls for little remark, the grant being a fixed one; the difference of Rs. 20,000 between actuals and estimate is due to extra grants made on account of cemeteries and house rent, which, as before stated, were transferred to Provincial Services during the currency of the year; there is a nearly corresponding expenditure on these accounts under the heads of *Public* estimate *Works* and *Miscellaneous.*

353. *Provincial Rates and Taxes.*—The actual income under this head amounted to Rs. 17,43,719, or about Rs. 80,000 in excess of estimate. The excess is thus made up :—Cesses under Act XX. of 1871 exceeded the estimate by Rs. 81,000, while the Road Cess fell short of estimate by Rs. 13,000; the Educational and Dák Cesses exceeded the by Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively.

The largest excess is in the new local cesses levied under Act XX. of 1871; this tax was imposed late in the year, and the estimate was made on a moderate scale, as it was thought that in some districts there might be a difficulty in its collection. These anticipations have fortunately not been realized, the cess having been paid (except in one district) with promptness throughout the province.

The decrease in the Road Cess is due, as has already been explained in Part I., Section D., Fiscal, to the fact that in all places where this cess was levied at two per cent. on the land revenue prior to the imposition ofthe Local Rates under Act XX. of 1871, it was reduced to one per cent.

354. No expenditure has been shown under this head of account. This is due in part to the fact that in some districts the nett amount of collections was alone credited—an error which has since been rectified. Where the collections have been credited in gross, the cost of collection, amounting in all to Rs. 18,000, has been shown under the head *Miscellaneous.*

355. *Jails.*—The receipts under this head amount to Rs. 3,39,183, or about Rs. 45,000 in excess of estimate. The receipts consist of two items, *viz.*, sale proceeds of jail manufactures, and receipts on account of convict labor. The latter class of receipt is almost exclusively realized from the Public Works Department for the labor of the prisoners

employed on the Sirhind Canal at Rúpar, and the actuals correspond within a few rupees of the estimate. The increase of income is therefore due to larger manufacturing profits, and must be taken with the increase of expenditure caused by the outlay required, the result being a nett increase of manufacturing profits of Rs. 23,000.

356. The expenditure on jails has amounted to Rs. 8,65,092, or about Rs. 10,000 less than the estimate; but the real saving has in fact been much larger; under inspection, rations, hospital charges, clothing, contingencies, in fact under nearly every head there has been a decrease, aggregating Rs. 47,000; the heads under which there has been an increase are manufactures, Rs. 22,000, as already explained, and District Jail establishments, Rs. 15,000, chiefly for guarding convicts employed on extra-mural labor at Rúpar. Placing total income against total expenditure, the nett cost of jails during 1871-72 was about 5¼ lakhs of rupees.

357. *Registration.*—The income under this head of account was Rs. 1,74,926, or almost identical with the estimated amount. In reality, however, there was a falling-off of nearly Rs. 27,000, due probably to the operation of the new Registration Act. This falling-off was made up by the income of the "Record Fund,"* which in previous years had been kept in deposit outside the public accounts.

358. The expenditure of the Registration Department has been Rs. 82,229, or Rs. 15,000 less than the estimate; this is due chiefly to short outlay on commission to District Registrars (which to a certain extent follows the income) and on establishments. Setting receipts and charges together, the nett income of the Registration Department (exclusive of the Record Fund) was about Rs. 66,000.

359. *Police.*—The Police receipts were Rs. 5,42,047, or very nearly the same as the estimate; but here again there have been important variations. The contributions from Municipalities, Railway Police, &c., fell short of the estimate by about Rs. 53,000, which was met by a corresponding short charge *per contra*; while the sale proceeds of manufactures of the Thaggi School of Industry, estimated at Rs. 6,000 only, amounted to Rs. 56,000. This is explained by the fact that the profits of the manufactures were estimated at their nett amount, while in the accounts the income has been credited in gross, charges being shown *per contra*. On the whole, the nett profits of the Thaggi School amounted to Rs. 16,000, or Rs. 10,000 more than the estimate.

360. The total expenditure under the head of *Police* was Rs. 30,77,125, or Rs. 43,000 less than the estimate. Throwing out of account the short charge of Rs. 53,000 for Municipal Police, &c., and the increased charge of Rs. 40,000 for Thaggi School manufactures, alluded to in the last paragraph, the saving is reduced to Rs. 30,000, which is mainly due to reduction of the Police Force. Setting charges against income, the Police has cost during the year about Rs. 25,35,000.

* The Record Fund is formed of the fees levied under Section 88 of the Indian Registration Act, for the inspection and grant of copies of documents exempted from registration under Section 87.

361. *Education.*—The receipts under this head were Rs. 64,079, or Rs. 55,000 less than the estimate; while the disbursements were Rs. 8,42,936, or Rs. 94,000 less than the estimate. The decrease under receipts is however mostly nominal contributions by Municipalities, &c., being left out of both sides of the account. The decrease in expenditure, other than the nominal decrease just explained, was chiefly under the heads of grants-in-aid, and grants for encouragement of literature. The expenditure in the year on education exceeded the receipts by upwards of 7¾ lakhs of rupees.

362. *Medical.*—The charge under this head was Rs. 2,88,264, or Rs. 48,000 less than the estimate. Rs. 15,000 of this saving however was nominal, provision to that extent having been made in the budget for sanitary works, which are properly debitable to the head *Public Works.* The rest of the saving was due partly to an arrangement under which native vaccinators are dismissed to their homes on reduced pay during the season that is unsuitable for vaccine operations, and partly to salaries of officers,—the offices of Sanitary Commissioner, Superintendent-General and Superintendent of Vaccination, Principal Medical School, and Chemical Examiner, all having been filled by acting officers during the greater part of the year.

363. *Printing charges* amounted to Rs. 1,17,426, or Rs. 8,000 in excess of estimate, about half of which excess was in the item of official postage, which came to three times the estimated amount. This has since been explained to be due to an error of account in the Postal Department, and credit for the error has been allowed during the current year.

364. *Public Works.*—The total receipts were Rs. 9,18,249, or Rs. 18,000 in excess of the estimate. There are numerous minor heads in this account, some of which it is difficult to estimate for with precision, and in all there were wide deviations from the budget estimate; it will perhaps suffice to state in this place that the Imperial grant in aid of the Simla and Kalka road exceeded the estimate by about Rs. 9,000; that the income from rent and sale proceeds of buildings, gardens, &c., also exceeded the estimate by a like amount; and that tolls (chiefly those levied on hill roads, and at the larger ferries) exceeded the estimate by about Rs. 25,000. On various other accounts there was a falling-off in the receipts of about Rs. 25,000.

365. The expenditure under the head *Public Works* amounted to only Rs. 27,25,647, against an estimate of Rs. 28,55,211; but the former sum includes an arrear charge of Rs. 33,000, a charge of Rs. 42,000 for increased value of stock, and a new charge of Rs. 15,000 for rent of offices, for which an increased allotment was sanctioned from Imperial revenues, as already explained. The expenditure on Public Works Proper may therefore be said to have been Rs. 2,20,000 less than the estimate. This, however, will be more than made up during the current year.

366. *Miscellaneous.*—This is from its nature a head in which deviations of actuals from estimate may be expected. The income has been

Rs. 1,76,394, or Rs. 46,000 in excess of estimate, and the expenditure Rs. 2,55,115, or Rs. 38,000 in excess of estimate. Amongst the items of increased receipt may be mentioned Rs. 4,000 from staging bungalow fees, Rs. 14,000 from cattle pound collections, and Rs. 7,000 from fees collected at cattle and horse fairs, an item not heretofore shown in the public accounts. Amongst items of expenditure the most noteworthy are Rs. 5,000 for cemeteries, for which, as before stated, there was a special allotment, Rs. 18,000 for lambardárs' fees for collecting the cesses under the Local Rates' Act, and Rs. 10,000 refunds.

367. LOCAL FUNDS.—The funds included under this term during the past year consisted of—

(1). Municipal Funds,
(2). Cantonment Funds, and
(3). Trust Funds.

Particulars of the balances, receipts and expenditure of these funds will also be found in Appendix IV. A. 2., but it must be noted that the figures there given simply represent the cash transactions of the year so far as the Government Treasuries are concerned, and do not profess to show exactly the entire receipts or expenditure.

368. *Municipal Funds.*—Some account of the income and expenditure of these funds has been given in a previous chapter (Part III., Section F.). The figures there given, however, differ so much from those furnished by the Accountant-General as to lead to the surmise that the orders of the Government which enjoin that "all sums received by "Municipalities must be paid daily into the nearest Government Treasury, and all expenditure drawn therefrom by cheques signed by the "President or Vice-President of the Committee," have not always been attended to during the past year, and that income has sometimes been forestalled and expended without passing through a Government Treasury. According to the account in Appendix IV. A. 2, the municipal balances at the opening of the year were Rs. 3,12,389, and had increased by the end of the year to Rs. 5,24,680,—the income of the year being Rs. 15,08,018, and the expenditure Rs. 12,95,729.

369. *Cantonment Funds.*—These funds are generally poor. The cash balances at the beginning of the year aggregated Rs. 49,683; the income of the year was Rs. 1,35,451, and the expenditure Rs. 1,33,281; so that the closing balances amounted to Rs. 51,853.

370. *Trust Funds.*—The only fund falling under this head during 1871-72 was the Itmad-ud-doula endowment (invested in Government Securities to the amount of Rs. 1,73,600) for educational purposes; the income of the year is shown as Rs. 1,269, but this is really the opening balance, which had erroneously been included in *Provincial Services*. There was in fact no income during the year,—the trustees of the fund at Dehli having neglected to draw the interest on the securities of which the fund consists. The expenditure is shown as Rs. 8,487.

371. THE POST.—The Postal Department in the Punjab is under the control of a Postmaster-General, and comprises the following establishment:—

Postmaster-General	1
Inspecting Postmasters and Superintendents	11
Sub-Inspectors	11
Postmasters	22
Deputy Postmasters	174
Clerks and Munshis	480
Overseers	72
Coachmen and Guards	304
Runners, Postmen, and Parcel Carriers	1,653
Artificers	110

372. The general correspondence of the province for the past three years is shown in the following table:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Letters	9,451,271	9,111,413	9,486,305
Newspapers	786,163	878,376	850,523
Parcels	116,371	127,410	89,647
Books	113,433	137,185	191,888

373. Under the modified code regulating the transmission of official correspondence through the post, advantage has been largely taken by Government officials of the rule permitting the sending of bulky despatches by book post, instead of, as formerly, by the more expensive letter post. This, while it accounts for the great increase in the number of books sent by post in 1871-72 as compared with the previous year, has tended to reduce the number of letters to the same extent; nevertheless, the number of letters has increased in 1871-72 by 374,892; and as the whole of this increase is in *paid* letters (unpaid letters showing a slight decrease), it may chiefly be attributed to greater advantage being taken by the native community of the reduction of postage rates on letters, though the organization of the District Post has doubtless to some extent increased the correspondence of the rural population.

374. The decrease in the number of newspapers sent through the Post in 1871-72 is attributed to three local papers having discontinued publication; and that in the number of parcels to the fact that the Railway is more employed now in the conveyance of parcels between places along the Railway line.

375. The number of registered letters increased from 103,764 in 1870-71 to 121,257 in 1871-72.

376. The reorganization of the District Post, by the substitution of rural messengers for the conveyance and delivery of letters in the interior of districts, instead of the rural police and village watchmen formerly employed on this duty, was carried out during the year in all the districts of the Punjab, save the four frontier districts of Kohát, Bannú, Derah Ismail Khán and Derah Ghází Khán, at an aggregate cost during 1871-72 of Rs. 87,452.

377. The number of covers sent from the Imperial to the District Post for delivery, the number received back undelivered, and the number of covers received from the District Post for despatch by the Imperial Post was as follows :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Sent to District Post ...	392,863	348-394	901,865
Received back undelivered ...	60,952	52,477	83,681
Percentage undelivered ...	15·6	15·5	9·28
Received from District Post...	181,458	213,090	317,395

From this it will be seen that the operations of the District Post have enormously increased, while there has been a remarkable reduction in the percentage of undelivered letters.

378. The following table shows the number of Post Offices in the Province in each year since 1865-66 :—

1865-66 ...	151	Including Sind.
1866-67 ...	244	
1867-68 ...	294	
1868-69 ...	329	
1869-70 ...	365	Excluding Sind.
1870-71 ...	425	
1871-72 ...	448	

Since the close of the year the number of Post Offices has increased to 506, of which 22 are disbursing, 93 are subordinate, and 391 are branch Post Offices.* Thirty-seven new letter-boxes were also established during the year, making a total of 267.

379. At the Camp of Exercise at Dehli, which contained a force of 30,000 men with about 50,000 camp followers, temporary Post Offices were opened and successfully worked, not a single complaint having been made.

380. The financial results of the working of the Military Horse Van during the past year were better than in 1870-71, the total receipts

* From statistics furnished by the Postal Department it appears that the total number of Post Offices in other Circles are—

Bengal ...	746
Bombay ...	481
Madras ...	348
North-Western Provinces	454
Central Provinces ...	160
British Barma ...	18
Oudh ...	41
Sind ...	49
Rajputána ...	28

being Rs. 2,16,566, against a total expenditure of Rs. 2,16,472, the latter including an expenditure of Rs. 1,670 in improvements to the Lahore and Murree Post Offices, and of Rs. 1,725 in purchase of rolling stock for the Amritsar and Patháńkot line.

381. THE TELEGRAPH.—The total length of Government Telegraph line within the limits of the Punjab and its Dependencies at the close of the official year 1871-72 was 1,574 miles, or 124 miles in excess of the length at the close of the previous year. This increase is owing to the extension, in June 1871, of the Deraját line northwards from Derah Ismail Khán to Bannú, and to the construction, during the cold weather, of lines connecting Rajpúra with Patiála, and Kasauli with Sabáthu and with Dagshai. The Rajpúra and Patiála line was constructed with Siemen's iron standards; the others with wooden posts. Towards the close of the year the erection of two wires for the Northern State Railway from Lahore to Wazírabád, and of a line on wooden posts, connecting Wazírabád and Siálkot, were commenced. The line between Ambálah and Lahore was removed during the cold weather from the side of the Grand Trunk Road to the side of the Railway, iron tops being substituted for wooden ones. The line between Ráwalpindi and Abbottabád was also reconstructed with Hamilton's iron posts; and additional wires were given to the lines between Ambálah and Kasauli, Ambálah and Ludiánah, Ambálah and Rajpúra, Naushera and Pesháwar.

382. New Telegraph Offices were opened during the year at Patiála, Dagshai, Sabáthu and Edwardesabád, making the total number 25, *viz*:—

Pesháwar.
Naushehra.
Hoti Mardán.
Attok.
Abbottabád.
Ráwalpindi.
Kohát.
Murree.
Jhelam.
Lahore.
Multán.
Derah Ghází Khán.
Rájanpúr.
Derah Ismail Khán.
Edwardesabád.
Amritsar.
Jálandhar.
Fírozpúr Cantonment.
Ambálah.
Patiála.
Kasauli.
Dagshai.
Sabáthu.
Simla.
Dehli.

383. The total number of messages sent from Government Telegraph Offices in the Punjab during the year was 42,236, of which 11,985 were service and 30,251 were private messages.

384. TREASURY MANAGEMENT.—The question of the management of treasuries came before the Government during the past financial year. The Accountant-General reported, as the result of his inspection of several treasuries, that officers placed in charge of treasuries were, as a rule, extremely ignorant of treasury work, and were almost entirely dependent on the Treasury Clerk, while the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner was generally very lax. The consequence was that he had discovered several serious irregularities in the course of his inspec-

tions. Hereupon the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor caused a circular to be addressed to Commissioners of Divisions reminding them that the proper supervision of the Government treasuries was an important branch of their duties, and that they were bound to enforce the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners for irregularities which they could easily check had they ever mastered treasury work. It was further ordered that every young Assistant Commissioner should be placed at some convenient time during the first two years of his service in sole charge of a treasury, for such a period as would enable him to become well acquainted with its procedure, and competent to exercise due control when he became a Deputy Commissioner. From European Extra Assistants a much more exact and technical knowledge of treasury business was expected, as they were mainly appointed for this special work; and it was ruled that in future no European Extra Assistant Commissioner would be passed at the Departmental Examinations who did not obtain at least half marks* for treasury questions; that no European Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner would be confirmed in his appointment if the treasury in his charge was reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition; and that the character of European Extra Assistant Commissioners as careful and efficient Treasury Officers would always be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor when deciding on claims to promotion. These orders will, it is hoped, have the effect of removing the evils complained of.

385. During the year 15 Treasuries were personally inspected by the Accountant-General, Mr. R. Taylor, and 6 Treasuries were inspected by Commissioners of Divisions.

386. Savings Banks.—At the beginning of the year 1871-72 there were seven District Savings Banks in the Province, *viz.*, at the stations of Dehli, Simla, Amritsar, Multán, Pesháwar, Lahore and Ráwalpindí. During the year Savings Banks were opened at Ambálah, Jálandhar, Hushiárpúr, Siálkot, Jhelam, and Derah Ismail Khán; so that 13 such Banks were in operation during 1871-72. Sanction was also given to the opening of Savings Banks at Ludiánah and Fírozpúr.

387. The following is a detail of the number of accounts opened and closed during the year :—

Balance of last year	103
Opened during the year	187
Closed during the year	59
Balance at close of year	231

388. The following is a summary of the deposits and withdrawals :—

Opening balance, 1st April 1871	Rs.	19,296
Amount deposited during the year ...	"	56,890
Amount of interest allowed...	"	1,233
Total ...	Rs.	77,419
Amount withdrawn during the year ...	"	25,393
Closing balance, 31st March 1872	"	52,026

*Subsequently raised to two-thirds for the higher standard.

389. The following is a classification of the depositors at the close of the year:—

Class I.—Professional—	
(a.) having fixed incomes	138
(b.) having variable incomes	12
Class II.—Domestic	50
Class III.—Commercial	3
Class IV.—Agricultural	1
Class V.—Industrial	2
Class VI.—Indefinite or non-productive ...	25
Total	231

390. PAPER CURRENCY.—The following statistics have been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency for the Lahore Circle.

391. The average value of currency notes in circulation during 1871-72 was Rs. 84,18,359, or Rs. 38,86,569 in excess of the average of the previous year, showing an increase in circulation to the extent of nearly 86 per cent. The maximum circulation was in June 1871, when it rose to Rs. 1,02,05,320, and the minimum was in March 1872, when it fell to Rs. 71,48,380; in 1870-71 the maximum and minimum of circulation were Rs. 75,03,170 and Rs. 28,29,960 respectively.

392. At the close of the year the value of notes of the Lahore Circle held by the Head Office at Calcutta was Rs. 76,560, and the value of notes held by Government Treasuries in the Punjab was Rs. 28,78,320. Deducting these two amounts from the minimum given above, the actual circulation of paper money of the Lahore Circle at the end of the year was represented by Rs. 41,93,500.

393. The following figures show the total value of notes of the Lahore Circle received and issued at the Lahore Currency Office during the past two years:—

	Received.	Issued.
	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	22,61,680	1,14,50,120
1871-72	52,05,360	1,80,24,240
Increase	29,43,680	65,74,120

394. The specie reserve at the beginning of the year was Rs. 62,21,913; it afterwards rose steadily up to the first week in June 1871, when it reached its maximum, *viz.*, Rs. 78,87,283. Then it fluctuated (always exceeding, however, the opening balance of the year) up to the middle of December 1871, and diminished thereafter up to the close of the year, when it stood at Rs. 41,66,433. Two large remittances of coin were made from the Lahore Office during the year; the first, amounting to 15 lakhs of rupees, was forwarded to the Head Office at Calcutta in

May and June 1871; the second, amounting to 20 lakhs, was paid into the Bank of Bengal in January 1872. Simultaneously with this second payment, 20 lakhs were invested in Government securities, making the total amount so invested Rs. 27,00,037.

395. The following table shows the value of notes of other Circles received and issued by the Lahore Office during the past two years:—

	Received.	Issued.
	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	... 21,88,070	53,340
1871-72 ...	... 48,02,080	12,720

Thus, while there was a decrease in the value of foreign notes issued during 1871-72, as compared with the previous year, there was a considerable increase in the value of such notes received into the Lahore Office.

396. During the year Currency Agency Offices were opened experimentally at Ráwalpindi, Simla, Ambálah, and Multán. The experiment has not been long enough in force to enable a judgment to be formed as to the expediency of extending the agency system.

397. MONEY ORDERS.—During the year Money Order Offices were opened at Mádhopúr, in the Gurdáspúr District, and at Sirsa, making the total of such Offices in the Punjab 36. The following is an abstract of the transactions of the Punjab Money Order Offices for the past four years:—

Year.	Number of Money Orders issued.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Amount of Commission realized.	Number of Money Orders paid.	Value of Money Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1868-69 ...	22,311	10,41,784	12,039		10,61,876
1869-70 ...	25,681	11,31,600	13,243	18,318	12,36,734
1870-71 ...	28,611	13,23,558	15,312	21,154	12,63,042
1871-72 ...	30,588	13,26,027	15,816	22,187	13,11,607
				23,991	

The above table shows that Money Order transactions have steadily increased year by year both in number and amount. The average value of Money Orders issued has ranged from Rs. 44 to Rs. 47, and of money Orders paid from Rs. 55 to Rs. 58. As before remarked, Currency Notes appear to be chiefly used for remittances of the higher amounts, as they involve the payment of no commission, and can practically be transmitted by post with perfect safety.

398. Of the Money Orders issued during 1871-72—

The amount drawn on Calcutta was ...	Rs.	2,36,794
On Offices in the Punjab Circle ...	,,	6,15,397
On Offices in other Circles ...	,,	5,09,836
Total ...	Rs.	13,62,027

399. Of Money Orders paid in 1871-72

The amount drawn by Offices in the Punjab Circle was	Rs.	6,18,635
By Offices in other Circles	,,	6,92,972
Total ...	Rs.	13,11,607

400. The value of lapsed Orders in 1871-72 was Rs. 1,032, which added to the commission realized, gives the aggregate earnings of Punjab Money Order Offices at Rs. 16,848. The exact charges of these Offices is not known, but taking the commission allowed as remuneration to Money Order Agents at the authorized rate of one-eighth per cent. on each side of the account, and allowing a margin for contingencies, the nett profits of the Punjab Offices for 1871-72 would appear to have been about Rs. 13,000.

B.—Public Works.

401. STAFF.—During the past year the engineering staff of the Public Works Department in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways, which will be separately dealt with in subsequent Chapters) consisted of—

1 Chief Engineer.
2 Assistants to Ditto.
3 Superintending Engineers.
2 Assistants to Ditto.
26 Executive Engineers, and
24 Assistant Engineers.

402. EXPENDITURE.—The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Military and Civil works during 1870-71, Canals and Railways being, as before, omitted:—

	From Imperial Revenues.	From Provincial Revenues.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	18,05,961	...	18,05,961
Civil Buildings ...	18,639	3,27,911	3,46,550
Communications ...	69,165	16,04,700	16,73,865
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,08,857	1,08,857
Establishments ...	5,98,167	4,45,331	10,43,498
Tools and Plant ...	22,083	10,906	32,989
Profit and Loss ...	108	...	108
	25,14,123	24,97,705	50,11,828

For details of the foregoing expenditure, see Appendix IV. B.

403. MILITARY WORKS. *Fortifications.*—A fortified outpost of boulder masonry was built opposite the Girni Pass, on the Tánk frontier, and a tank was made for the supply of water to the garrison. Another outpost was built at Zám, and connected with the outpost of Girni by a road. These two posts are the supports of the advanced post of Kot Khirgi. A new outpost was also built at Rúm-ki-Thúl; and another was in progress at Sabz-al-Kot, the artesian borings at which place were brought to a termination, resulting in an abundant supply of good drinking water. A new fortified post was also commenced at Adhammi, in the Bannú District. Some renewals were given to the walls of the Lahore Fort.

404. *Accommodation for Troops.*—During the year 15 barracks for British troops were completed, and 5 were in progress, at the Can-

tonments of Ambálah, Dagshai, Jálandhar, Balún, Ráwalpindi and Murree; 7 barracks were re-roofed at Ambálah, Kasauli and Sabáthu; and accommodation provided for 40 families at Ambálah and Kasauli. The huts at Bani Khet, near Dalhousie, originally constructed for European working parties, were re-roofed and occupied. Huts for 96 men and 6 non-commissioned officers were built at Chirát, in the Pesháwar District. The temporary barracks at Niáz Beg, Haloki, and Bhíkhewál for troops sent from Mían Mír in time of epidemics were re-roofed and put into repair. The Native Infantry lines at Murree, Attok and Kohát were completed, and those for Native Cavalry at Kohát were in progress. Progress was also made in the work of extending and improving the Gurkha lines at Abbottábád. The barracks in Fort Dalípgarh, at Edwardesabád, were re-roofed. For the rest-house at Ambálah for troops travelling by rail, a second block of quarters for 88 men was completed, with out-offices; the rest-house for the Commissariat Department was also finished, as well as the extension of the platform from the Railway Station to the rest-houses. In respect to hospital accommodation, the new hospital at Sabáthu and the Gurkha hospital at Bakloh were finished; the double-storeyed hospital for single men in the British Infantry lines at Fírozpúr made good progress, and the female hospital in the same lines was completed. Additions and alterations were made to the buildings of the Medical Depôt transferred from Siálkot to Míán Mír; and sundry subsidiary buildings were constructed in connexion with hospitals at various stations.

Quarters for warrant and non-commissioned officers, cookhouses, wash-houses, privies, plunge baths, water-tanks, skittle alleys, canteens, accommodation for camp-followers and establishments, storerooms, workshops, gun-sheds, bells of arms, magazines, guard-rooms and cells, and other subsidiary buildings were completed or in progress in nearly every military station. Temporary stables for Waler horses of the Cavalry at Siálkot were completed. Bakeries were in progress at Dehli and Naushehra.

405. *Cantonments.*—The artesian boring operations at Ambálah were suspended owing to the fracture of the pipes; the boring had been taken down to a depth of 700 feet. The works for the water-supply of Kohát were about three-fourths executed; a new project has been prepared for a water-supply from the Bára River for the Pesháwar Cantonment. Minor works for water-supply and tree-planting were carried on in the Cantonments of Kasauli, Míán Mír, and Multán. At Jhelam the Cantonment roads were metalled. The spurs in the river Indus to protect Derah Ismail Khán from the encroachments of the river were watched and maintained. In connexion with the gas-works for lighting the barracks, &c., at Ráwalpindi, the laying of the pipes to the Church and Artillery lines was completed; the hydraulic main was enlarged, and a second gas-holder, with tank, was finished and brought into use. An iron tank for the storage of petroleum for the gas was obtained from the Rúrki Workshops. Upwards of 5,000 gallons of petroleum were obtained from the wells a short distance from Ráwalpindi.

406. Civil Buildings.—A new Court-house was built for the Assistant Commissioner stationed at Rájanpur; out-offices were given to the Chief Court at Lahore, and to the Jálandhar Small Cause Court; and additions were made to the Court-houses at Sirsa and Abbottabád. An Office building for the Forest Department was commenced at Jhelam, and made good progress. Additions and improvements were made to the Basian circuit-house in the Ludiánah District; and a small hut for circuit purposes was in progress at Nathagali, on the Abbottabád and Murree road. A Tahsíl building was in progress at Jhang, another at Haripúr, in Hazára, was completed, and others at Lakki and Isa Khel, in Bannú, were nearly so. A new distillery building was constructed at Batála. A large room 49′ × 20′, with a record-room and verandah, was added to the Amritsar Post Office.

407. The new jail at Montgomery made good progress, and advanced close upon completion; it was occupied during the year. A commencement was made with the construction of a new prison at Amritsar; the outer enclosure wall was completed, with a temporary gate, two store-rooms were built, and nine wells sunk in different parts of the enclosure. Progress was made in the provision of solitary cells for the Lahore Central Jail and the prisons at Siálkot and Ráwalpindi. Additions and improvements were given to the Dehli, Ludiánah, Multán and Pesháwar Jails.

408. In the Districts of Dehli, Hissár, Rohtak, Gurdáspur, Multán, Mozuffargarh, Jhelam, Hazára, and Bannu, progress was made in the construction of new or improvement of existing Police Stations. Accommodation was provided for the Municipal Police of some of the towns of the Rohtak, Sirsa, Gurdáspúr, Fírozpúr and Multán Districts. Cattle-pounds were constructed at various places in the Districts of Multán, Ráwalpindi, Jhelam, Gujrát, Sháhpúr, and Pesháwar.

409. The roofs of Christ's Church at Ráwalpindi, and of the Presbyterian Chapel at Ambálah were renewed. The new cemetery at Sabáthu was completed, one was provided at Jatog, and those at Simla and Dalhousie were improved and extended.

410. Seven new dispensary buildings were either completed or in progress in various parts of the province, and additions and improvements were made to six others. A lock hospital was built at Kohát. Three padded rooms were provided in the Lahore Lunatic Asylum. The hospital attached to the Medical School at Lahore, now called the Mayo Hospital in commemoration of the inspection of it by the late Viceroy, was completed, and the space round the building extended and cleared.

411. At the Lawrence Asylum at Sanáwar the construction of a building for use as a Girls' School was taken in hand, and the work half completed; the floors of certain wards and class-rooms were also renewed. A large new Zilla School at Hushiárpúr was under construction, and the work was three-fourths completed. Local and Municipal Funds have contributed towards the construction of school-

houses in the interior of districts; 13 new buildings were constructed, and additions and improvements were made to 7 existing school-houses.

412. COMMUNICATIONS. *Metalled Roads.*—Notwithstanding the unusually heavy floods of 1871, the trunk line of road from Dehli to Lahore, *viá* Jálandhar, was maintained during the rainy season in fair efficiency; the floods near the Márkanda bridge rose to the height of 12 feet, or 2 feet higher than the high flood level of former years; the bridge and the road adjoining stood well and the traffic was unimpeded. In the section of the road through the Biás Valley, 3 wooden bridges were swept away; the road otherwise was maintained in fair order. The diversions at the Satlej and Biás rivers were completed; a diversion of the road had also to be made in the Jálandhar Cantonment, which was nearly completed at the close of the year. The trunk line from Ludiánah to Lahore, *viá* Fírozpúr, was kept in good repair, and the portion crossing the bed of the Satlej near Fírozpúr was metalled and improved.

Additional grants of money were assigned for the restoration to proper efficiency of the line of trunk road from Lahore to Peshâwar, which had much deteriorated in previous years, owing to the heavy additional traffic on the portion between Lahore and Jhelam due to the construction of the Railway, and to the insufficiency of the allotments of funds in past years. The section between Lahore and Jhelam is under the charge of the officers of the Northern State Railway, which is being constructed on one-half the road. The repairs and renewals carried out restored the road in great measure to proper order, though difficulties were experienced in the collection of sufficient quantities of metal. Heavy repairs were also executed on the section between Ráwalpindi and Attok; and a new layer of metal was given to the section Trans-Indus.

The metal gaps or depressions, two of 400 and two of 100 feet each, required to complete the road from Ambálah to Jagádhri, were made. This road sustained inconsiderable injury during the floods of July and August; it was cut across in many places; the large wooden bridges across the Chitang and Rákshi streams were carried away, as well as a smaller wooden bridge across the overflow from the Jamna. The breach caused in the Railway embankment at the same time greatly increased the traffic on the road, to facilitate which temporary bridges and road diversions were made wherever necessary.

Of other metalled roads, progress was made on the lines from Dehli to Mathra, and from Dehli to Bahádurgarh. An experimental metalled tramway was commenced on the road from Multán to Sher Sháh, and four miles of it completed.

413. *Unmetalled Roads.*—The widening and improving of the cart-road from Kálka to Simla to the standard prescribed was completed. A dangerous portion of the Tára Devi cliff near Simla was in course of removal, and a revetment wall was constructed; the Jabla and Kálka masonry bridges, of 50 feet span, were finished. This road sustained very heavy damage during the rains and floods of July and August,

interruptions to wheeled traffic by landslips, &c., were frequent, notwithstanding the efforts made to keep the road clear and in proper repair; extensive special repairs, and the general improvement of the drainage of the road, together with the construction of substantial revetment walls, wherever necessary, were commenced. The Yula bridge, of 40 feet span, on the Hindustan and Tibet Road, was carried away by a heavy flood in August. Considerable damage was occasioned to the Kángra Valley road by the unusually heavy rain-fall; the temporary bridges on the Bandarghát and Baijnáth section suffered, the Soni bridge being completely carried away; inconvenience to traffic was obviated by timely repairs. Great part of this road is now open for wheeled traffic; the late Viceroy and Countess Mayo were driven in a carriage-and-four from Pálampúr to Kángra. The old road from Pathánkot to Dalhousie was widened from 5 to 10 feet, and otherwise improved; of the new mule-line from Dunera to Dalhousie 7 miles were opened to a width of 14 feet, and for 20 miles a four-feet pathway was constructed as a preliminary track. The road from Lahore to Shekhopúra was nearly completed, as were also the first and second sections of the road from Siálkot to Gurdáspúr. Improvements were effected on the roads connecting Murree with Ráwalpindi, and with Abbottabád, and on the lines between Kohát and Pesháwar *viá* the Surdag and Mírkalán Passes.

414. *District Roads.*—Expenditure was incurred in every district in the construction of new, or maintenance and improvement of existing district roads, details of which are not necessary in this place. Of the Kúlu and Ladák road 23 miles were constructed in various sections, between Koksar and Darcha, and it is reported that laden camels, &c., can now go along the road with ease, the rise, on an average, being scarcely 1 in 20, and never reaching 1 in 10. The Kachiári road, and the old road between Sultánpúr and Mandi, which had become hardly traceable owing to damages by heavy rain, were re-constructed, and a new line was made from Monáli to Ralla along the left bank of the river, which, besides avoiding the Palchan nala, obviates the necessity for two bridges.

415. *Bridges.*—Progress was made with the bridge over the Western Jamna Canal on the Ambaláh and Jagádhri road. The Tángri and Umla crossings on the Dehli and Ambálah line were entirely destroyed by floods, but were renewed during the year. A great rise in the Gambar river near Haripúr, on the old road from Kálka to Simla, did extensive damage to the iron suspension bridge spanning the stream; the bridge was entirely reconstructed during the year, and protected by a curtain wall. The masonry bridge over the West Beyn river on the trunk road was completed. On the Kángra Valley road the following bridges were completed:—the Boneyr, 140 feet span, the Kholi, 40 feet span, the Bhali, 60 feet, with its approaches, which required heavy cutting in rock; the Dehri timber bridge was also completed—all but a small portion of the masonry in abutments; bridges were commenced over the Brál and Seon streams. The iron suspension bridge over the Jhelam at Kohála, connecting Kashmír territory with the British District of Hazára, was nearly completed: the painting and finishing up of approaches alone remained to be done. The Jába bridge

on the Murree and Abbottabád road was also nearly completed during the year, and has since been opened for traffic.

416. *Boat Bridges and Ferries.*—Consequent on the injury to the Railway bridge over the Bías river, the bridge of boats was again constructed on the trunk road between Jálandhar and Amritsar, and maintained during the year. A boat bridge was established at Chíchawatni on the Rávi in the Montgomery District. Additional superstructure was provided for the boat bridge over the Rávi near Sháhdera, and the second roadway completed. The superstructure of the Wazírábád boat bridge of the new pattern was completed. Improvements or repairs were effected to the remaining boat bridges and ferries.

417. *River Improvements.*—During the hot months the Upper Indus Conservancy establishment was employed as usual at Derah Ismail Khán in miscellaneous repair work and preparations for work of the cold season, painting and refitting the conservancy boats, &c. In October, after the fall of the river, operations for the removal of snags and other obstructions were resumed near Kálabágh. Between Kot and Rokri a large pípal tree, 48 feet in length, and 13 feet in girth, in a dangerous position in the stream, was blasted and removed, and over a hundred maunds of wood were obtained from it. Altogether between Rokri and Naushehra, below Derah Ghází Khán, 174 snags and 95 trees were removed, as also the brick-work of a large well between Par-ka-basti and Derah Ghází Khán. Nearly 300 maunds of firewood were collected from the snags and trees removed.

418. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—During the year 15 staging bungalows and travellers' rest-houses were completed, or in various stages of progress, in different parts of the province, and 15 others were enlarged or otherwise improved; 17 new sarais were finished, or in progress, and additions and improvements were made to 9 others, as well as to sundry encamping-grounds, &c.

419. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The memorial monument on the ridge at Dehli was completed. The tomb of Ranjít Singh at Lahore was repaired at the expense of the State. At Amritsar the clock-tower in the city was finished all but the exterior decorations and the fitting up of the clock; further progress was made in the renovation of the Rámbágh as a public garden and pleasure-ground. Town-halls, or meeting-houses for the Municipal Committees, were constructed at Hissár, at Ludiánah, at Batála, Bahrampúr and Sujánpúr in the Gurdáspúr District, at Fírozpúr and Mukatsar in the Fírozpúr District, at Kamalia in the Montgomery District, at Derah Ghází Khán, and at Ráwalpindi. Amongst other works constructed by Municipalities may be enumerated water-supply works, tanks, wells, bathing places, markets, roads, public gardens, paving and draining, latrines, lamp-posts, bonded ware-houses, &c.

Besides the above, 55 wells, 3 tanks, 5 dharmsálas or rest-houses, and 3 sarais were constructed by private persons at their own expense for the benefit of the public.

C.—Irrigation Works.

420. STAFF.—The works under charge of the Irrigation Department in the Punjab consist (besides minor works) of the Bári Doáb Canal, the Inundation Canals in the Lower Bári Doáb and in the Derah Ghází Khán District, and the Western Jumna Canal, all irrigating; the Sirhind Canal, in course of construction; and several other irrigating works and schemes in a more or less advanced stage of construction or projection. The Engineering Staff consists of—

1 Chief Engineer,
1 Assistant to ditto,
5 Superintending Engineers and Superintendents of Works,
4 Assistants to ditto,
25 Executive Engineers, and
47 Assistant Engineers.

421. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME.—The following is an abstract of the total expenditure on irrigation works during the year 1871-72:—

	From Imperial Revenues.	From Provincial Revenues.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bári Doáb Canal	4,19,601	...	4,19,601
Inundation Canals	1,83,192	...	1,83,192
Sirhind Canal	18,29,356	...	18,29,356
Western Jamna Canal	76,175	...	76,175
Minor Irrigation Works	2,02,586	67,869	2,70,455
Establishments	13,49,380	...	13,49,380
Tools and Plant	35,352	...	35,352
Profit and Loss	1,435	...	1,435
Total ...	40,97,077	67,869	41,64,946

422. The following is an abstract of the income from these works in the same year:—

	Direct Income.	Indirect Income*.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bári Doáb Canal	7,15,406	2,61,426	9,76,832
Inundation Canals	1,57,158	3,22,149	4,79,307
Sirhind Canal	...	...	...
Western Jamna Canal	10,89,561	3,72,563	14,62,124
Minor Irrigation Works	8,973	22,809	31,782
Total ...	19,71,098	9,78,947	29,50,045

* The figures in this column are approximate only.

The *direct* income consists of water rates, transit dues, mill rents, sale of canal produce, fines, and sundry other sources of income. The *indirect* income is the estimated enhancement of Land Revenue resulting from the presence of these irrigation works.

423. The general results may be thus summarized:—

		Rs.
Excluding the irrigation works under construction, the total capital outlay on canals under operation to the end of 1870-71 has amounted to ...		1,66,36,796
And to end of 1871-72 to ...		1,68,36,640
Or, if interest charges previous to the canals having been brought under operation were included as capital outlay, the figures would be to end of 1870-71 ...		1,80,87,049
And to end of 1871-72 ...		1,95,37,302
The gross direct revenue for 1871-72 has been ...		19,71,098
And the working expenses have amounted to 49 per cent. of the gross direct receipts, or ...		9,71,168
Leaving a net revenue of ...		9,99,930
If the indirect receipts were added, the net revenue would be ...		19,78,787
And the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of 1870-71 would be:—		
Direct,	On capital outlay, excluding interest ...	6·01
	On ditto, including do. ...	5·52
Direct and Indirect,	On ditto, excluding do. ...	11·89
	On ditto, including do. ...	10·94
The aggregate charge for interest from the period the canals were brought under operation to the end of 1870-71 has been ...		1,10,90,760
The aggregate net direct revenue to the same period has been ...		97,93,719
Leaving a balance of interest charges to be cleared off of ...		12,97,041
But if the indirect revenue be included, the balance is changed to a profit of		1,90,79,644

For further statistical details see Appendices IV. C. 1 and 2.

424. BARI DOAB CANAL.—This work, which was commenced in 1849-50, has been constructed entirely by the British Government. Its aggregate length is 212½ miles, exclusive of the Kasúr and Sabraon

branches now under construction, and 692 miles of *ráibahás* or distributaries. The total capital outlay (omitting the cost of the branches now under construction) to end of 1871-72 has been Rs. 1,26,49,350. The gross direct receipts during 1871-72 were Rs. 7,15,406, and the working expenses Rs. 3,19,345, leaving a net direct revenue of Rs. 3,96,061, or 3·13 per cent. on the capital outlay, or 2·8 per cent. if interest charges previous to the canal having been brought into operation be added. The indirect income is estimated as Rs. 2,61,426, including which, the return is 4·72 per cent. on the capital outlay without interest, and 4·24 per cent. with interest.

425. The progress during the past year was as follows. On the open portion of the canal the work consisted chiefly of repairs, silt clearances, &c. The floods of the Rávi, and in fact of nearly all the Punjab rivers during 1871, were of almost unprecedented magnitude, the water at the canal head at Mádhopúr having reached three feet above the highest water-mark yet recorded. This caused considerable damage to the works at and near the head of the canal, all of which was remedied in the ensuing cold weather. The portion of the Rávi dam remaining unfinished at the close of the previous year was completed before the advent of the rainy season, with the exception of some protective works. The floods breached it in a few places, but the fissures were of small width, and on the whole the work stood well. The piers of the escape sluices and of the canal inlet were more or less damaged by timber brought down by the floods, and some altogether carried away. This work being the first of the kind attempted in the boulder bed of a river in Northern India, the experience gained in a year of such extraordinary floods will be of much value in designing other similar works elsewhere, now under consideration. It was evident that some alterations in the general design and detail of the work were necessary; these have been sanctioned and partly carried out.

426. The remodelling of the central line of the canal channel between the regulating heads of the Kasúr and Lahore branches proceeded; and materials were collected at the sites of the new masonry works.

427. The excavation of the Kasúr and Sobraon branches made good progress during the year; of the Kasúr branch, out of a total length of 90 miles, 50 were completed; and of the Sobraon branch, out of a total length of 67 miles, 38½ miles were completed, and 4½ miles were in progress,—the total quantity of excavation in cubic feet being upwards of 54 millions. The remaining lengths of the channels are of small section; so that a comparatively small quantity of excavation remains to complete. Materials for masonry works have been collected, and one of the sub-divisional rest-houses was nearly finished.

428. The question of the maintenance of the workshops at Mádhopúr was again under discussion during the year, and it was decided to reduce them to a size sufficient for the requirements of the canal. The out-turn of work for the year was 856 maunds of castings, and 474 maunds of wrought iron work.

429. INUNDATION CANALS.—These works are, so far as they are under the control of the Irrigation Department, separated for administrative purposes into three divisions, comprising, respectively, those in the lower extremity of the Bári Doáb, drawing their supply from the Satlej and Chenáb rivers, known as the Lower Satlej and Chenáb Canals; those in the central position of the same Doáb, taken from the Satlej, known as the Upper Satlej Canals; and those in the Derah Ghází Khán District, taken from the Indus, known as the Indus Canals. The Lower Satlej and Chenáb Canals are 34 in number, and aggregate 632 miles in length; the Upper Satlej Canals are four in number, and aggregate 213 miles in length; the Indus Canals are 13 in number, and aggregate 592 miles in length. The whole of the Lower Satlej and Chenáb Canals, and the Indus Canals, excepting 11 miles of the former and 108 miles of the latter, were constructed prior to the occupation of the country by the British, and were in working order on annexation. The capital outlay on the series, to the end of 1871-72, by the British Government, has been—

Lower Satlej and Chenáb	Rs.	1,19,036
Upper Satlej	„	6,04,070
Indus	„	4,54,579
Total ...		11,77,685

The direct returns from these canals are small, and do not cover the cost of maintenance; but the indirect returns are large, and it is not too much to say that a very considerable portion of the Land Revenue of the districts in which these canals are running depends on them, for without the canals the land could not be brought under cultivation. The total income, direct and indirect, is estimated at Rs. 4,79,307, or 40·7 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Beyond the usual silt clearances, renewal of supply-heads, and other works of maintenance, no works worth recording were executed on the Satlej and Chenáb Canals during the last year; but much trouble was given in the Deraját Circle by the high floods of the Indus. The heavy rain in the adjoining hills also caused floods of extraordinary magnitude in the torrents leading down towards the river. The Kála embankment, north of Derah Ghází Khán, was breached in several places; but the breaches were fortunately filled up without serious damage. The river embankment opposite Derah Ghází Khán was all but carried away; a new protective embankment at a safe distance to the rear, 4¾ miles in length, was commenced, and has since been finished. At the Shah Jamál embankment, 30 miles south of Derah Ghází Khán, a protective embankment in rear of the old work was completed before the commencement of the rains; a high flood on 22nd June, however, carried away a large portion of both old and new embankments; the result was extensive inundation and damage to crops; a new embankment, about 3½ miles in length in rear of the old one, was nearly completed by the close of the year. Besides these protective works, the usual silt clearances and maintenance works were effected.

430. In the Mozuffargarh District there are 66 inundation canals in all, drawing their supply from the rivers Indus and Chenáb; of these 58 are from the Indus, and 8 from the Chenáb,—the aggregate length of the former being 428 miles, and of the latter 86 miles. The first canal on the Indus side takes off from an old channel of the river about 13 miles south of the town of Leia. The total area irrigated by these works is above 250,000 acres, or about five-eighths of the entire cultivated area of the district. These canals have hitherto been cleared and kept in repair by statute labor under the control of the Deputy Commissioner; and the question of their future management has not yet been definitively settled.

431. In the Shahpúr District also there are 18 inundation canals, large and small, under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, which all draw their supply from the river Jhelam.

432. SIRHIND CANAL.—The designs and estimates for this canal were completed and submitted for the orders of the Government of India in February 1872. The total estimated cost of the complete project is Rs. 2,98,04,270, or nearly three millions sterling, of which the approximate share of the Native States through whose territories the canal will pass, and who have been admitted as sharers in the undertaking, will be Rs. 1,06,22,167,* leaving Rs. 1,91,82,103 to be defrayed from the British exchequer. The total length of channels will be 554 miles, of which 100 miles will be for navigation only; the remainder will be irrigating lines, though a portion will also be navigable. A continuous navigable communication, 205 miles in length, is provided for from the Satlej at Fírozpúr to the Western Jamna Canal above Karnál, whence there is a project, in connexion with the improvement of the latter canal, for a continuation of the navigable channel to the Jamna below Dehli. The volume of water which the channels are calculated to distribute is 3,000 cubic feet per second in the winter months, and a maximum of 6,000 cubic feet per second in the summer season. The estimated area of irrigation is 783,000 acres, of which more than half is in the territory of Native States.

* Patiála ... Rs. 91,52,070
Jínd ... „ 4,75,620
Nábha ... „ 9,94,477

433. In the first 37 miles, the only portion yet under construction, the following progress was made during 1871-72. Buildings for shelter of establishments, &c., were ready or nearly so. Increased accommodation was provided for the prisoners at Rúpar; the total work done during the year by prison labor was over six millions of cubic feet of excavation. Large quantities of materials were prepared and collected for masonry works, to aid in the transport of which, and for other purposes, a temporary line of Railway was being laid down along the Canal from Rúpar to the crossing of the Dehli Railway, and was well advanced. Upwards of 322 millions of cubic feet of excavation were executed during the year in the main and diversion channels.

434. WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.—This is an old Mahomedan work re-opened, and, in some places, re-aligned by the British Government since 1820. It has consequently been in operation for about half a century.

Although originally constructed without much reference to the slope or water-sheds of the tracts through which it passes, it has proved very successful from several points of view; the chief exception to complete success has been the amount of swamping in some villages bordering it, resulting in general unhealthiness, and the extension of the efflorescence called "reh," which is so detrimental to cultivation; but it is to be hoped that these evils will disappear on the completion of the works of remodelling now being projected. The length of the canal is 405 miles, with an aggregate of 259 miles of distributary channels,—the greater portion of the irrigation being supplied from small private water-courses. The total capital outlay to end of 1871-72 was Rs. 28,25,177. The gross direct receipts during 1871-72 were Rs. 10,89,561, and the working expenses Rs. 3,44,377, leaving a net direct revenue of Rs. 7,45,184, or 26·37 per cent. on the capital outlay. The indirect income is estimated at Rs. 3,72,563; so that the total income is 39·56 per cent. of the capital outlay.

435. The operations in the irrigating portions of this canal during the past year were, with a few exceptions, confined to the maintenance of the existing work, and management of the irrigation. The cut across one of the loops in the canal on the Ambálah and Saháranpúr road, mentioned in last report, was completed. The completion of the escape from the Dehli branch bifurcation at Rer was delayed by a bed of kankar crossing the channel a few miles from the head; nearly 23 millions of cubic feet were, however, excavated during the year.

436. The floods in the Jamna, though severe, were not so high as have been known in other years; but the magnitude of those in the torrents which converge at the Dádopur regulating-head was unprecedented, the water rising about 1½ feet above the highest water-mark since the construction of the works in 1833. Two of the dam piers were carried away; these were renewed, and the damages to the other portions of the works repaired.

437. On the new Hánsi line, 1,650,000 cubic feet were excavated in the early part of the year, when further progress was stopped pending a decision on the general scheme which, it was mentioned in last report, was submitted for the orders of the Government of India in March 1871; during the rest of the year the establishments were employed on completing necessary surveys and levels, and preparing plans and estimates, as well as on the collection of materials. The orders of the Government of India on the general scheme were received in September, and in the following January the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the prosecution of those parts of the project which comprise a dam across the river Jamna, the distributing channels, and drainage works.

438. OTHER IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—The complete scheme for the irrigation of the lower portion of the Bári Doáb, and a portion of the country on the opposite bank of the Satlej, alluded to in last report, was submitted to the Government of India in January 1872. The area of the country affected by this project is 11,000 square miles, of which 7,800 are in the Bári Doáb, 1,000 in British territory on the left bank of the

Satlej, and 2,200 in the Baháwalpúr State. The aggregate length of channels is, on the right bank, 1,143 miles, and on the left (not including Baháwalpúr) 83 miles. The available supply of water is estimated at 5,000 cubic feet per second for the spring harvest, and 10,000 for the autumn harvest. The total estimated outlay amounts to Rs. 3,56,07,859, or upwards of 3½ millions sterling, of which Rs. 63,30,569 is the cost of the dam across the Satlej, with head works; the nett return on the outlay is calculated at 10½ per cent. per annum.

439. During the year further explorations and surveys of the country were carried out to determine the alignments of supply-heads from the rivers Satlej and Rávi into some of the old natural drainage channels, with the view of utilizing them as ordinary inundation canals until the Satlej dam is completed, or in case that project is not carried out. Designs and estimates for this alternative scheme are being drawn up.

440. The project alluded to in last year's report for improving and extending irrigation in the Derah Ghází Khán District was completed by the end of the hot season; but the aggregate estimated outlay being larger than it was thought possible to obtain a remunerative return on, the designs have been revised, and fresh estimates are now being drawn up. Surveys and explorations of ground were also carried out to obtain data for a design for the economical distribution of the flood water from one or two of the hill torrents.

441. Surveys and levels were completed of the Indus and adjoining country where the river debouches from the Salt Range into the plains at Kálabágh, with the view of determining the feasibility of drawing off a supply of water for the irrigation of the Sind Ságar Doáb, or the tract lying between the Indus on the one side and the Jhelam and Chenáb on the other. The Indus at and above Kálabágh runs in a well-defined rocky or boulder channel, with a moderate velocity, except in high floods, and a minimum depth of 35 or 40 feet. No dam across the river would be required to secure the supply to a canal taken off here; the difficulties in leading water from this point on to the plains of the Doáb all lie in the first 28 miles, below which there are no obstructions whatever. Sufficient data were collected by the close of the year for designing a channel along these 28 miles, and a few sections were carried across the Doáb lower down to indicate the probable direction of branch canals. The sole drawback to this project is the deficiency of population at present in the tracts in question. Land there is in abundance, only needing water, and the supply from the river at all times of the year is ample.

442. The commencement of field operations in connexion with the Swát River project, which has for its object the irrigation of a portion of Yusufzai, in the Pesháwar Valley, was mentioned in last report. A rough estimate was submitted in September 1871, accompanied by a preliminary report, on which orders were issued to complete the exploration of the country and prepare designs and estimates for the actual prosecution of the work. The proposed scheme consists of a main channel 18½ miles in length, with distributaries aggregating about 121 miles; the water-supply will be about 800 cubic feet per

second; the estimated total cost is Rs. 15,27,240, or £152,700, which it is calculated will return a nett profit of about 13 per cent. per annum.

443. A rough reconnoisance was made of the river Chenáb close to the old town of Chiniót, in the Jhang District, with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of drawing water off there for the irrigation of the lower portion of the Rechna Doáb. An isolated ridge of rock crosses the river here, through which the stream passes by two openings of an aggregate width of 1,100 feet, while immediately below, the breadth of the channel is 3,400 feet. The water is thus headed up above the ridge when the river is high; so that a channel might be taken off here at small cost, to which the supply of water would be certain at all seasons of the year.

D.—Railways.

444. GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.—The amalgamation of the four separate undertakings of the Sind Railway Company, *viz.*, the Sind Railway, the Indus Steam Flotilla, the Punjab Railway, and the Delhi Railway, into one Company, entitled the Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway, having received the Royal assent on the 12th July 1870, it became imperative that the control should be entrusted to one administration. On the 13th May the control of the late Sind Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla was transferred from the Government of Bombay and confided to the Government of the Punjab. Her Majesty's Government having assented to this measure, and also to the centralization of the control of the Guaranteed Railways in Upper India, and of the State Railways generally, the amalgamated Sind, Punjab and Dehli Railway passed under the direct control of the Government of India on the 10th October 1871. At the same time the Government of the Punjab was relieved of the control of the two lines of State Railway under construction in the Punjab.

445. The through-booking arrangements introduced on the first day of the year 1870 were still further extended, and passengers and goods can now be booked from stations on the Punjab and Dehli Railway to Madras, Bombay, Baroda, and Ahmadabád.

446. The heavy floods during the rains of 1871 have been most disastrous to this Railway. The first of these occurred in the Gaggar river on the 25th of June, and which caused a settlement of one of the piers of the bridge over it, damage to the embankment, and consequent break in the through-communication. This was followed by the subsidence of the abutments of the bridge over the Sirhind nala on the 27th. Immediate action was, however, taken to repair these damages, whereby the through-communication was restored on the 1st July.

447. Again, on the 22nd July, the embankment between Jagádhri and Sirsáwa, 1½ miles from the east bank of the Jamna, was breached, and the through-communication again broken. This was followed by another flood on the 23rd, but the damages sustained being slight, the through-communication was again established by the evening of the 24th July. On the same evening a heavy flood occurred down the Biás river, followed by a second on the 27th, which washed away the embankment behind the east abutment of the bridge. The flood continuing, one of the piers was scoured out on the 31st and fell, carrying two spans of girders with it. On the same day the embankment between the stations of Barára and Jagádhri was breached and one abutment of a small bridge carried away.

448. On the 7th August the wing-walls of the Jamna bridge began to show signs of weakness; on the 9th one pier of the Gaggar bridge fell, with its two spans of girders; and on the 11th the line between Sirsáwa and Rajpúra was entirely closed for traffic.

449. By the 6th of October the line was again opened for through traffic, diversions having been made across the Gaggar and the smaller streams

and leaving but one break, that across the Biás river, where a temporary wooden structure is being erected to complete the through-communication till the restoration of the permanent bridge.

450. During the year two accidents of a serious nature occurred, happily unattended with loss of life; the first on the 28th July, when an engine and tender, with four other vehicles, ran into the gap behind the east abutment of the Biás bridge, and were totally engulphed; and the other, the snagging of the steamer "Parah," in the month of December, with almost entire destruction of cargo.

451. The financial aspect of the line has not improved during 1871-72. The Lahore-Multán section barely pays its working expenses, and the sparse population and barren nature of the district forbid hopes of a rising traffic. On the Lahore-Gháziabád section the prospects are brighter, but even here the Railway has not the entire confidence of the traders, and it is notorious that it does not bear the full traffic of the country. The attention of the Government of India has been turned to the absolute necessity of reducing the working expenses of the line, and the establishments in every department have been greatly cut down. For statistical details see Appendix IV. D.

452. STATE RAILWAYS.—*Punjab Northern Railway.*—It was stated in last report that the progress of the works on this line was greatly retarded in 1870-71 owing to uncertainty as to the design to be accepted in several important particulars, the principal being the question of gauge, but that, final orders for the adoption of the narrow track having been received in January 1871, the works were at once put vigorously in hand. Still, as this decision was arrived at so late in the working season, the year 1871-72 may be said to have opened with the works but recently emerged from the stage of preparation and just entering into that of actual and tangible progress. Some important questions connected with the large bridges over the rivers Rávi, Chenáb, and Jhelam (chiefly having reference to the breadth of roadway) still remained undetermined; but it was settled that the piers of these bridges should be single wells of 12½ feet diameter, sunk to a depth of 50 feet in the beds of the Rávi and Chenáb, and of 40 feet in that of the Jhelam; and arrangements were being made to commence actively on well-sinking as soon as the season's floods were over.

453. The disastrous effects of those floods, however, in rivers of a similar character, on the works of the Dehli Railway clearly indicated the necessity for a change of design, as well in the number of wells to be given in the pier foundations, and the depth to which these wells should be sunk, as in the total waterway to be allowed. Accordingly towards the end of October 1871 it was determined that—

(1.) The waterway of the three rivers should be as follows:—

Rávi.—33 spans of 85 feet clear, or 3,205 feet between faces of abutments;

Chenáb.—64 spans of 129½ feet clear, or 9,088 feet between faces of abutments;

Jhelam.—50 spans of 85 feet clear, or 4,862 feet between faces of abutments.

(2.) That the piers should consist, on the Rávi and Chenáb, of three wells of 12½ feet diameter, sunk to a depth of 70 feet if possible; and on the Jhelam, of one central well 12½ feet diameter, and two flanking wells 10 feet diameter, sunk to a depth of about 8 feet into the substratum of shingle, or about 30 feet below the river's bed.

(3.) That the abutments should rest partly on similar wells and partly on others sunk to a lesser depth in a protective enclosure of curtain blocks.

The superstructure of these abutments, however, and all save the front row of three deep wells, necessarily remained an open question until it was decided whether the roadway should be single or double.

454. Early in November, work on the bridge foundations was actively commenced and vigorously pushed on, and very satisfactory progress was made by the close of the official year; 30 wells on the Rávi, 42 on the Chenáb, and 36 on the Jhelam were commenced and well advanced, and it was expected that they would all be safely bottomed and concreted before the floods of 1872. This would amount to about one-third of the whole of the foundations of the Rávi, and one-fifth of those of the Chenáb and Jhelam bridges. The brick and concrete work in pier wells executed during the five working months amounted to nearly a million cubic feet, and the amount of sinking, chiefly in cylinders of 12½ feet diameter, to upwards of 8,000 lineal feet, or about a mile and a half in total length.

455. The materials prepared or collected for these works up to 31st March 1872 were—

Bricks	29½	millions.
Fuel	15,00,000	maunds.
Surkhi	2,75,000	„
Lime	4,00,000	„
Timber in log (inclusive of that for sleepers) ...	8,12,000	cubic feet.

The amount of work done in protective or training works on the Rávi and Chenáb was as follows:—

Earthwork in dams and embankments	17¾	millions of cubic feet.
Tree spurs	6	miles nearly.
Piling and palisading ...	2,800	running feet.
Plantations of willows and other shrubs... ...	600	acres.
Sand-bags in embankments,	90,000	

On the Chenáb alone there are more than three miles in length of massive embankments with slopes towards the river of 1 in 10, grassed and skirted by rising groves of willows, sissoo, &c.

456. On the other large bridges of the line a considerable advance has been made during the year. The brick wells for the Bhimbar (20 spans of 40 feet) are being sunk with rapidity. At the Palku (9 spans of 40 feet) the north abutment wells, eight in number, have been sunk to a depth of 55 feet.

Between Lahore and Gujrát all the other bridges have been completed with wrought-iron girders in place, except the special gap openings, which await their iron tops. Between Gujrát and Jhílam everything has been done to the similar structures, except the placing of the girders and iron tops. All the masonry small bridges and culverts in the diversion through the Pabbi hills near Khárian are closed in.

The temporary bridges over the Rávi at Lahore and the Palku at Wazirabád both suffered severely in the autumn floods. The latter was destroyed, and the former breached in several places, as well as turned at its Lahore end by a change in the set of the stream, and 29 of its 14-feet spans were carried away. In both cases, nearly all of the materials were afterwards recovered. The Rávi structure was rapidly re-built in October and November, and increased in length by 602 feet, being now 2,198 feet from end to end. That over the Palku was also quickly restored, and is now of a more substantial character, and intended for service-locomotive traffic. It consists of 20 spans of 18 feet each.

457. The heavy cutting through the Pabbi hills is nearly finished; much difficulty was experienced owing to the hardness of the clay, and the scarcity of labour; gunpowder has been necessary throughout, and the workmen are nearly all Cábulís, who disappear during the hot and rainy months. At the end of the year 29 millions of cubic feet of work had been executed.

458. All station buildings and general station arrangements were in a forward state; but little remained to be done besides the wells and water tanks. These were expected to be all completed before the conclusion of the rains of 1872.

459. The provision of sleepers for the line was closely approaching a termination, about 2,00,000 having been cut and stacked in the saw-mill yards of the three rivers.

460. Of the ballast for the 103 miles at present sanctioned, about 30 millions of cubic feet (chiefly in old broken bricks), or 60 per cent. of the entire quantity, had been collected.

461. Towards the end of the year the new Permanent Way material began to arrive, and will be useful in weighting the cylinders for the foundations of the large bridges, which require immense loads to force them down to the required depth. Four of the new metre gauge locomotives for this line had also left England. Large deliveries of tools and plant were made during the year, both from Indian sources and on Home indents.

462. A project for the extension of this Railway from Jhílam to Ráwalpindi (73 miles) has been submitted to the Government of India. The cost is estimated at from £3,963 to £4,330 per mile, according to the weight of the Permanent Way adopted.

463. During the year a new division was created, *viz.*, that of the Indus Tunnel, the Government of India having required a re-examination of the Tunnel scheme, and the preparation of detailed papers for its construction and working by means of hydraulic lifts, and a comparison of the cost of these works with that of a bridge crossing. Mr. Geoghegan was detached from the Survey Staff and posted to Attok for these duties in December 1871.

464. The other members of the Survey Staff have been engaged since January in carefully examining the country between Jhílam and the salt mines near Pind Dádan Khán, by the right bank of the river, and from Lála Músa to Miáni, on the left bank, with a view to the preparation of reports and alternative proposals for a branch line to these mines. All the necessary field data have been obtained.

465. On the 1st February 1872 Mr. Lee Smith, after an absence of nearly two years on special duty in England, ceased to be Chief Engineer of this Railway. Mr. A. Grant remained in chief charge throughout the year.

466. *Indus Valley Railway.*—The year under review may be described as one of preparation rather than progress. At its commencement two survey parties were in the field,—the one, under Mr. Collet, between Multán and Khánpúr; the other, under Mr. Nethersole, between Khánpúr and Rohri,—the whole being under the general superintendence of Colonel Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of the Punjab. As soon as the field work was completed, the former of these parties concentrated at Multán, the latter at Murree, and proceeded to put in hand the final designs and estimates for the line. These were completed and submitted to the Government of India in October 1871, and final approval and sanction were intimated by that Government in November, instructions being given to commence work forthwith.

467. These orders did not find the two parties in an equal state of readiness. In the Multán District the line was permanently staked out ready for work to commence. In the Rohri (now Upper Sind) District it had to be re-staked and levelled afresh. Hence, whilst in the first, work was commenced in all January, only a partial start could be made in the latter, and but little could in consequence be done during the year.

468. Meanwhile, surveys for the extension of the line between Rohri and Kotri were ordered to be put in hand, and a new district, the Lower Sind, was formed, and placed under Major Bonus, R. E., as Superintending Engineer. The supervision of the works was transferred to the Government of India, and the whole line from Kotri to Multán was placed under the charge of Mr. C. Campbell, C. E., with the powers of Chief Engineer.

469. In the Multán District the work done during the official year comprised 29½ millions of cubic feet of earthwork thrown up, representing about 70 miles of finished embankment, one million of bricks made and burnt, 184,000 cubic feet of broken brick ballast collected, and 19 staff quarters finished and occupied.

470. Towards the close of the year Mr. Collet, the Superintending Engineer of this district, was, at his own request, re-transferred to the Punjab Northern Railway.

471. The only thing in which any progress was made in the Upper Sind District was the earthwork, of which eight millions of cubic feet were thrown up.

472. By the end of the official year the survey work in the Lower Sind District was drawing rapidly to a close, and was entirely completed by the 1st of June. It has comprised 226½ miles of centre line selected and staked out, 35½ miles of alternative line run, and 361 miles of cross sections taken.

473. STAFF.—The Engineering Staff of the Railway Department at the close of the year stood as follows:—

Guaranteed Railways—

1 Consulting Engineer,
1 Government Examiner of Railway Accounts.

Punjab Northern (State) Railway—

1 Chief Engineer,
2 Superintending Engineers,
13 Executive Engineers,
13 Assistant Engineers.

Indus Valley (State) Railway—

1 Engineer-in-Chief,
3 Superintending Engineers,
10 Executive Engineers,
25 Assistant Engineers.

474. EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on Railways from Imperial Funds during the year 1871-72 was as follows:—

Guaranteed Railways	... Rs.	1,00,580
Punjab Northern (State) Railway	... „	23,63,928
Indus Valley (State) Railway	... „	4,58,824
	Total Rs.	29,23,332

E.—Forests.

475. The forests and woodlands under the charge of the Forest Department comprise—

I.—The more important forests and "rakhs" (wooded tracts of the plains) which are the property of Government, or in which the Government has paramount forest rights.

II.—Forests in Native States leased by the British Government.

476. The first class includes—

(1). The forests of the Hazára District, consisting chiefly of *Pinus excelsa, Deodar* (Cedar), and *Chíl* (*Pinus longifolia*).

(2). The forests and *rakhs* of the Ráwalpindi District, consisting—the former of *Chíl*, the latter of various species of gnarled and knotty trees, which, though often of considerable size, are mostly only fit for fuel.

(3). The forests of Kángra, consisting principally of *Chíl* with some good bamboo tracts in the Núrpúr Tahsíl, and a small block of *Sál* (70 acres) near Baijnáth, on the Mandi border.

(4). The *Deodar* and *Kail* (*Pinus excelsa*) forests of Kulú and Seoráj, along the Biás and its tributaries.

(5). Tracts of *Chíl* in the low hills of the Gurdáspúr District.

(6). The *Chíl* and bamboo forests of the Hushiárpúr District, with a few small patches of indifferent *Sál*.

(7). The small *Sál* (*Shorea robusta*) forest of the Kalesar Dún, in the Ambálah District.

(8). The *Shísham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) forest of the Kachhi, on the left bank of the Indus, in the Miánwáli Pergunnah of the Bannú District.

(9). The fuel and timber woodlands, known as the *rakhs* of the plains, consisting chiefly of *Kíkar* (*Acacia Arabica*), *Jhand* (*Prosopis Spicifera*), *Phaláhi* (*Acacia modesta*), *Karíl* (*Capparis aphylla*), *Reru* (*Acacia leucophlœa*), *Ber* (*zizyphus*), and *Dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). The trees in these *rakhs* are mostly only fit for fuel.

477. The leased forests are—

(1). Those of the Chamba State, on the Rivers Rávi and Chenáb, and their tributaries, consisting principally of *Deodar* (Cedar), but containing also Pines and some deciduous trees.

(2). The Basáhir and Poári forests, along the Satlej and its tributaries.

478. The Forest Department has also charge of various tracts of fuel and timber plantations, the most important of which is at Changa Manga, in the Lahore District, in the vicinity of the Lahore and Multán line of railway.

479. The general control and direction of the department are vested in a Conservator. The controlling staff subordinate to the Conservator consisted during the year 1871-72 of—

5 Deputy Conservators,
12 Assistant Conservators,
13 Forest Rangers.

480. The forests and *rakhs* under the control of the Forest Department are divided for administrative purposes into nine divisions, some of which are further divided into sub-divisions or into circles. These divisions, so far as they relate to the hill forests, follow the valleys of the great rivers of the Punjab. The officers in the Upper River Divisions have most of the actual forest work, while those in the Lower River Divisions have the superintendence of the transit, floating, and ultimate sales of the timber. The Divisions are—

I.—The Jhílam Division, containing the Hazára and Ráwalpindi forests.
II.—The Upper Chenáb Division, containing the forests in Pángi leased from the Chamba State.
III.—The Lower Chenáb Division.
IV.—The Upper Rávi Division, containing forests leased from the Chamba State.
V.—The Lower Rávi Division.
VI.—The Biás Division, containing the Kulú, Kángra, and Hushiárpúr Forests.
VII.—The Satlej Division, containing the leased forests in Basáhir and Poári, and the Kalesar forest in the Ambálah District.
VIII.—The Fuel Reserve Division, containing the reserved *rakhs* in various plain districts.
IX.—The Plantation Division.

481. Good progress was made during the year 1871-72 in completing the arrangements for transferring forest tracts to the management of the Forest Department.

482. *State Forests.*—In Hazára, the forests on the Dungagalli range of hills between Murree and Abbottabád were completely demarcated and made over to the Forest Department, and the demarcation of the fuel tracts in the south-eastern corner of the district, known as the Khánpúr *rakhs*, was carried out,—an area of some 32,000 acres being reserved for strict conservancy. A set of rules was prepared for the better management of the reserved forests and *rakhs* in the Ráwalpindi District, and submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. In Kángra, the system of demarcation and reservation which had been worked with marked success in Hushiárpúr was pursued in respect to the forests in the Núrpúr Tahsíl, and certain compact tracts, to the extent of some 4,000 acres, were, by consent of the people, reserved absolutely. In Seoráj the demarcation of 25 forests was nearly completed.

483. The arrangements for the transfer of all the *rakhs* which it is intended to make over to the Forest Department were completed, except in the Multán and Sháhpúr Districts.

484. *Leased Forests.*—A new lease and set of rules for the Chamba Forests were finally sanctioned by the Government of India, the chief feature of which is that provision is made for excluding all grazing from certain tracts, especially the vast flocks of sheep belonging to itinerant shepherds. On the Chenáb, the survey of 21,000 acres of

forests has been completed. On the Upper Rávi, 32 forests have been demarcated. On the Lower Rávi, the forests at Kálátop and Baklo have been completely demarcated.

485. The felling of fresh trees was restricted as far as possible during the past year, and the energies of the Forest Officers were devoted to clearing out the logs felled in former years.

The following Table shows the estimated quantities of *Deodar* trees on each river, and the fellings during the past six years:—

River.	Estimated number of 1st class Trees.	Felled in 1866.	Felled in 1867.	Felled in 1868.	Felled in 1869.	Felled in 1870.	Felled in 1871.
Jhílam ...	In 1867. 10,000 or 15,000	*None.*	500	350	1,113	666	414
Chenáb ...	In 1866. 16,990	4,000	1,002	*None.*	797	976	All dead trees. Some dead trees' number not stated.
Rávi ...	In 1866. 12,425	18	*None.*	*None.*	155	500	*None.*
Biás ...	In 1865. 10,000	792	120	397	432	150	70
Satlej ...	In 1864. 48,000	250	167	208	237	*None.*	*None.*

The only fellings of Pine in the past year were 200 trees of *Abies Smithiana* on the Rávi.

486. The launching work of the year, including, in addition to the fellings of the season, the logs left from former fellings, or due to wind-fall and snow, was as follows:—

River.	Kind of wood.	Logs left in Forest from former Years.	Logs obtained during the Year.	Logs launched during the Year.	Logs left in Forest at close of Year.
Jhílam ...	Deodar ...	1,691	3,622	3,391	1,922
	Pinus excelsa ...	2,583	564	1,445	1,702
	Pinus longifolia ...	141	...	...	141
Chenáb ...	Deodar ...	2,237	7,203	9,440	*Nil.*
Rávi ...	Abies Smithiana ...	229		229	*Nil.*
	Deodar ...	4,681	(wind-fall) 319 converted into 7,713 sleepers.	4,661, including the 319 in form of sleepers.	20
Biás ...	Abies Smithiana ...	...	1,081	622	459
	Deodar ...	2,583	760	2,573	770
Satlej ...	Deodar ...	870	8,250	7,706	1,414
	Tún ...	...	(wind-fall) 240	...	240

487. The receipts of timber during the year at the various depôts were—

Jhílam	...	5,573	logs Deodar.
	...	4,972	" Pines.
	...	50	" Fancy wood.
Chenáb	...	14,727	" Deodar.
	...	6,693	" Pines.
	...	30	beams, Deodar.
	...	171	sleepers.
Rávi	...	11,600	logs Deodar.
	...	4,047	" Pines.
	...	264	beams, &c.
	...	2,109	sleepers.
Biás	...	3,667	logs Deodar.
	...	454	" Pines.
	...	7	sleepers.
Satlej	...	4,360	logs Deodar.
	...	16,968	beams, &c.
	...	30,119	sleepers.

488. The quantity of logs in transit by river at the close of the year under report was as follows:—

Jhílam	...	434	Deodar,
	...	685	Pines,
Chenáb	...	9,283	Deodar,
	...	2,540	Pines,
Rávi	...	10,126	Deodar,
	...	6,785	Pines,
Satlej	...	172	Deodar,

the total estimated value of which, at 8 annas per cubic foot of Deodar timber and 4 annas per cubic foot of Pine timber, was Rs. 2,52,428.

489. The total amount of logs sold at the various depôts during the year was 33,583, containing 629,463 cubic feet, the price realized for which was Rs. 4,50,640. Of this timber, 337,985 cubic feet of Deodar, and 36,828 of Pine, were sold to the State Railways,—the former at an average price of 14 annas 5 pies per cubic foot, and the latter at 7 annas 3 pies per cubic foot.

490. The value of the timber in stock at the close of the year was Rs. 8,47,524, as compared with Rs. 5,27,344, the value of timber in stock at the close of the preceding year.

491. The amount of fuel supplied during the year by the Forest Department to the Northern (State) Railway was 208,587 *maunds*, the prices realized for which amounted to Rs. 63,910. The Punjab and Dehli Railway obtained its fuel from other sources, and did not indent upon the Forest Department.

492. The expenditure on plantation work during the year amounted to Rs. 1,07,233, of which Rs. 60,041 was at the Changa Manga Plantation, where 1,857 acres were newly planted out, on 1,234 of which the sowings were successful.

The total income derived from grazing in plantations and from miscellaneous products amounted to Rs. 26,109.

493. The total receipts, from all sources, of the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,30,179, and the total expenditure to Rs. 6,92,317.

The assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,95,966, namely, Rs. 8,47,524, value of timber in stock, and Rs. 2,48,442, value of other assets, including outstandings due on sales of timber, and on account of advances made to contractors. The total value of assets at the close of the year was Rs. 3,39,323 in excess of the value of assets at the close of the preceding year.

Thus, the profit on the year's operations amounted to Rs. 3,77,185.

F.—Agriculture.

494. CROPS.—From the statistics given in Appendix IV. F. 1, it will be seen that the breadth of land under cultivation during 1871 was 17,928,140 acres*—considerably less than in the two previous years:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Spring crop ...	9,422,361	9,137,027	9,001,492
Autumn crop ...	8,862,491	9,239,509	8,926,648
Total ...	18,284,852	18,376,536	17,928,140

The area cultivated during 1871 was thus 2 per cent. less than the area cultivated in 1869, and 2½ per cent. less than that in 1870. The proportion of decrease was, however, different in the two harvests—in the spring harvest of 1871 there was a reduction on the cultivation of 1870 equal to 1·5 per cent., and on that of 1869 equal to 4·7 per cent. The autumn sowings, on the contrary, though 3½ per cent. lower than those of 1870, were slightly higher than those of 1869. The cause of the decreased area under cultivation is everywhere asserted to be the insufficiency or unseasonableness of the rain-fall.

495. The following Table shows the chief crops of the spring harvest, together with the area under cultivation for the past two years:—

		1870.	1871.
		Acres.	Acres.
Food Grains	Wheat	5,302,473	5,366,977
	Barley (*jow*)	1,685,694	1,658,002
Pulses	Gram (chick pea)	1,014,098	903,158
	Peas	107,547	106,875
	Masúr (lentils)	155,787	143,842
Oil seeds	Sarson (mustard)	281,040	257,848
	Táramíra (*Sinapis eruca*) ...	130,388	119,586
Vegetables		145,907	142,163
Tobacco		89,237	91,188
Poppy		17,279	12,253

From the above table it will be seen that the decrease in the acreage of the spring harvest was not in wheat, which increased by 1·2 per cent.; the decrease was principally in gram, the acreage under which diminished by 10·9 per cent. Poppy cultivation decreased to the extent of 29 per cent., while tobacco increased by 2·1 per cent.

* It must be remembered that these figures represent the area of land sown, and an increase or decrease of sowings is no criterion of an increase or decrease of out-turn. Thus in Sirsa, where both harvests almost totally failed, the sowings were greater than in previous years.

496. The following Table shows the leading statistics of the cultivation of the autumn harvest for the past two years :—

			1870.	1871.
			Acres.	Acres.
Food grains.	Rice	...	710,742	660,817
	Great millet *(joár)*	...	2,101,290	1,925,221
	Spiked millet *(bájra)*	...	2,352,310	2,480,056
	Italian millet *(kangni)*	...	110,696	98,905
	Indian corn.	...	940,449	882,170
Pulses.	Moth *(phaseolus aconitifolius)*	...	645,039	752,323
	Másh *(phaseolus radiatus)*	...	335,209	287,223
	Múng *(phaseolus mungo)*	...	269,085	225,579
Oilseed—Til *(sesamum)*		...	168,036	133,303
Cotton		...	801,535	695,108
Indigo		...	62,422	67,648
Vegtables		...	67,182	77,054
Sugar-cane		...	370,195	333,645

Thus the decrease of acreage in the autumnal crop was more general than in the spring crop, the only items (excluding vegetables) in which an increase is perceptible being bájra, 5·4 per cent.; moth, 16·6 per cent.; and indigo, 10·5 per cent. The area under indigo is however small. In the following crops there was a decrease :—rice, 7 per cent.; joár, 8·4 per cent.; kangni, 10·7 per cent.; Indian-corn, 6 per cent.; másh, 14·3 per cent.; múng, 16·1 per cent.; til, 20 per cent.; cotton, 13·4 per cent.; sugar-cane, 9·7 per cent. Vegetables are grown in both harvests, the total area for 1871 being 219,207 acres, against 213,089 in the previous year.

497. Rice was cultivated to the largest extent in the Kángra, Ambálah, Siálkot, Hushiárpúr, and Gurdáspúr Districts; wheat and the other food grains and pulses were grown everywhere; the chief poppy-growing districts were Ambálah, Sháhpúr and Kángra; tobacco cultivation is pretty general, though the greatest area was in the districts of Dehli, Firozpúr, Amritsar, Gujránwála, Hushiárpúr, Gurdáspúr and Siálkot; cotton is grown generally in all districts, but the chief cotton-producing tract is the Dehli and Hissár Divisions; the cultivation of indigo is confined almost exclusively to the three districts of Multán, Muzaffargarh and Derah Ghází Khán; tea is grown only in Kángra; and sugar-cane is grown generally, but in 1871 the acreage was largest in the districts of Siálkot, Dehli, Jálandhar and Hushiárpúr.

498. STOCK.—The statistics of agricultural stock, given in Appendix IV. F. 2, were collected in 1868-69; accurate information on this subject can be procured only with great difficulty and labor; and it has been determined to prosecute enquiries on this head but once in five years, giving meanwhile the latest information available.

According to the return, the number of horned cattle in the province is about $6\frac{3}{4}$ millions; the number of horses and ponies about 150,000; camels, about the same number; donkeys, a quarter of a

million; sheep and goats, close upon 4 millions. Carts are returned as 100,000 in number; ploughs, as more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and boats, as 3,300.

499. RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.—As was stated in last report, instructions were issued during the past year to ascertain the rates of rent paid by tenants-at-will, and to discover the rates of produce per acre by actual experiment. The main object of these instructions is to ascertain by a series of yearly experiments the amount of food the province is capable of producing; the results, when compared with the trade returns, should show at any time whether the supply of food is sufficient or not. It is hoped also that accurate information on the subject will be useful to Settlement Officers revising land assessments, and to Judicial Officers in settling disputes regarding the rents of cultivators. The instructions issued, however, have not yet been everywhere understood or acted upon; but they are gradually taking effect, and it is believed that the greater attention paid to the subject has imparted to the statistics given in Appendix IV. F. 3, much more value than to corresponding statistics in the reports of previous years, though it must be admitted that further efforts must be made before the results can be safely relied on.

500. The wheat crop forms a convenient standard of comparison as to yield. The following table shows the average out-turn per acre for the whole province for the past four years:—

	lbs. per acre.
1868-69	631
1869-70	624
1870-71	640
1871-72	758

The increase shown in 1871-72 may be partly due to the more accurate ascertainment of the yield, but it is in a greater degree due to the more favorable season.

In England the average yield for sixteen years from 1852 to 1867 was found to be 1,670lbs. per acre, but on unmanured land it was as low as 843lbs., and on manured land as high as 2,130lbs. In the canal districts of the North-Western Provinces the yield is reported to be from 1,500 to 1,600lbs. per acre on irrigated, and 1,080lbs. on unirrigated land; the average of various estimates was 1,546lbs. for irrigated, and 850lbs. for unirrigated land. The Punjab average is accordingly rather low. The results in different districts, however, vary considerably. The most extravagant estimate is that of Hushiárpúr, which is 2,952lbs. per acre.

The next in order are —

	lbs.
Ludiánah	1,239
Jálandhar	1,200
Ambálah	1,020
Gujránwála	1,013

The Amritsar District, which in 1870-71 reported 1,007lbs. per acre, now shows only 480lbs. The lowest rates reported are—

	lbs.
Sirsa	365
Derah Ghází Khán	144

The Derah Ghází Khán returns, furnished by the District Officer in regard to yield, appear quite untrustworthy, and they differ greatly from those ascertained by the Settlement Officer by experiment, which are being tabulated.

501. The averages of other crops are—

	lbs. per acre.	
Rice	... 766	
Indigo	... 36	(excluding the Gujrát District, where the yield of *green* plant has been given).
Cotton (about)	... 132	(several districts have given the yield of uncleaned cotton).
Sugar	... 1,212	(excluding districts that show yield of sugar-cane).
Tobacco	... 772	
Inferior grains	... 675	
Oil-seeds	... 454	
Fibres	... 336	
Gram	... 590	(shown in two districts only).

The great discrepancies in such crops as sugar, indigo and tobacco is usually owing to the entry in some districts of the green or unmanufactured produce. For instance, in Jálandhar the yield of tobacco is given as 2,000lbs. per acre, and in Derah Ghází Khán as 126lbs. only. Such errors will, it is hoped, gradually disappear as the instructions issued on the subject become better understood.

502. The rates of rent present a subject of even greater difficulty than that of the amount of yield. The return given in last report showed only the average rates; the present return shows the maximum and minimum rates, distinguishing, in the case of wheat, inferior grains, oil-seeds and fibres, between irrigated and unirrigated land.

503. Taking wheat as the standard of cultivation for the spring harvest, the rates are reported as follows:—

	Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.	Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Irrigated	... 9 5 6	... 3 13 7
Unirrigated	... 6 6 2	... 2 8 4

In Hushiárpúr the rate is as high as Rs. 28-8-0 per acre for irrigated wheat land, and in Kohát Rs. 24-0-0; while in Amritsar, a fertile district traversed by the Bárí Doáb Canal, the rate is only from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per acre. Upon the whole, the rates are higher than those reported last year, the average being Rs. 6-9-6 per acre, as compared with Rs. 4-11-5 for wheat lands. The increase is due chiefly to the fact that rates in kind and rates paid by tenants-at-will have been taken as the basis of calculation to a greater extent than formerly.

504. The inferior grains are grown chiefly in the autumn, but the return of rent rates does not distinguish between the spring and the autumn crops. The rates for inferior grain land are—

	Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.		Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Irrigated	... 7 12 0	...	3 6 11
Unirrigated	... 4 10 6	...	1 15 3

These rates are also higher than those of last year, and for the same reason.

505. The more valuable crops, which require good land and exhaust the soil, pay higher rent rates, *viz.* :—

	Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.		Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Sugar	... 26 15 9	...	13 0 10
Tobacco	... 15 15 5	...	6 11 7
Indigo	... 8 14 3	...	2 11 10

506. The apparent rent rate of a district is much affected by the extent to which payment in kind prevails. This is assigned by the Deputy Commissioner as a reason why the rent rates of Amritsar appear so much lower than those of the adjoining district of Siálkot. Special enquiry was made in the Amritsar Tahsíl, and it was found that the cash rates for various crops were as follows :—

	Maximum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.		Minimum rate per acre. Rs. As. P.
Rice	... 9 8 0	...	4 12 0
Cotton	... 9 8 0	...	4 12 0
Sugar	... 19 3 0	...	9 9 0
Tobacco	... 9 8 0	...	4 12 0
Wheat	... 9 8 0	...	2 6 0
Inferior grains	... 4 12 0	...	2 6 0
Oil-seeds	... 4 12 0	...	2 6 0
Fibres	... 4 12 0	...	2 6 0

Enquiries were also made with reference to the disparity of rates reported in the Sháhpúr and Gujrát Districts. The substance of the explanation was that the Sháhpúr rates were calculated at half the assumed value of the produce; while the Gujrát rates were the cash rates actually paid by tenants-at-will to proprietors. Moreover, Gujrát is to a great extent dependent on rain, while Sháhpúr contains several inundation canals, and where there is a certainty of a crop the rent rate is naturally higher than where there is no such certainty.

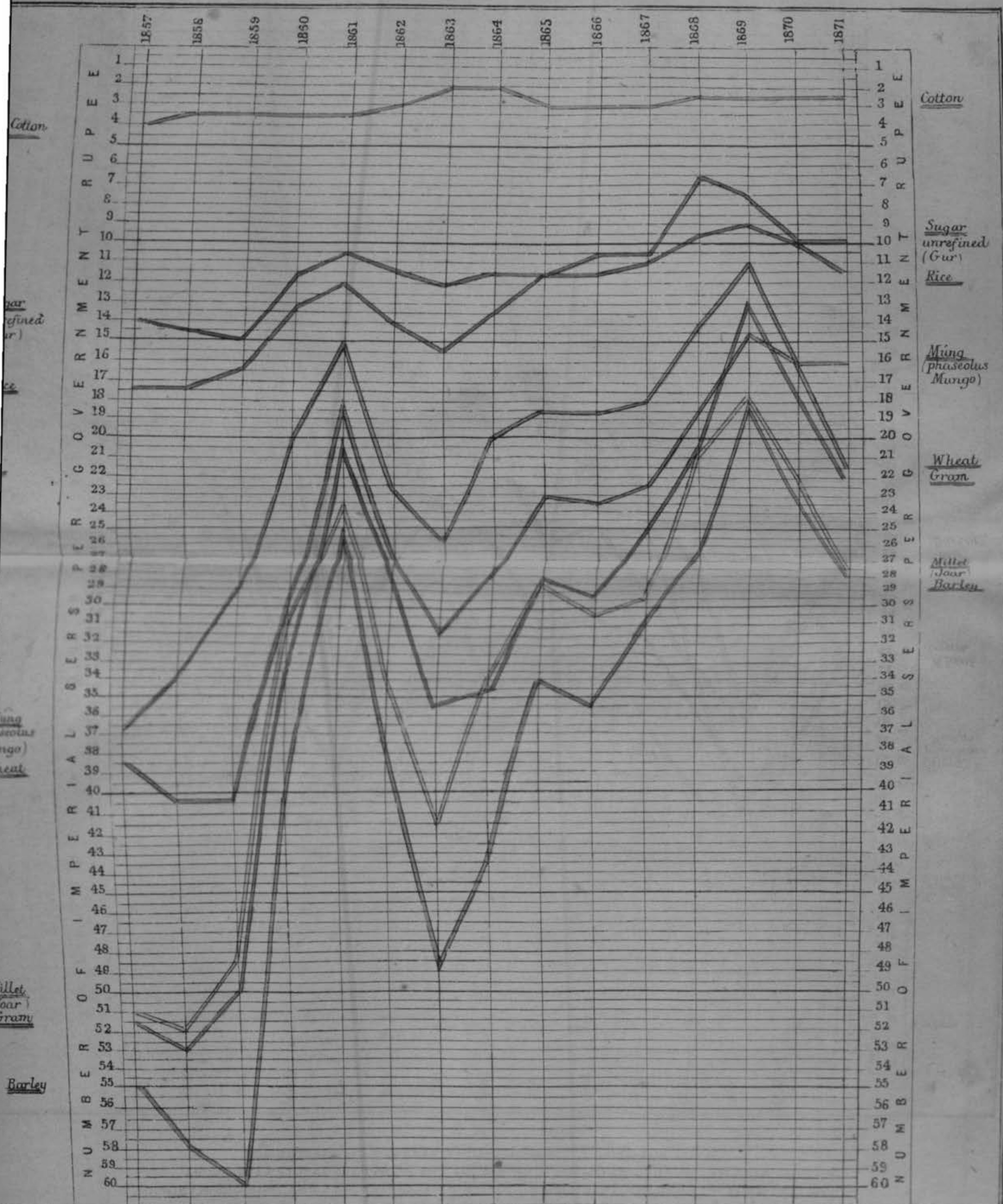
G.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

507. PRODUCE.—In Appendix IV. G. 1 will be found a Table showing the prices of the chief articles of produce prevailing in each district of the Punjab on the 1st June 1870, the 1st January 1871, the 1st June 1871, and the 1st January 1872, together with the average prices for the whole province on those dates. Annexed is also a diagram showing clearly the remarkable rise and fall in the prices of cotton, gur (unrefined sugar) rice, múng (*phaseolus mungo*), wheat, joar (great millet), gram and barley from 1857 to 1871, inclusive.

508. The following are the average prices for the past two years in seers of 80 tolas per Government Rupee:—

	1st June 1870.	1st January 1871.	1st June 1871.	1st January 1872.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	$14\frac{3}{16}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{7}{8}$	$18\frac{9}{16}$
Flour, 1st sort ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{7}{16}$	$17\frac{15}{16}$	$15\frac{13}{16}$
Barley (*jow*) ...	$20\frac{3}{16}$	$23\frac{13}{16}$	$30\frac{1}{8}$	$25\frac{7}{16}$
Gram ...	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	$21\frac{15}{16}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$
Indian-corn (*makki*) ...	$19\frac{7}{16}$	$24\frac{1}{8}$	$25\frac{7}{16}$	$22\frac{3}{4}$
Great millet (*joár*) ...	$18\frac{3}{4}$	26	$26\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{7}{16}$
Spiked millet (*bájra*) ...	$16\frac{3}{8}$	$22\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{5}{16}$	$21\frac{9}{16}$
Rice, 1st sort ...	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Urd dál (*phaseolus radiatus*) ...	$10\frac{1}{8}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{7}{16}$
Potatoes ...	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{11}{16}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{16}$
Cotton, cleaned ...	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Sugar, 1st sort ...	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Butter, clarified (*ghí*) ...	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$
Firewood, 1st sort ...	$128\frac{13}{16}$	$124\frac{5}{8}$	$121\frac{3}{8}$	$117\frac{13}{16}$
Tobacco ...	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{9}{16}$	7	$7\frac{1}{16}$
Salt, Lahori ...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1857 TO 1871, TO ILLUSTRATE PART IV., SECTION G OF THE PUNJAB GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1871-72.



509. The prices of wheat, flour, barley and gram show a considerable fall for both periods of 1871-72, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1870-71; but, while these prices fell between June 1870 and January 1871, they rose between June 1871 and January 1872, though not to the point at which they stood in January 1871,—that is to say, the dearest prices of 1871-72 were cheaper than the cheapest of 1870-71. The prices of Indian corn, joár and bájra in June 1871, though much lower than the June prices of the previous year, were not so much lower than the January prices of the same year, and when a rise took place, they exceeded them, as a comparison of the January prices for the two years shows. The cause of this lies in the rapid fall which took place between June 1870 and January 1871, during which time a recovery from the effects of the famine was taking place. The prices of rice, dál, cotton and ghí, which fell largely during the same six months of 1870-71, have been very constant ever since January 1871, and show scarcely any variation from the prices of that month. The price of sugar fell in June 1871, and more than recovered its former figure in January 1872. Firewood has a tendency to increase in price, despite all surrounding variations; while tobacco and salt have decreased in price.

510. The fall in the price of wheat in Jálandhar was remarkable, the more so as Jálandhar is on the line of Railway, which has a tendency to equalize prices; the price at Ambálah was probably affected by the demands of Simla, where the price of wheat stood higher in 1871-72 even than in the previous year; there was a considerable fall in the price of wheat throughout the Deraját, while the prices in the Peshávar Division, though high, were not so high as in the previous year.

511. The following table of the prices of wheat for the three districts of Sirsa, Jálandhar, and Derah Ghází Khán will be made the basis of a few remarks. These three districts have been selected because each is of a typical character. Sirsa is the district which has suffered most from scarcity for the last four years, and which is much dependent upon the rain-fall; Jálandhar is a district in which the rain-fall is very constant; and Derah Ghází Khán is an arid frontier district largely dependent on inundation canals, where rain seldom falls:—

	Sirsa.	Jálandhar.	Derah Ghází Khán.
1862-63	22¼	31¼	22½
1863-64	31	36¾	24½
1864-65	24½	29¼	15
1865-66	16¼	20	16
1866-67	19¼	25	17½
1867-68	16¾	23	16½
1868-69	16	14½	13¾
1869-70	8	11¼	10½
1870-71	14½	19	10¼
1871-72	20¼	27	15¼

512. Excluding the years 1868-69, 1869-70 and 1870-71 as showing traces of the scarcity of 1868-69, the averages of the three districts for the years previous to 1871-72 were as follows compared with the prices of 1871-72 :—

	Average of six years.	1871-72.
Sirsa	21¾ ...	20¼
Jálandhar	27⅕ ...	27
Derah Ghází Khán	18¾ ...	15¼

Thus, although Sirsa is the district which has suffered more than any other from drought during 1871-72, the price of wheat was lower than it has been since 1864-65, and but little higher than the average of six years prior to 1868-69. With Jálandhar the case is much the same,—only that there has been no such failure of crops during the past four years as in Sirsa. The inaccessibility of Derah Ghází Khán has rendered it less liable to fluctuations from scarcity or plenty in other districts, and so we find this district has not yet returned to the average of former years for the same reason that the famine prices of 1869-70 prevailed longer there than in other districts, and show no recovery in 1870-71 ; the price of wheat has, however, nearly subsided to that obtaining for some years previous to the famine.

Now the year under report was not a specially favorable one for the wheat crop, owing to the unseasonableness of the spring rains, nor was the spring harvest of 1870-71, which governed the price of wheat during the first portion of the year, a specially good one ; yet the price of wheat in the three districts shows that the effect of the scarcity has passed away, and in the case of Sirsa, that continued drought, when only partial, does not keep the price of wheat high.

There can be no doubt that the prosperous grain harvest for 1871-72 in the North-Western Provinces made prices easier in the Punjab; when there is a demand for grain in other provinces, the Punjab prices always rise, even though the supply be abundant. A comparison of the statistics of trade for the years 1868-69, 1869-70 and 1870-71 shows that the scarcity at the close of 1869 did not cause an increase in the import of grain into the Punjab from external countries, while the amount imported during the following year, 1870-71, was considerably less.

513. Considering these facts together, it may be deduced that the Punjab has completely recovered from the effects of the scarcity of 1869, and that this recovery has been brought about in two years without any exceptional prosperity or external aid; and that the means of intercommunication between the different districts are sufficient to equalize prices in a great measure and to ward off distress when the failure of the crop is partial.

514. LABOR.—Appendix IV. G. 2 contains the prevailing rates of labor according to statistics collected in 1868-69. Wages in the Punjab are so fixed by custom, and vary so little from year to year, that it has been thought sufficient to revise this table only quinquennially.

H.—Mines and Quarries.

515. THE prescribed return will be found in Appendix IV. H., so far as the information is obtainable and admits of tabulation.

516. METALS AND ORES.—The principal metallic products of the Punjab are *iron, copper, antimony, lead* and *gold.*

517. *Iron.*—The iron ores of the Punjab are produced along its north-eastern mountain frontier, as well as in the low hills of the Sulemán Range and those to the south-east of the Bannú District, and to some extent in the Salt Range and in the hilly portions of the Gurgáon District. Along the Himalayan frontier, the principal places of production are, the Simla Hill States of Júbal, Dhámi, Bassáhir and Rámpúr; the independent States of Mandi and Suket, Trans-Satlej; Kot Khai, Fattehpúr and Bír Bangál, in the Kángra District; the hills of Chamba; Reyasi, Sauf, Kutyár and Púnch, in the territories of the Máharája of Kashmír; and Bakot, in Hazára. The ore is also obtained at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar, and at Kánigoram, in the Wazíri hills.

518. *Copper* ore is found in small quantities in the hilly portions of the Gurgáon and Hissár Districts, and in the Salt Range; it also exists in Kullu and Spitti, but has not heretofore been worked.

519. *Antimony.*—This metal occurs in various parts of the Province as a black ore of antimony; in composition it is a ter-sulphide, and it is called by the natives *surma.* It is reduced to a fine powder, and sold by druggists as a cosmetic for the eyes, in which case it is supposed to act as a tonic to the nerves of the eye, and to strengthen the sight. The ore is much imported from Kandahár, but is produced in great abundance in the Himalayan Range. *Surma* also occurs in the Salt Range, in Bhagát, in Kullu, in Spitti, and at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar.

520. *Lead* occurs in various places in the form of sulphuret or galena, sometimes associated with quartz; it is called *surma* by the natives, and is confounded by them with antimony. Besides the lead mines in Kullu before referred to, a mine near Sabáthu, in the Baraolí Pargannah of the Simla District, is worked by the Patiála and Sabáthu Mining Company, which yields about 40 tons of ore per mensem, containing from 16 to 72 per cent. of lead.

521. *Gold.*—This metal occurs only in sand, washed down in greater or less abundance by the rivers of the Punjab. Gold-washing is taxed, and becomes a source of revenue to the State; but the amount realized is insignificant. Not more than three or four annas worth of gold can be obtained by a hard day's labor at washing.

522. SALTS.—Under this head are classed alimentary salt, including common rock and evaporated salt, saltpetre, alum, barilla (*sajji*), and sal-ammoniac (*naushádar*).

523. *Rock salt* is found in the Salt Range running through the Jhilam and Sháhpúr Districts, and on to Kálabágh, Trans-Indus; in the

chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Khel, in the Kohát District; and at Drang and Gumatti, in Mandi territory. The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness; but masses of salt are also found interspersed among the marls, and detached from the main beds. The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, is remarkably pure; it contains traces of sulphate of lime, but is free from chloride of magnesium, on which account it is very little deliquescent.

524. The mines are of two kinds,—one, where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations; the other where, as at Kálabágh, the salt is at the surface, and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at four places in the Range, *viz.*, at the Kheora (now called the Mayo) and Sardi Mines, in the Jhílam District; at the Warcha Mine, in the Sháhpúr District; and at the Kálabágh Quarry, in the Bannú District. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government, and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for Rs. 3-1-0 per maund. The total out-turn during 1871-72 was 12,72,307 maunds, valued at Rs. 38,82,819; in the previous year the out-turn was 11,53,938 maunds, valued at Rs. 34,61,818. Salt exists in large quantities at eight other localities in the Salt Range; but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes even beyond the frontier on all sides.

525. In the Kohát District, salt is obtained from five quarries in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Khel; these are at Malgín, Jatta, Nari, Kharak and Bahádur Khel. It is chiefly of a black or dark-green color, and is found near the surface. The rates levied vary at the different places; at Malgín, Jatta and Nari, a fee of four annas per maund is taken by Government; at Kharak, the fee is three annas; and at Bahádur Khel, two annas. Salt is obtainable at nine other places in these hills, but its excavation is prohibited. The total out-turn for 1871-72 was 375,818 maunds, valued at Rs. 78,027: in 1870-71 the Kohát mines yielded 407,098 maunds, valued at Rs. 85,565. A portion of this salt finds its way down the Indus; the greater portion is consumed by the Pathán tribes inhabiting the Pesháwar, Kohát, and Bannú Districts, and the countries beyond the North-Western frontier.

526. At Drang and Gumatti, in the territory of the Rája of Mandi, salt of a dull grey color, much mixed with impurities, is obtained from excavations or pits; it is far cheaper than pure salt, and is on this account used by the poorer classes in the hills and submontane districts. A considerable trade in Mandi salt is carried on by the hill people, who employ numbers of small cattle to carry it. Donkeys and mules are employed also.

527. *Evaporated salt* is produced to some extent in the Hissár and Rohtak Districts, and in Derah Gházi Khán; but the great manufacturing district is Gurgáon, where it is obtained by exposing the brine or salt-impregnated water, in shallow pans or pools, to the heat of the sun.

528. Some of the salt villages are within the Gurgáon District; but those producing the best salt are in the Jhajjar Pargannah. The salt is generally classified into two kinds,—the *Salámbha* and the *Sultánpuri*—the latter being the best. Salámbha salt is made in the Noh Pargannah, which contains twelve salt villages; Sultánpuri salt is made in the Pargannah of Farrakhnaggar (containing one salt village), Jhársa (three villages) and Jhajjar (five villages). The annual produce is about 100,000 maunds of Salámbha and 700,000 maunds of Sultánpuri salt,—the selling price varying from 4 annas to 9½ annas per maund, according to quality. A tax, under the name of *Hákimi Cess*, is levied by Government, varying from six pie to one and three-quarter annas per maund, in addition to the Customs duty. These salt works supply the lower part of the Punjab, and the salt is exported in large quantities for consumption in the North-Western Provinces.

529. *Saltpetre* is found naturally in the soil in most districts of the Punjab, and is obtained by evaporation from water in which has been thrown earth containing the crude salt. It is manufactured in two methods,—1*st*, by boiling in pans; 2*nd*, by evaporation in shallow basins, termed by the natives *ágars*. A tax of Rs. 2 a year is levied on each boiling-pan, and Rs. 8 a year on each *ágar*. The largest quantity is produced in the Sháhpúr District.

530. In the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, an alimentary salt of a very inferior description, called by the natives *nimak shor*, is educed. It was formerly consumed by the poorer classes, but since the passing of Act XXXI. of 1861, which subjects salt thus educed to the full duty, whether purified or not, it is manufactured in comparatively small quantities, and is used for preserving hides, tanning leather, cleansing rice, and as a stimulant for cattle, particularly camels.

531. *Alum.*—Bituminous shale, yielding more or less alum, is abundant all through the Salt Range; but the manufacture is confined to Kálabágh, on the river bank, and Kutki, in the Trans-Indus portion of the Range; there are also some alum works near Nimmal, in the Kohát District. The alum is exported to all parts of the Punjab and Hindustán being shipped from Isa Khel to the southern districts of Derah Gházi Khán and Derah Ismail Khán.

532. At Kálabágh, the principal place of working is at Chátah, where the shale strata are nearly 200 feet thick. The alum produced is of a pinkish color, which arises from chloride of iron. At Kutki, there are opposition alum works owned by a company of Isa Khel merchants; these are of much more recent date than the Kálabágh works, which have gone on for eight or nine generations. The materials are cheaper, and the cost of production less at Kutki than at Kálabágh.

533. *Barilla.*—This is an impure carbonate of soda, prepared by burning plants of the *salsola* and other species, and collecting the ashes, which melt into a dark-colored mass; it is called by the natives *sajji*, and is principally produced in the Montgomery, Sirsa, and Jhang Districts.

The plants grow spontaneously; but as cultivation is increasing, the quantity of the plants, and consequently the amount of the alkali manufactured, is diminishing.

534. *Sal Ammoniac.*—This important salt is manufactured largely at Kaithal and Gúla, in the Karnál District. It is occasionally extracted from brick-kilns in other districts, but in small quantities. It is used as a freezing mixture with nitre and water, and in arts in tinning and soldering metals, and in the operation of forging the compound iron used for gun-barrels by native smiths.

535. COAL.—Several samples of a mineral resembling coal, found in various parts of the Province, have proved on examination to be in most instances lignite, and procurable in insignificant quantities. But in the Salt Range a good fuel in larger quantities has been discovered in several localities, the best being in the neighbourhood of Kálabágh. Coal or lignite occurs also in the Salt Range at Bhagánwála, Drengan, Kheora, Pid, and a few other places in the Jhelam District; but the quantity is believed to be too limited, and a large portion of it is too inaccessible to be of practical value.

536. BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Sandstone, granite,* and other descriptions of stone suitable for building purposes are procured in abundance in all the hilly portions of the Province. White, black, and gray *marbles* are obtained from Sahi Balabgarh, in the hills to the south-west of Dehli; and an inferior kind from Nárnaul, in Patiála territory. The Salt Range contains many varieties; and yellow marble is to be found in Yusufzai.

537. *Kankar,* or irregularly-shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts, and is extensively used for metalling roads; it forms, when burnt, an excellent lime for mortar. *Limestone* of other descriptions is to be obtained in most of the hilly districts, and sometimes in the form of boulders in the beds of torrents in the submontane tracts. The Salt Range is rich in *gypsum.*

538. *Slate.*—Extensive quarries, producing slate adapted for roofing and flooring, exist in the Kángra and Chamba Hills, and are worked scientifically. Those at Kángra, near Dharmsála, and those in the vicinity of Dalhousie, are worked by European companies; so also are the quarries in the Mewátti Hills, near Rewári, in the Gurgáon District. Slates fit for roofing and flooring purposes, but in smaller quantities, are procurable in the hills about Simla, and in other localities.

539. OTHER MINERALS.—Several deposits of *plumbago* exist in the hills near Sonah, in the Gurgáon District. This mineral marks paper easily, but little of it appears fit for the manufacture of black-lead pencils. *Sulphur* is found extensively throughout the Salt Range, and is manufactured at Kohát; the Valley of Púga, in Ladákh, from whence borax is obtained, also yields sulphur.

540. *Kaolin*, or the clay from which porcelain is manufactured, is procurable in abundance and of good quality at Dalhousie, but the cost of carriage is great; also in the hills of the Gurgáon and Dehli Districts.

541. *Petroleum* is found at Jabba near Kálabágh, at Dhádar and Narsingpur, in the Salt Range, at Jabba near Núrpur, in the Algad Ravine, at Káfirkot on the Indus, at several places in the neighbourhood of Futtehjang, in the Ráwalpindi District, and in smaller quantities at other places.

K.—Manufactures.

542. The usual return showing approximately the out-turn of manufactures in the Punjab is given in Appendix IV. K. The number of large works shows a decrease from 477 returned in 1870-71 to 230 in 1871-72; this is owing to a difference of classification, 235 Siálkot paper works having been returned as large works in the former year and as small works in the latter. Of the 230 large works now shown, 84 are returned as Cotton works, 63 as Wool works, 37 as Silk works and 15 as Shawl works.

543. The number of small works has decreased from 441,339 in 1870-71 to 433,759 in 1871-72, of which 238,122 are returned as Cotton, 36,780 as Wood, 36,212 as Leather, 25,915 as Iron, 12,607 as Building, 10,780 as Gold and Silver Lace, and 10,513 as Oil works. The Wood works in one district alone (Gujránwála) show a decrease of 14,044, but this again is probably owing to a difference in the classification. An increase of 3,809 Cotton looms is shown in the Ráwalpindi District, but cotton cultivation decreased in that district from 40,780 acres to 26,873 acres; so the reason of this is not apparent. The figures in the return are not sufficiently accurate to warrant a careful analysis.

544. There has been a revival to some extent in the Shawl trade; the number of workmen employed on this branch of industry rose from 8,397 in 1870-71 to 17,237 in 1871-72; while the value of the manufacture rose from £82,400 to £129,600.

545. The total value of the manufactures of 1871-72 is estimated at Rs. 4,85,27,673, or 31 lakhs less than the estimate of 1870-71; the figures of the latter year, however, were 132⅓ lakhs in excess of those for 1869-70. The details of the two years in round numbers are as follows:—

	1870-71. Rs.	1871-72. Rs.
Silk	10,51,000	14,45,000
Cotton	2,01,23,000	1,78,18,000
Wool	12,30,000	8,14,000
Other fibres	6,50,000	9,03,000
Paper	1,19,000	1,94,000
Wood	69,33,000	58,29,000
Iron	39,44,000	38,44,000
Brass and copper	9,99,000	9,16,000
Building	21,40,000	25,95,000
Leather	49,14,000	45,65,000
Gold and silver lace	29,56,000	33,19,000
Dyeing	4,93,000	5,89,000
Oil	14,21,000	12,69,000
Tea	85,000	1,50,000
Shawls	8,24,000	12,96,000
Other manufactures	37,77,000	29,81,000
TOTAL ...	5,16,59,000	4,85,27,000

The value of cotton manufactures increased during 1870-71 from Rs. 1,11,36,000 to Rs. 2,01,23,000; so that the decrease in 1871-72 is not surprising.

546. The long-expected "Hand-book of the Manufactures and Arts of the Punjab," by Mr. Baden Powell, C. S. (being the second and concluding volume of his "Hand-book of the Economic Products of the Punjab") has at length been published. It contains an interesting and exhaustive detail of the several manufactures of the Province and its dependencies and adjoining Native States, and is a book of great value, worked out with considerable skill. The Introduction, which gives an excellent summary of the manufactures of the Province and of their localization, is here reproduced *in extenso* :—

"In the first volume of this work the products described were only those which are utilized in the state in which nature produces them, or which, though subjected to various processes of manipulation, alteration or refinement, are still considered as raw material,—being destined for further treatment, either to be dressed as food, woven up to form clothing, or wrought, adapted and blended together to form other objects of use or ornament.

"Accordingly, in the first volume we passed in review the metallic ores and crude metals, the stones, the earths, the grains, the timbers and the fibres, which are either found in the Punjab and its adjacent countries or else are imported to meet the wants of its population. In this the second volume we have to observe the results of these crude substances, and to see how they are turned to account and used for manufacturing the various articles which are demanded by the habits and customs of the several classes of people inhabiting the Provinces.

"The interest which attaches to the study of the manufactures of a country is widely different in kind from that which attaches to the contemplation of its natural products. In the latter we see only the results of physical conditions of soil and climate, more or less modified by cultivation, and by the amount of skill (itself indicative of civilization) with which the valued plants of other countries have been introduced and naturalized; and our thoughts are carried away to the study of their botany and chemistry in an economic point of view, while the ultimate practical result attained is the development of produce that is valuable commercially or excellent for local consumption. But when, among the manufactures, we see the hand of man brought to bear on the raw material, and can notice how far he has rendered it subservient to his purposes, we are at once in possession of a standard by which to mark the degree of skill which the people possess; while by observing the classes of articles made, and how far the wants of civilized life are supplied by them, we are enabled to fix the degree of civilization to which they have advanced; lastly, the form of the objects made, the colour and the pattern worked out give us insight into the æsthetic peculiarities of the manufacturers,—their perception of beauty,—their appreciation of colour,—their inventive faculty and other similar powers, which may help us, even though it be only partially and to a limited extent, to fix the place which the producers should hold in the ranks of the intellectual creation.

"Separated from the manufactures only for the convenience of classification is the division which embraces machinery, tools and implements—the aids which man has invented, and gradually improved on and elaborated, with a view to reduce his labour, to save time, and, in not a few instances, to do for him what his own hands are unable to accomplish.

" In this department still more may be learnt and inferred as to the state of progress in which the people are, and also the inventive and reasoning faculties they are capable of exercising.

" Lastly, and appropriately concluding the collection, as summing up what we can learn of the mind from the works of the hand, comes the department of fine arts. I cannot here dwell on the indications afforded by this department; indeed, it would be unnecessary, for, though I have not yet applied these principles of examination to the collection which has to be described, yet, with regard to fine arts, every one must feel, before approaching this section, that these indications are of a mind and a power which has scarcely yet taken the first steps in progress and cultivation. Among a highly civilized people, as the eye wanders over their art productions, we read the workings, not only of the general but of the individual mind; we trace in one the grand aspiring mind that has grasped and rendered in its work the noblest ideal of form; in another we see the loving spirit dwelling in ecstacy on the calm beauties of nature, the gleaming lights, the soft shades, the clear blue skies and the sunny foliage of the homestead and the winding lane; in another we feel the sanctity of hallowed conception and of the spirit heavenward tending in its flight; in another the sympathies of human suffering and the touch of tenderness that never fails to awake its response in the gazer's heart; in all, the aim at what is capable of calling forth the best feelings of human nature, be it the deeper affections and emotions of the hieart, or the happy spirit and the harmless mirth of its lighter hours; but n a country like this we must not expect to find anything that appeals to mind or to deep feeling; delicacy of finish, beauty of colour, wonderful imitation,—all are to be met with, and these said, we have concluded the enumeration of what the art of the period can furnish.

" How far education, the diffusion of European knowledge, and above all the spread of a purer faith will expand, improve, and exalt, it is for coming years to show, and will be for the exhibitions of future time to display to public notice.

" But we must pass on to the consideration of the classes before us, and the application to their study of such principles as have been above indicated.

" I shall deal at present only with the 1st section—that containing manufactured articles, reserving any comment that may be offered to illustrate the others for the appropriate places which they occupy.

" The manufactures present themselves under the following classes :—

" CLASS V.—*Cotton Manufactures.*—These consist of native cloths worked with native thread, both coloured and plain. The coloured cloths are generally either striped and check goods, with or without borders, such as '*lúnghís*' and '*súsís*,' or fabrics woven in a peculiar diagonal method and called '*khes*.' Coarse cloths dyed red, called '*sálú*' and '*khárwá*,' and the same dyed with indigo called '*nílah*,' are much in use. Of course other coloured cloths are used in all shades and varieties, but are not distinguished as *kinds of cloth*, as '*nílah*' and '*khárwá*' are.

" Of white cloths, there are, 1st, damask cloth, principally made at Jálandhar, Hushiárpúr, Patiála, and also at Lúdiánah. This fabric is about the best of all the thicker cotton fabrics, and shows the greatest advance in workmanship; it is generally patterned with diamond-shapes, fancifully called 'bulbul chashm' (or nightingale's eyes). Fabrics of this kind are often woven with a red or blue border for '*chaddars*,' the sheet or wrapper used s an over-dress.

"'*Chautáhis*' and '*dotáhis*' are also white cloths, patterned with diamonds or a 'herring-bone' in the fabric; sometimes red and black or black and white thread are intermingled in the pattern.

"Thick white cloth is '*dosúti*,' which means literally a fabric with two threads or two fibres in each thread; there are varieties, '*chausí*,' '*painsí*,' &c., according to the number of fibres in each thread, which of course causes a variety in the thickness and compact texture of the cloth.

"Coarser than '*dosúti*' is the one-thread fabric, or '*eksúti*;' this is a cheap cloth, much used for dusters, &c., and worn by the poorer classes. '*Gazí*' is a thinner and also common class of fabric, but, if well made, like some of the specimens from the jails, it is a very serviceable article.

"Next are several varieties of thin cloths, varying in fineness down to the softest '*malmal*,' or muslin. Stiff muslin like European 'book muslin' is unknown.

"The varieties of printed calico goods, gay floor-cloths or covers, '*liháf*,' and '*toshaks*,' or quilts, are merely varieties of the above cloths colored by a process already described in the dye department of Section A. (Vol. 1).

"The next and a very useful class of cotton fabric is the '*darí*' (durree) or cotton carpet. This is a thick floor-cloth, the web being of stout cotton threads, and the woof consisting of similar threads, of thickness varying according to the quality of the fabric, and dyed of various colors. Almost any pattern can be produced with care if only the forms be composed of right lines; but the commonest patterns are series of stripes, which, if well arranged as to color, have a very pleasing effect, especially in a large room. There are several varieties of durree,—the large ones are called '*shatranjí*.' The manufacture will be more particularly described hereafter.

"Cotton rugs are made with a pile like Turkey carpets in some places, especially Multán.

"Another cotton manufacture is broad tape, or '*newár*,' made exactly on the same principle as the durree, only varying in width from 1 inch to 2½; it is also applied to the manufacture of horse girths.

"Cotton rope, colored and plain, horse nets, fringe for a horse's head to keep off flies and narrow tape called '*fita*' are also among the manufactures of this class. All the above are made with native thread.

"The next class is of articles made with European thread, and consists of finer white fabrics, such as the richer classes wear. The great bulk of the white cloth used for turbans and for dresses is Glasgow or Manchester cambric, and fine linen occasionally is to be met with.

"There is no difference in form of the articles made with English thread, and the loom is the same,—only the cloth is finer.

"Lastly, there are the jail manufactures of table cloths (*damask*), table napkins and towels of all sorts, fine and rough (Turkish towels), which are made principally by the convicts with the native loom and native or English thread according as the fabric is to be of finer or coarser sort.

"I cannot here enter into a description of the looms employed for weaving; this belongs to the section devoted to machinery and implements. I may mention here, however, that the loom is of one universal construction, and entirely of hand power.

"Much improvement has been effected in jails as to the fabric produced by greater attention to the preparation and evenness of the threads, by the more regular working of the shuttle and the compacting together of the

threads of the woof, and the skilful joining of the ends of the threads; but nothing has been done to improve the loom itself. It is not often that the excellent weaving thus learnt in the jail is turned to account on the release of the prisoner, though to this there are some exceptions, one of which is noticed by Mr. Cowan in his report on Kachí in the old Leia District, where the manufacture of the blanket had flourished consequent on the exertions of a man who had learnt in jail. As a rule, however, the natives are so attached to the custom of their family that if a man should happen to be in a butcher's family he will not leave the occupation. I once asked a man of this class, who had attained great excellence in weaving while in jail, what he would do when he was released, and reminded him that he might be the best weaver in his village; but he remarked that his caste or business was '*kasai*' (butcher's), and he should return to that occupation. I believe this is very much the case with other trades,—even with those who learn to perfection in the Lahore Central Jail the somewhat high art of manufacturing Turkey carpets.

"To turn, therefore, to account the manufacturing skill that can be acquired in the best of our jails, such as Lahore and Gujrát, the officers in charge should endeavour to apportion to the various works men of such castes (or rather hereditary occupations, for this kind of distinction is hardly a religious caste so much as customary prejudice) as will be likely to carry away with them and put into practice, on their release, the knowledge they have acquired.

"CLASS VI.—The next fabrics of textile manufacture are those made of wool.

"In this province woollen manufactures are either of (1) '*pashmína*,' Thibet goat hair (the process of preparing and collecting which has already been described under Class II. in Section A.), and of Kirmání wool and Rampúr wool; or (2) country sheep's wool; or (3) goat and camel hair.

"Of '*pashmína*' there is plain '*pashmína pattú*,' *i. e.*, woven cloth, which has been felted; it is made of various degrees of fineness, and in color generally black, white, grey, and shades of brown or drab. Pashmína is also woven into a fine class of colored, black or white, fabrics, which are afterwards richly embroidered round the edge with silk of the same colour; this class of manufacture is more recent, and articles of European clothing and shawls are the principal manufactures.

"The next class of pashmína goods are the '*alwán*' and '*sáda*' shawls, being fine pashmína fabrics colored and woven into a long oblong shawl without pattern or embroidery; they are much esteemed for softness and texture.

"Lastly come that wonderful class of manufactures which are known as Kashmír shawls. They are of two kinds,—loom wove, where the whole pattern is wrought in the loom, with an endless series of threads of all colors; the other '*amlikár*,' where a foundation is made of a plain fabric, or a fabric in portions of different colors, the surface of which is then minutely worked over by hand with a pattern embroidered in fine pashm thread or sometimes silk. For this class of work only the finest pashmína is used, the threads are fine twined, and do not 'felt.'

"In other pashmína goods there are qualities of softness and fineness dependent on the wool used; for the same animals yield a fleece which has to be separated into qualities—of the inner wool or pashm, which is the finest, and then the second and third and the outer hair, which is coarse. The fine wool of the sheep of Kirmán is largely imported, and second class pashmína

goods are made of it; but Kirmání wool is also largely used to adulterate real pashmína, being mixed with it. The subject will be noticed when we come to the class of shawls. At Rámpúr, the chief town of Basáhir, the wool is of such exquisite softness, almost like Kirmání, that it is largely imported and made up at Ludiánah and other places into plain shawls or wrappers of great softness and durability, called 'Rámpúr chaddars.'

"2. *Country wool.*—This is the wool of the '*dúmba*,' or flat-tailed sheep of the Salt Range and of Peshávar, and black and white wool of the common sheep. From these the '*kambal*,' or blanket, is made. The best come from Rohtak, Sirsa, Gugaira and Leia, and good blankets are also made in the hills. Very good blankets are made in the Lahore District, but the thread employed is twisted too hard, and this deprives it of the property of felting, and produces a more open texture and a harsher feel.* In many places they are also finished without subjecting them to any process of rubbing and working in with any softening agent, such as European fabrics are treated with. In some places they are softened by men's feet repeatedly treading them after saturation with the liquor of the soap-nut ('*ríta*').

"Beyond blankets made in the plains and a coarse flannel or pattu in the hills, very few other woollen fabrics are seen. The climate of the plains does not demand the use of wool for warmth during several months, and when the winter does set in, either pashmína or European flannel is used, or, more commonly, the ordinary cotton cloth made double and padded with cotton wool. In some of the jails attempts have been made to make plaids and coarse cloth. The Kashmíris also make woollen cloth something like our tweeds.

"One other class of fabric remains to be noticed, *viz.*, pile or Turkey carpets. A number of these are made of great excellence at Multán, while others are imported, chiefly of small size, from Bokhára, Yarkand, and Kashmír—for which latter carpets pashmína is employed. The Lahore Central Jail produces very fine samples, manufactured by the convicts whose term of imprisonment is sufficiently long to admit of their learning to perfection the art, which requires much more skill than the ordinary mechanical operations of the loom.

"3. *Goat hair, &c.* This is principally used for making coarse bags in which grain and other burdens are carried on the backs of cattle and camels. Coarse blankets and mats for the floor, called '*bhúrá*,' are also made of goat's hair. In some places ropes are also made of hair, but are not strong.

"There is in Peshávar a fine kind of goat hair worked into a pattu or cloth.

"*Camel hair.*—The soft inner wool is woven into chogahs (long over-coats) and some kinds of cloth. But these are mostly made in the Kábul, Bokhára and Kohkan States.

"CLASS VII.—*Silks.*—This class embraces a very important article of manufacture, which has been for ages carried on in the Punjab, though it is said that at present the silks made at Multán and Lahore are of less value and excellence than they formerly were.

* The property of *felting* which wool possesses is dependent on the structure of the wool fibres. Under the microscope they are found to consist of a series of rings or joints fitting one into the other, like the joints of the well-known mare's-tail plant (*Equisetum*); the edges of the jointed rings are serrated, and when a number of fibres are rubbed or pressed together the serratures become entangled and felt together. Excessive twisting of woollen threads or passing the fibres over a heated iron comb—as is done in Europe for worsted—destroys the felting property.

"In the exhibition of 1864, however, an Amritsar firm, Messrs. Devi Sahai and Chamba Mall, by reviving expressly the manufacture, and making up silks of the fine old qualities, demonstrated that the art is not lost, but that there is no longer that demand for the better made and more expensive class of fabric which there was in the days of native rule, when the court patronized the manufacture and required the richest products of the loom for its wear.

"At present the best silks are made at Multán, Lahore, and Bháwalpúr. The former are principally plain, striped, or shot silks. Silk pieces made plain or unicolorous are called '*daryai*;' if they have a metallic texture or 'shot,' produced by the silk of warp and woof being different colors, the silk is called '*daryai dhúpcháñ*.'

"Neat check silks are also made; these find the readiest sale among European ladies; and as they will wash and wear well they are really valuable and useful articles; they are called '*daryai charkhanah*.'

"When the silk pieces have a plain ground color, but variegated by stripes of a second color in the direction of the length, the fabric is called '*gulbadan*.' Large silk scarves, generally square, with a rich gold border, are called '*safa*.' Turbans and waist-belts are also made of long pieces of silk with silver-gold thread borders and fringes.

"The Bháwalpúr silks are remarkable for their design; they often have patterns in two or three colors or variegated by the introduction of gold or silver thread, and sometimes are unicolorous, the pattern being of the nature of a damask produced by the arrangement of the threads.

"These fabrics also are often varied by the intermixture of satin or glossy portions with the plain silk. Regular satin is called '*atlas*,' and is not produced at Lahore or Multán, or even Bháwalpúr. That which is sold in shops is imported from Europe, or more rarely from Bokhára, Yárkand and China. Russian satin also is sometimes met with. A kind of striped satin is brought from Hindustán and Bombay, and is called '*mashru*.'

"There is another curious fabric produced in the Bháwalpúr territory; this is generally made striped as a gúlbadan, and is a very close woven silk, or a mixture of silk and cotton artificially glazed. In fact, these fabrics look exactly like a piece of common glazed furniture chintz, and to our European ideas it seems a great waste of silk to make such fabrics out of it.

"Notwithstanding the local manufactures, silk '*dopattas*,' or scarves worked with gold, are largely imported from Benares, which latter place supplies the silk '*dhotís*' (large silk sheets worn by Hindús in lieu of the '*paijama*,' or loose trowsers of the Musulmans) and spotted handkerchiefs called '*bundi*.'

"Silk fabrics, very thin, almost like muslin, and inwoven with gold thread, are also used in various parts of the Punjab, both as '*dopattas*,' or scarves, and as '*mandils*,' which, when twisted up into narrow rolls like a rope, are worn coiled round the head for a turban.

"*Kamkháb* ('kincob'), a rich silk fabric worked all over with patterns in gold thread (something like the cloth of gold of ancient days in Europe), is not made in the Punjab, except perhaps at a few places, as Nábha, and a little at Amritsar; it is principally imported from Benares or from Ahmedabád (Bombay).

"Occasionally the silk '*khes*' and '*sárí*,' or thick silk scarves of the Dakhan and Central India, find their way up to the Punjab from Jhansi, Gwalior, and *viâ* Dehli.

"Velvet, called '*makhmal*,' is not made, as far as I know, in any part of India, and certainly not in the Punjab. It is in demand for native saddles and saddle cloths, which are made of velvet richly embroidered with gold; it is also used for '*masnads*,' the small carpet on which kings and great dignitaries sit, and for cushions, and for the covering of sword scabbards. It used to be imported from Russia *viâ* Bokhára, and was of a thin quality; but the superior velvets of France and England have driven out the trade, and the imports are from Calcutta and Bombay. Russian velvet is still to be seen on the scabbards of Irán or Persian and Bokhára swords. Cotton velvet is imported also; none is made in the Punjab.

"The fancy articles in silk, that is, articles made without the aid of the loom, are more numerous than those of the cotton or wool classes. First there are the '*izarband*,' or netted sashes; these are universally employed as a string or girdle by which the paíjámas are fastened round the waist; they are made of silk netted, either plain or colored, and the long ends of silk are knotted off and end in tassels, which are sometimes ornamented with gold thread and beads, &c. The making of these articles is a trade by itself called '*patholi*,' or '*ilakabandi*.' Various head ornaments are made of silk; among them the female '*paranda*,' which consists of long skeins of crimson silk, which are not plaited or twisted, but left loose, only secured at each end by being bound up, and the lower end being formed into a long tag ending with a tassel, generally highly ornamented with gold thread, tinsel, &c. This long tail of silk is plaited by the women into their hair, and hangs down their back, the tassels of the '*paranda*' giving a finish to the plait.

"Horse trappings of all kinds, fringes for the nose, the long tassels that ornament the trappings of the saddle, and leading ropes, called '*bagdaur*,' are also made of silk.

"Another kind of fancy manufacture is curious, and confined chiefly to one or two men, residents of the Gujranwála District, who also visit Lahore. It consists in working pieces of colored chenille (or piping of long piled velvet) side by side on to any cloth, in such a way as to form patterns or designs in leaves and flowers; the cloth so worked in is made up into cushions, &c., or else the chenille is neatly glued on to the surface of a glove box or trinket case; these present a very pleasing appearance when well made.

"CLASS VIII.—*Fibrous Manufactures.*—This class gradually takes us out of the division of 'Textile Manufactures.' Its first division is intended for fabrics not included in the previous three classes.

"The necessity for such a division is almost exclusively of European creation; it will contain the canvas woven of the flax grown at Siálkot, and also some linen fabrics of European manufacture, but from Indian fibre.

"One indigenous fabric of this class is the coarse sacking, or '*tat*,' answering to the '*gunny*' of Bengal; it is used for packing, or for a floor-cloth, or for making sacks and bags for grain, &c., &c.

"The second division of this class contains ropes of all kinds. The commonest forms of these are the ropes of '*bán mûnj*,' or the sheaths of the flower stalks of the *Saccharum munja* already described; ropes of hemp, and of '*san*,' and also of the '*sankokra*,' or Rozelle plant, are commonly used. The coarser kinds of grass rope used as make-shifts by the villagers for agricultural purposes are hardly to be classed as manufactures, and are exhibited with the fibrous products of Section A.

"The next division contains native paper, either plain or colored; it differs not in kind, like European note paper, foolscap, tissue paper, printing paper, &c., but only in quality and excellence of manufacture and in the size of the sheets.

"The paper of Kashmír is, however, different in kind, and is superior yet to anything produced in this province.

"Siálkot is or was the famous place for paper, but the jails now all produce paper,—and that (in some of them) of excellent quality. In the jails also was originated the paper made of '*madár*' fibre, of *daphne* and *desmodium* bark, of plantain fibre, of flax tow, and of '*dhák*' bark and other materials. Old *tát* chopped into pieces is the ordinary paper material,—not old rags.

"The last division in this class comprises a series of mats, of baskets, and of chicks, or light screens for doors, which keep flies and birds out without excluding the light and air. Punkahs and hand fans and mats manufactured from the tough fibrous pieces of the palm leaves, and also of the '*patha*,' or *Chamærops Rithiana*, are very common, and are imported largely from Pesháwar. There are also baskets and screens of the culm of the '*sirki*,' or *Sachcarum munja*, ornamented with patterns, &c., of woollen thread.

"CLASS IX.—In this class more perhaps than in any other is the special skill of the native artizans displayed. It includes embroidery of all kinds,—the rich gold embroideries of saddles, '*masnads*,' and '*chogas*;' the beautiful silk needlework in pashmina, cotton, and net; and, lastly, the wonderful Kashmír '*amlikar*,' or needle-worked goods, consisting of shawls, caps, coats, and chogas, whose substance is pashmina, but the pattern is worked by hand-stitching to a degree of fineness that is perfectly marvellous.

"In these works the great patience and extreme delicacy of finger of the workman is exhibited to the utmost. Many of the embroidered specimens must have required the patient minute labor of consecutive months; and the beautiful arrangement of color and great variety and elegance of design in pattern are very striking.

"The perception of color appears purely intuitive; they have an empiric knowledge of what the complementary colors are, and know that setting one beside its complementary throws out both to the greatest effect,—or gives them '*zeb*,' as the native phrase is. It is, however, needless to observe that they have no knowledge of the principles of coloring, and hence it not seldom happens that their color degenerates into glare, and their contrasts into gaudiness. Much might be done by educated supervision in leading and restraining this natural impulse, so valuable in itself as a foundation in design art.

"The elegance in pattern of these embroideries, as also in the woven shawls, is scarcely less remarkable than the selection and arrangement of colour; and this is a very noteworthy circumstance, because it shows that the power of design in tracing patterns, whether it be on a shawl or on an enamelled cup, or on a gold inlaid shield, is a different power from designing in solid. In the late exhibition, for instance, on all sides we could see beautiful patterns;—there were enamelled wares from Multán, chased silver from Kashmír, glazed tiles from Multán; again, embroideries from Dehli, Lahore, Amritsar, Kashmír and Ludiánah, elaborate borders and illuminated titles to manuscripts,—all covered with designs as beautiful in conception as they were faultless in execution; but for beauty of *form* we looked in vain. The few articles that had anything like elegant shape were almost entirely copied or made to order, and under supervision. But take any purely native article,—

say one of the carved marble chairs figured in Class XV. The back and sides are covered with tracery in pattern most beautiful, but the general *form* of the chair is hideous and clumsy to a degree. The same thing perpetually appears also in native drawings. I have before me as I write a native portrait of His Highness the Máharájah of Kashmír and Jamú; the figure is seated resting against a velvet cushion, which is placed in the centre of a carpet, with an attendant behind. In the first place the paper is bordered round with an edging of flower tracery, very beautifully complete; as to the picture itself, the velvet cushion on which the king reposes is wrought out with all its little pattern of gold embroidery, and the blue carpet on which the masnad is placed shows a miracle of tracery in gold and white; but the figure itself, the '*form*' part of the picture, is contorted, and the graceful folds which the soft muslin in which he is clothed would naturally assume are represented by lines conventional, stiff and utterly impossible, drawn without a thought of the original. The explanation is easy: the artist had the oriental perception of tracery and flat designing,—of solid form he had none.

"It is not a little remarkable that the countries where *form* has been most appreciated have been less prolific in *patterns*, or traced design. In ancient Greece and Rome, for instance, where grandeur of form and severe truth of outline, coupled, however, with the most perfect grace, are pre-eminent in every sculpture and building, we see comparatively little of fine pattern design. We have, no doubt, tesselated pavements, and Etruscan and Greek borders, but the patterns are few, and constantly repeated, rigidly simple, and always occupy a place entirely secondary and subservient.

"It may be objected to this depreciation of the native perception of form that considerable elegance is displayed in their vessels and vases, but this is not a fair test; for when the clay is placed on the wheel there is a tendency in the gyrations of the wheel to produce certain forms in themselves elegant. When the first potters pressed their hands on the clay and the vessel came forth of a shape that was elegant it was a chance: the potter had no design to make it with the particular curve that gives grace and beauty. But when once the vessel was made, and, beautiful or not, answered the purpose for which it was intended, whether a long necked '*suráhí*,' or water bottle, or a '*handi*' or a '*chatti*,' it became an established form, and was copied ever after,—and copied not only in pottery, but in metal. Hence the elegance of a few of the suráhís and cups in silver is easily explained, and in no way militates against the general principle that traced design is separate from form design.

"I have extended this notice beyond the limits of a preliminary sketch; but the class of embroidery is one so remarkable, and the subject of pattern in general is forced on our notice by the whole collection so strongly, that it is impossible to avoid devoting some pages to it. Form and design in pictures and in architecture have been excluded from this place, but I shall recur to this interesting subject when we come to the fine art collection in Section D.

"CLASS X.—This class gives an opportunity for the display of the peculiarities of dress to be found within the varied districts of the Province. The wild marauding tribes of the hills and Pesháwar, and down to the Derajât, the inhabitants of the peaceful and settled plains, in their several occupations or castes, Hindu and Mussulman, Jat, Arain, Banya, Khatri, Brahmin, Munshi, the hill people of the Kángra and Simla States, as far as to the borders of Thibet, of Ladákh and Spiti, of Kashmír and Kábul,—all are represented in the province in one part or another; and their distinctive dresses, turbans,

or shoes, &c., &c., form interesting articles for exhibition. Under the same class are also included the articles of clothing, which are exhibited as specimens of work, and not for the sake of the form of the dress. Also all articles which illustrate ethnographic peculiarities, or have reference to particular customs, ceremonies and superstitions, are here included.

" CLASS XI.—This class is for Leather Goods. The original native manufactures of leather are not extensive. Common shoes, saddlery, book-binding, water-bags and buckets are almost the only leather articles in common use; but the intestinal skin of various animals is made by moulding when wet into bottles or jars for holding oil, &c., and camel hide is occasionally employed for the dishes of weighing scales, &c. The more promising kinds of leather manufactures in this class are the result of European demand on the one hand and European instruction on the other, and now superior book-binding, saddlery, harness, and English boots and shoes, very well made, form a part of the collection.

" CLASS XII.—This is a large and important class, embracing all manufactures in metal. The class is sub-divided according to the metal employed, and primarily into the two main divisions of work in the precious and non-precious metals.

" The sub-classes A. and B. contain samples of the work in copper, brass and bell metal, chiefly in the form of vessels for cooking, drinking and holding water. Such vessels are always used wherever the people are rich enough to have them: it is only the very poorest that are confined entirely to earthenware pots. Rough iron-work was included in the exhibition; bolts, screws, nails, iron pans, and implements were shown, but formed neither a large nor an important collection, but one in which there was very great room for improvement. It is possible, however, that many exhibitors were deterred from sending specimens by the great weight and consequent cost of carriage, and also by the unsightliness of the objects themselves. The exhibition prize for the best piece of rough field iron-work could not be awarded. Sub-class C. contains cutlery, the best samples of which are the manufacture of table knives from Sháhpúr and of various articles from Gujrát and Siálkot, but all on the European model,—some of the latter under European superintendence also. A portion of the large collection of swords and daggers exhibited for the sake of their blades came under this class. It may be added that there is some difficulty in classifying these articles, and a number will be found in this class, some more among the works in the precious metals, a few under jewellery, and a number in Section C., in the Class XXVIII.—devoted to arms. The principle of classification is derived from a consideration of the prominent characteristics of the specimen. If a weapon exhibits a peculiar form and name,—as the long juggling sword, the twisted bichwá or dagger, or the katár,—it is included in the proper class as a weapon; but if the form presents nothing remarkable, but the blade is of beautiful metal, or finely tempered and watered, it is shown as a sample of steel under the present class; if it is inlaid with gold, the specimen will consort with '*koftgari*,' or inlaid gold work; if the handle and scabbard are richly jewelled or enamelled, it forms part of the jewellery collection. In one instance, daggers whose handles and sheaths were of finely carved ivory and the blades quite ordinary, both as to shape and metal, have been included as " ivory carvings."

" The next great division of this class contains work in the precious metals. In the exhibition there was a collection of considerable beauty. The first sub-class is divided to illustrate the manufactures of gold wire, such as, gold thread and spangles, gold military lace, gold edgings and ribands, &c., called '*kalabatún*,' '*mukesh*,' '*laus*,' '*anchal*,' *&c.*

"In the next class the gold thread and fine flattened wires of the former are found woven into gold cloth by the aid of a silk warp, and forming the rich patterns of a Benares kamkháb, or the golden sheen of a '*mandil*' or '*dopatta*.'

"Leaving these light fabrics of gold, illustrating the wonderful malleability and ductility of the precious metals, we come to another class, where the same metals are exhibited in a more solid form,—in cups and vessels both plain and ornamental, or chased over with the beautiful flower work in relief as in the Kashmír silver.

"In this class are also included a multitude of trinkets, whose endless shapes and names are as curious as they are puzzling; several of these are local, and worn only by certain tribes, and will receive full notice in their proper place.

"Next come the beautiful koftgari work,—arms and shields, pen-boxes and caskets, combs, buttons, paper-knives, letter-weights and many other articles of iron, polished and wrought all over with curious devices in gold lines made by hammering in gold wire.

"Last in this class is a sub-division to receive a few samples of plating, both water and electro-plate. The former has been done for years in the cities of this province by overlaying with thin gold, but the latter is quite new, and has been practised by a few workmen with fair success.

"CLASS XIII.—Contains the samples of native jewellery and enamelling. The latter is noticeable chiefly on the backs of set jewels, many rings and bracelets being finished with enamelling in this way; but the most showy pieces of enamelling are the silver vases from Kashmír and Multán and the enamelled jewellery of Kángra;—a pattern is formed on the silver in high relief and the lower parts filled up with coloured enamel; so that the surface presented is that of a coloured ground, with silver leaves, and flowers delineated upon it.

"The jewellery, properly so called, consists of gems cut and set in gold for rings, necklaces, armlets, &c. The native names and varieties of jewels are perfectly endless, and vary in different districts. Trinkets and ornaments in silver and gold, all included under the general term '*zewarat*,' are worn by both sexes, but especially by women.

"Almost the only gems esteemed by natives for their finest ornaments are rubies, emeralds, diamonds and pearls; all the others are despised, and sapphires are quite uncommon, and only worn in the '*nau ratn*,' or armlet with nine gems.* The lower order of jewels, such as agates and cornelians, are condemned to the rank of '*nagínahs*' or '*mankas*,' stones for signet rings or beads for rosaries. The gems are all imported,—rubies from Ceylon and Burmah, diamonds from Central India, but many from Calcutta, from Brazil, &c.; emeralds are not found anywhere in India, but stones of immense size are to be met with, filled, however, with flaws: they are all imported. An account of these gems will be found in Section A., under the class devoted to minerals used for ornaments, at page 49 of Vol. I.

"There is another class of jewellery which deserves notice, *viz.*, that of Dehli made in European fashion, with stones cut as in Europe, which latter are chiefly brought from Calcutta. Very good native work in imitation of European also done at Kángra, but principally in gold and enamel, not with stones.

* The Rájah of Chamba has an immense sapphire for a head jewel: stones of this size are very rare among native jewellery.

"CLASS XIV.—Is a class designed to include rock crystal cups and handles, agate bowls, jade vases, and other articles of vertu not strictly to be classed with gems.

"CLASS XV.—We pass on to a different series of manufactures, *viz.*, those in which wood and ivory are the chief materials.

"First comes furniture. This is principally by European hands in the regimental workshops, or by natives under European superintendence.

"Natives use so little furniture beyond chairs, beds and boxes, that there is no scope for a native collection of furniture.

"The second division of the class contains all the wood carvings,—some in the form of articles of furniture, such as legs of beds, boxes, walking-sticks, and other articles. A few articles are of wood inlaid with ivory with great neatness and skill.

"The third division is expressly for the turned wood ware of Pák Pattan and other places,—the turned vases, boxes, &c., being afterwards covered with variegated lacquer and polished.

"CLASS XVI.—Contains all the delicate ivory carving of Delhi and Amritsar.

"CLASS XVII.—Almost specially constructed for the wares of Kashmír; for beyond a rude papier maché from Muzaffargarh there is hardly any made in the province. The Kashmír boxes, pen-trays, card-cases, &c., are some of them of wood, and some of papier maché—the pulp of old paper, moulded, pressed and dried into the desired form. The surface of these articles is most beautifully and delicately painted over in gold, or colors, or both, on a ground of some color previously laid on. Nothing can exceed the delicacy of the flower patterns or the shawl patterns which are delineated on them; the gloss is given by a varnish of copal.

"CLASS XVIII.—Includes all the ceramic art of the province.

"Generally speaking, nothing is made but rude porous earthen vessels of the various forms of water bottles, cups, pans, and '*degchis*' or '*chattis*' (cooking pots); but several districts have produced beautiful thin paper pottery, unglazed, and the Rohtak District has a very pleasing variety formed of brownish clay, the surface of which is ribbed or marked and indented with patterns, and then has a pearly lustre given to it by the addition of finely powdered talc.

"Some of the pottery is of a pale yellow, and a little of a black color; the latter is exhibited with a pattern worked in on it with quicksilver and tin leaf, which is not permanent, but to look at has a sufficiently pleasing effect. There are a few specimens of pottery painted over, and of pottery to which the lacquer of the turned wood has been applied: the latter is very fairly durable when well made.

"Some of the jails exhibited glazed pottery, which shows great progress, both as to form, color, and quality of glaze; but still the art is rude and imperfect, and the apparatus and substances employed need improvement.

"From Ludiánah the exhibition had a large series of ceramic vases made on classical or quasi-classical models. The glazed tiles under this class are some of them very good and of brilliant color, being both ancient and of modern manufacture.

"CLASS XIX.—This represents the attempts of the province at glass-making.

"The crude glass is a thick greenish material from which bulbous bottles are blown, but no advance in this has hitherto been made; the tools, the furnace and the annealing are all on the smallest scale, and of the rudest and most unsatisfactory kind. The few white glass articles that are made, are made of broken European articles melted down. The best glass is made at Pánipat and Karnál, they there also silver glass with some success. Some tolerable white glass candle shades were sent from Patiála, and some fancy articles from Lahore. As yet glass is not used for drinking out of by natives, and that employed by Europeans is imported, as is also window glass; hence, there is no stimulus given to the manufacture.

"CLASS XX.—Which concludes the section, is designed for the few articles of ornament or of fancy work that could not be conveniently included in any of the regular classes. Native ingenuity is often and not altogether unsuccessfully exercised in producing fancy or ornamental goods.

"In the foregoing sketch it is hoped the reader will have gained some idea of what he may expect to find detailed under the various classes. He will see there the result of patient industry struggling with rude materials, imperfect tools, and ignorance of any principles by which to learn to improve them, and opposed, albeit unconsciously, by that apathy and dislike for change which produces an almost insurmountable obstacle to the introduction of new methods, even when their superiority, actually exhibited, cannot be denied.

"In other branches of manufacture, where the material is more pliant and seems dependent on patient delicate handling, combined with a power of pattern-making and color-arranging, we see all the excellencies of the best manufacture displayed at once: the embroideries, the shawls, the inlaid work are without rival. It only remains to ask—Could not this excellence be produced with less labor, less time, and less expence?

"Notwithstanding the general backwardness of manufacturing skill, the commencement of European influence of the best kind on the manufactures is clearly perceptible. New materials are being turned to account; better tools are being tried in spite of the apathy and dislike just alluded to; better form and better finish is already discernible in the articles of furniture, cutlery, jewellery and many others; while even in the exclusively native art of shawl-making the value of European design and color-teaching is to be traced in several of the productions of Amritsar looms.

"The survey of the manufactures is, on the whole, an encouraging one; advance, though very slow, is being made in almost every department. Our jails introduce better styles of work, and should be encouraged to go still further, and with still greater care and attention to see that the skill acquired is not thrown away or lost; private manufacturers, regimental workshops, railway industrial workshops and mission industrial schools are all tending to give the onward impulse.

"The establishment of good industrial and design art schools is now a desideratum; in many places the people are ripe for them, and would gladly learn. The establishment of such a school at Lahore has been determined on, and will no doubt become the centre of improvement on all hands. Not a little will be gained, if we can succeed in teaching the manufacturers the principles on which the processes of dyeing, metal working, weaving and the like depend. Guided by such knowledge, it is possible to effect those improvements which are urgently required both in material and implements; mere empiric knowledge of certain rude processes can be handed down, as in this country, from father to son, but never can lead to any advance or improvement. A very important point which should occupy the

attention of the educational authorities is the necessity of teaching and spreading a knowledge of the elements of Natural Science, especially Chemistry, Botany, Electricity, Hydrostatics and Mechanics. Almost every process of art or manufacture is dependent on one or other of these sciences; and if a knowledge of them were to begin to prevail among the educated classes improvement would gradually spread, as it has in Europe, to the masses, and the result would be that every manufacture in the country would eventually be benefited; we would then see improvement carried into paper-making, cutlery, pottery, glass-blowing, in which it is most required, and even the old cotton and silk weaving loom might give way before a simple, cheap and improved substitute."

L.—Trade.

547. EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total value of the external trade of the Punjab during 1871-72 has been estimated (*vide* Appendix IV. L.) at Rs. 5,13,05,327, against Rs. 4,76,89,494 in 1870-71, and Rs. 5,48,75,826 in 1869-70.

The value of imports increased from Rs. 2,62,76,695 in 1870-71 to Rs. 2,77,85,579 in 1871-72, while the value of the exports rose from Rs. 2,14,12,799 to Rs. 2,35,19,748.

548. The following is an abstract of the external trade:—

	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Satlej Sikh States ...	32,01,138	26,37,014	58,38,152
Hill States ...	4,07,180	1,20,720	5,27,900
Countries on the North-Western Frontier ...	54,54,745	27,35,305	81,90,050
Central India (excluding Central Provinces) ...	24,00,029	85,23,464	1,09,23,493
Other Provinces of British India	1,63,22,487	95,03,245	2,58,25,732
Total ...	2,77,85,579	2,35,19,748	5,13,05,327

549. *Imports.*—The following are the principal articles imported during the past two years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*
Salt	7,39,700	6,68,756
Grains	7,24,899	6,02,482
Sugar	4,45,813	4,54,258
Rice	2,15,977	1,77,078
Drugs	51,593	1,13,750
Cotton	35,781	1,03,679
Metals	60,129	97,502
Fruits	65,077	60,107
Cotton Cloth	57,007	55,031
Dyes	...	41,558
Oil-seeds	81,676	41,516
Butter (*Ghí*)	24,183	26,407

There was an increase in the import of salt and rice during 1870-71, which last year subsided nearly to the figures of 1869-70; the import of grain has steadily decreased since 1868-69; the increase in sugar imports which took place in 1870-71 was more than maintained; the import of drugs has nearly doubled, but there was a falling off in 1870-71; cotton imports are treble those of 1870-71, and double those of 1869-70; imports of oil-seeds have steadily fallen off since 1869-70. Grain was imported chiefly from the North Western Provinces, Central India and Kashmír; salt from Central India; sugar from the North-Western Provinces; rice from the North-Western Provinces, Patiála, and

the States on the North-Western Frontier; cotton from the Sikh States, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces.

550. *Exports.*—The following shows the exports for 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*
Sugar	7,75,397	9,91,194
Salt	5,38,499	5,06,151
Grains	4,39,610	2,68,551
Rice	1,78,716	1,93,811
Drugs and Chemicals	89,225	1,11,013
Cotton	53,504	80,743
Metals	18,275	70,598
Wool	32,700	45,343
Cotton cloth	...	32,144
Dyes	14,329	31,030
Oil-seeds	46,368	11,675

The export of sugar, which goes chiefly to the Central Provinces, largely increased last year; there was an increase also in the export of rice, drugs, cotton, metals, wool, and dyes; grain was exported only to half the amount of 1870-71, chiefly to Central India, the North-Western Provinces, and Sikh States; and there was a falling off in the export of salt, which goes principally to the North-Western Provinces.

551. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following Statement shows the trade (exclusive of Railway traffic, of which no returns are available) of the principal commercial centres of the Punjab during 1871-72:—

TOWNS.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	1,02,96,384	94,13,640	1,97,10,024
Rewári ...	8,62,811	2,45,474	11,08,285
Hissár ...	8,47,937	5,40,260	13,88,197
Bhiwáni ...	65,67,925	5,96,421	71,64,346
Ambálah ...	37,99,046	18,51,866	56,50,912
Ludiánah ...	16,48,285	19,47,143	35,95,428
Jálandhar ...	10,52,481	9,60,201	20,12,686
Kángra ...	10,66,242	14,54,079	25,20,321
Amritsar ...	43,03,354	46,49,842	89,53,196
Lahore ...	33,00,657	1,23,951	34,24,608
Fírozpúr ...	21,53,742	18,92,241	40,45,983
Ráwalpindi ...	12,30,904	2,74,310	15,05,214
Jhílam ...	2,19,581	3,44,709	5,64,290
Pind Dádan Khán ...	8,05,858	2,28,049	10,33,907
Gujrát ...	1,20,740	58,913	1,79,653
Multán ...	1,61,81,468	67,99,371	2,29,80,839
Jhang ...	9,31,113	6,42,849	15,73,962
Derah Ismail Khán ...	9,52,461	3,60,923	13,13,384
Pesháwar ...	23,88,322	11,65,259	35,53,581

Compared with 1870-71, the trade of Dehli has increased by 32 lakhs; that of Fírozpúr, Jhang, and Jhílam has more than doubled; that of Ambálah has increased by 12 lakhs; and that of Kángra by 7 lakhs. Amritsar, Derah Ismail Khán, and Pind Dádan Khán show a decrease of 17, 8 and 4 lakhs, respectively.

The figures given above, however, would seem to indicate that the exports of towns are not so carefully recorded as the imports.

552. BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS.—The trade on the Indus is registered at Sakkar in Sind. The up-trade amounted to maunds 1,53,791, valued at Rs. 10,54,794; the chief items were—

	Mds.
Metals	77,251
Spices	19,327
Fruits	7,229
Grains	7,098
Dyes	6,195
Sugars	4,457
Drugs	3,642
Oil-seeds	2,341
Piece-goods	2,200

The down-trade amounted to maunds 10,15,160 with an estimated value of Rs. 63,57,399. The principal items were—

	Mds.
Grains	6,97,743
Cotton	1,09,764
Wool	55,638
Oil-seeds	48,571
Sugar	27,041
Butter (*Ghí*)	11,757
Country cloth	8,763
Spices	6,786
Rice	2,732

553. JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—There are 11 Companies in the Punjab, registered under Act X. of 1866; of which three are Banks, three are engaged in Agricultural pursuits, three are Clubs or Hotels, one is a Brewery, and one a Slate Company.

There were no registrations of new Companies during the past year. One Company (the Punjab Printing Company) is being wound up under order of Court, the number of Shareholders being less than that required by the Act.

554. COMMERCE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.—It was stated in last report that Mr. R. B. Shaw had been appointed to succeed Dr. Cayley as Joint Commissioner in Ladákh, for the purpose, in conjunction with a Commissioner appointed by the Kashmír Government, of supervising trade matters, conducting judicial enquiries, and improving the routes for merchants, under the commercial treaty entered into with the Máharájah of Kashmír in the early part of 1870. Mr. Drew was associated with Mr. Shaw as the Kashmír Joint-Commissioner for 1871.

555. The total value of the import and export trade of Leh for the years 1864 to 1866, inclusive, did not much exceed a lakh of rupees; in 1867, a British Officer was first deputed to Ladákh, since when the annual value of the trade has been as follows:—

1867	Rs. 5,54,945
1868	„ 10,38,401
1869	„ 12,91,537
1870	„ 15,48,000
1871	„ 12,41,177

From the above it will be seen that the value of the trade in 1871, compared with that of the previous year, decreased by about three lakhs, or 20 per cent; but there is no reason for apprehending that this is owing to other than accidental causes, or that any permanent check has occurred in the trade between India and Turkistán; on the contrary, there would seem to be ground for believing that the trade is far from having yet reached its limits; for although, owing to disturbances in Central Asia, the departure of the caravans from Yárkand was delayed until an advanced period of the season, and many merchants deferred their ventures for another year, yet the total value of the merchandize brought down by them to Leh was nearly equal to that of 1870. The decrease is in fact almost entirely due to the merchants from India, not to those from Turkistán. On the other hand, many of the Central Asian merchants whose trading connections had before been with Russia, tried the Ladákh trade for the first time; and it is noteworthy that a party of Povindahs made a trial trip to test the capabilities of the Yárkand market and the new Ladákh route. Material advantages may be expected, if this enterprising class of traders establishes itself in any numbers on this route. It is satisfactory to observe that the Yárkand traders generally prefer the Lahoul and Kullu route, to the improvement of which much attention has been paid during the past four years, to that by Kashmír.

556. Mr. Shaw's report, which is given *in extenso* in Addendum B., contains an interesting account of the principal articles of import from Turkistán. The only falling off has been in the importation of charras. The increase in the import of pashm, and the renewed demand for this staple in the Punjab markets, are satisfactory as showing that the important industry of shawl manufactures in Amritsar, Ludiánah and other towns of the Punjab is recovering from the temporary check it sustained from the effects of the Franco-German war. It is also satisfactory to find that Kángra tea is becoming in request in Central Asia; it is evident that, if the Himalayan teas succeed in being established in favor with the tea-drinking classes of Turkistán, a sure market will be provided for whatever quantity of tea India will be able to produce for many years to come.

557. In the early part of the present year, Mr. Shaw was obliged by ill-health to proceed to England. He has been succeeded by Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison.

558. The fifth *Pálampur Fair* was held as usual in November 1871; the arrangements were much on the same plan and scale as in

former years, and the presence of the late Viceroy and Countess Mayo with the Viceregal Staff gave much eclát to the proceedings.

The fair continues to be popular and successful as a local gathering; but owing chiefly to difficulties in the route, it has not been successful as a means of promoting trade with Central Asia, with which object it was primarily established. The dealers who attended were chiefly from the Kángra District, and the neighbouring districts of Jálandhar, Hushiárpúr, Amritsar, and Gurdáspúr; traders also appeared from some of the neighbouring Hill States, but for reasons already explained no Yárkandi traders were present.

559. The amount of trade at the fair was considerable, as the following Table will show, but it was somewhat less than in 1870, and consisted chiefly of articles of local traffic :—

Abstract of Imports and Sales at the Pálampúr Fair, 1871.

Amount of Sales.	Articles.	Value of Imports.
Rs.	*Imports from Yárkand, &c., &c.*	Rs.
380	Woollen stuffs ...	1,114
367	Carpets ...	2,292
	Silver ...	1,000
3,216	Horses ...	14,770
278	Charras ...	12,600
	Precious stones ...	50
773	Cotton cloths ...	2,007
	Cattle ...	150
	Miscellaneous ...	1,670
	Total ...	35,653
	Imports from Kángra District, including Kullu, Lahoul, and from the Districts of the Punjab, principally Amritsar, Jálandhar, Hushiárpúr and Ambálah.	
3,120	Tea ...	3,350
3,993	Woollen stuffs ...	5,690
18,395	Pushmína ...	32,210
1,000	Salt ...	3,300
3,445	Iron ...	5,540
2,242	Jewellery ...	23,800
5,346	Coral ...	14,125
45,604	English Piece-goods ...	62,025
11,075	Country Cloth ...	21,585
32,165	Metal Vessels ...	41,010
4,903	Charras ...	13,850
250	Opium ...	3,100
80	Horses ...	850
1,590	Cattle ...	2,150
19,968	Articles of food, including grain, vegetables, sweet-meats, &c., &c. ...	23,010
10,249	Miscellaneous, including groceries, medicines, wearing apparel, tobacco, &c. ...	33,253
	Total ...	2,88,848
1,63,425	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,24,501

Thus the value of the imports fell from Rs. 3,50,055 in 1870 to Rs. 3,24,501 in 1871; this falling off is attributed to various causes, the non-arrival of traders from Yárkand, the general attendance at the last fair not being quite so great as usual, and lastly, to the fact of restrictions having been placed upon the sale of charras, and timely precautions having been taken to prevent illicit dealing in opium. The imports returned as from Ladákh, Yárkand, &c., were brought down by agents who locate themselves at Leh and buy up goods from time to time. The total amount of sales was Rs. 1,63,425, against Rs. 2,62,669 in the previous year. English piece-goods, country cloths and metal vessels were the articles most in demand at the fair. In no other class of goods was the trade sufficiently brisk to deserve special mention. The transactions in tea appear to have been very small, the European planters having their own fixed markets elsewhere. The dealings in goods from Central Asia were unimportant.

560. The *Pesháwar Fair*, which was established in 1869, and continued in 1870, was not held in 1871. The success attained in the first mentioned year was not great, and the only building now available for the fair is a large serai so far from the city as to cause great inconvenience to both buyers and sellers. The causes to which may be attributed the small success of the fair may, however, it is hoped, be hereafter removed or diminished. Chief of these, during the past year, was the insecure state of the Khaibar and Lálpúra routes, preventing merchants from visiting Pesháwar. The experiment of the fair will be tried again. If it really expresses a want, it will attract traders from Afghánistán or Turkistán and become popular: if there be no real occasion for it, the Government has no wish to force trade into an inconvenient channel, and the experiment will be discontinued.

PART V.

INSTRUCTION.

A. Ecclesiastical.

561. DATA are not available at present for the Return of Religious Institutions prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee.

562. Clergymen of the Church of England on the Bengal Establishment are posted at the following Stations:—

Dehli.	Lahore.
Ambálah.	Mián Mír.
Simla.	Fírozpúr.
Kasaoli.	Ráwalpindi.
Sabáthu.	Murree.
Dagshai.	Multán.
Jálandhar.	Derah Ismail Khán.
Dharmsála.	Pesháwar.
Amritsar.	Naushera.
Siálkot.	Abbottabád.

Another is deputed annually during the summer months to Kashmír. There are also Clergymen, receiving allowances from Government, stationed at Hissár, Dalhousie and Jhílam.

Clergymen of the Church of Scotland are stationed at Ambálah and Jálandhar.

There are the following Missions of different Christian denominations in the Punjab:—

(1.) American Presbyterian Missions at Ambálah (with a branch at Sabáthu), Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Lahore and Ráwalpindi;

(2.) Church of Scotland Missions at Siálkot (with a branch at Wazírábád) and Gujrát;

(3.) Church of England Missions at Kotgarh, Kángra, Amritsar (with branches at Jhandiála and Nárowál), Derah Ismail Khán, Edwardesabád, Pesháwar, Multán (with a branch at Shujabád) and Lahore;

(4.) A Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Dehli;

(5.) A Moravian Mission at Kailang, in Lahoul;

(6.) A Baptist Mission at Dehli.

There is also a Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, and a Convent of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Siálkot.

B.—Education.

563. FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—The assignment for Education in the Punjab (independent of the local cess) during 1871-72 was Rs. 6,77,856, as against Rs. 6,51,089 in the previous year; but this sum was further increased by a transfer from the Public Works Department of Rs. 13,212, and by Rs. 2,750 sanctioned for Printing, making a total for the year of Rs. 6,93,818.

564. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,16,854, and was as follows:—

Direction and its subsidiary charges, including expenditure on account of the Book Department and for the patronage of literature	...	Rs. 1,05,147
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	...	" 1,02,051
Instruction " " "	...	" 4,09,656
Total	...	Rs. 6,16,854

565. The income from the Educational Cess amounted to Rs. 2,16,337, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,11,454. The expenditure from other local sources amounted to Rs. 2,32,217, making a total of Rs. 4,43,671. Of this sum, Rs. 175 were expended on Direction, Rs. 5,972 on Inspection, and Rs. 4,37,524 on Instruction.

566. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The number of Government and Aided Private Educational Institutions in the Punjab in the year under report was as follows:—

1,325 Government Institutions
547 Grant-in-aid "

The above include—

(1.) 2 Government Colleges (exclusive of the Punjab University College), affording instruction to students who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination;

(2.) 5 Government District Schools of the Higher Class, teaching up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University,—an increase of one, as compared with the year 1870-71;

(3.) 11 Aided Schools of a similar grade,—the same number as in the previous year;

(4.) 103 Government District and Town Schools of the Middle Class, teaching English, Urdu Composition, Persian, Arithmetic, Geography, and History,—an increase of six over the previous year;

(5.) 50 Aided ditto,—an increase of 11;

(6.) 1,060 Government Schools of the Lower Class, comprising Village Schools and the lower departments of the District Schools at Lahore, Amritsar, and Dehli, in which Reading and Writing, and the elements of Arithmetic, are taught,—a decrease of 30, as compared with the previous year;

(7.) 166 Aided ditto,—a decrease of one;

(8.) 125 Government Female Schools,—a decrease of 13;

(9.) 314 Aided Female Schools,—a decrease of 13;

(10.) 3 Government Normal Schools,—the same number as in the previous year;

(11.) 6 Aided ditto,—a decrease of one;

(12.) 27 Jail Schools,—an increase of one over the previous year.

567. The average daily attendance of scholars was—

In Government Colleges, 90,—an increase of 16 over the previous year;

In Government Schools of the Higher Class, 180,—an increase of 9;

In Aided ditto, 2,081,—an increase of 107;

In Government Schools of the Middle Class, 7,856,—an increase of 380;

In Aided ditto, 4,066,—an increase of 1,344;

In Government Schools of the Lower Class, 35,724,—an increase of 2,982;

In Aided ditto, 8,670,—an increase of 502;

In Government Female Schools, 2,573,—a decrease of 238;

In Aided ditto, 6,646,—a decrease of 403;

In Government Normal Schools, 187,—an increase of 21.

In Aided ditto, 183,—an increase of 21;

In Jail Schools, 3,887,—an increase of 73.

568. The following two Tables show,—*the first*, the annual cost of educating a pupil in the various Government and Aided Institutions; *the second*, the expenditure on each class of Educational Institution during the year 1871-72:—

I.

	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.						
Colleges ...	661	2	1	568	7	8
Higher Class Schools ...	196	7	9	178	14	10
Middle Class Schools ...	14	0	11	11	0	8
Lower Class Schools ...	3	12	9	0	4	10
Female Schools ...	4	7	1	2	0	7
Normal Schools ...	135	13	0	53	4	5
Jail Schools ...	1	5	6	...		
Aided Institutions.						
Higher Class Schools ...	31	8	1	13	4	5
Middle Class Schools ...	22	11	7	10	3	11
Lower Class Schools ...	6	5	8	2	9	7
Female Schools ...	7	14	6	3	7	10
Normal Schools ...	125	10	10	76	1	1

II.

	From Provincial Services.	From Educational Cess Fund.	From other sources.	Total Expenditure.
Government Institutions.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	59,691	...	9,728	69,419
Higher Class Schools ...	39,722	2,629	1,269	43,620
Middle Class Schools ...	1,03,633	16,917	11,418	1,31,968
Lower Class Schools ...	13,335	1,42,816	9,720	1,65,871
Female Schools ...	6,111	6,030	1,334	13,475
Normal Schools ...	11,609	17,999	...	29,608
Jail Schools ...	...	...	5,933	5,933
Aided Institutions.				
Higher Class Schools ...	33,013	...	45,345	78,358
Middle Class Schools ...	50,410	652	60,725	1,11,787
Lower Class Schools ...	27,636	3,522	36,362	67,520
Female Schools ...	29,154	...	36,819	65,973
Normal Schools ...	16,583	...	10,815	27,398

569. *Calcutta University Examinations.*—Two students of the Dehli College passed for the Master of Arts Examination,—one in the first division, the other in the third division. For the Bachelor of Arts Examination, eight candidates, from the Lahore and Dehli Colleges, went up, of whom three passed,—two in the second division and one in the third division.

570. In the First Arts and Entrance Examinations, the candidates from the Punjab were not so successful as in former years. For the First Arts Examination, the Lahore and Dehli Colleges sent up 21 candidates, of whom only 4 passed,—1 in the second division, and 3 in the third division. For the Entrance Examination, Government Schools sent up 43 candidates, of whom 13 passed,—2 in the first division, 7 in the second, and 4 in the third. Private Aided Schools sent up 36 candidates, of whom 20 passed,—2 in the first division, 10 in the second, and 8 in the third.

571. The following Table shows the results of the Calcutta University Examinations, as regards candidates from the Punjab, since the year 1861-62 :—

YEAR.	M. A. EXAMINATION.			B. A. EXAMINATION.			FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.			ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.		
	Number of Candidates.	*Passed*		Number of Candidates.	*Passed*		Number of Candidates.	*Passed*		Number of Candidates.	*Passed*	
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.
1861–62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	1
1862–63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	1
1863–64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	15	10
1864–65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	15	16
1865–66	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	5	75	15	8
1866–67	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	...	81	18	4
1867–68	...	...	...	7	2	2	11	4	1	73	24	20
1868–69	...	...	...	1	1	...	11	4	...	78	19	19
1869–70	...	...	...	3	2	...	18	9	...	98	22	22
1870–71	...	...	...	4	1	...	20	15	...	74	23	28
1871–72	2	2	...	8	3	...	20	4	...	81	13	20

572. *Punjab University College.*—The income of the Punjab University College consists of the interest of endowments made by Native Chiefs, and of donations and annual subscriptions, to which is added a Government grant-in-aid equivalent to the income derived from private sources up to a limit of Rs. 21,000 per annum. Its expenditure is administered by a Senate, consisting of European and Native gentlemen, 18 of whom must meet to constitute a quorum.

573. The special objects of this Institution are:—

(1.) To promote the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the Vernacular languages of the Punjab, and the improvement and extension of Vernacular literature generally.

(2.) To afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern Classical languages and literature.

(3.) To associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

574. Examinations were held in October 1871 and April 1872 for the award of certificates of Matriculation and of First Arts, corresponding (with some modifications) to the degrees of the same name given in Calcutta for the diploma of Moulvi, Pandit, and Munshi, and in Medicine. The last examination is confined to students of the Lahore Medical School, but the others are open to all.

The numbers who passed in these examinations were as follows:—

	October 1871.	April 1872.
Entrance	40	40
First Arts	25	8
Arabic, Middle Standard	...	7
Arabic, Lower "	1	21
Sanscrit, Middle "	...	11
Sanscrit, Lower "	7	18
Persian, Middle "	4	2
Persian, Lower "	5	20
Medicine	17	10

575. Scholarships to the value of Rs. 8,400 in all, and varying in amount from Rs. 20 to Rs. 8 per mensem, were assigned during the year to students of the Lahore and Dehli Government Colleges who

had passed the First Arts and Entrance Examinations at Lahore. The Oriental School, the establishment of which was noticed in last year's report, numbered 68 students at the close of the year now under notice, most of whom receive stipends; those who have passed the Middle Examination, Rs. 10 per mensem each; those who have passed the Lower Examination, Rs. 7; and some others Rs. 5. Besides these stipends, prizes to the value of Rs. 1,250 were awarded to the successful candidates in the Oriental Examinations. Under the head of National Scholarships and Fellowships are,—the Patiála Translatorship of Rs. 66 per mensem, the McLeod-Kashmír Sanskrit Fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem, the McLeod-Punjab Fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem, the McLeod-Kapúrthala annual prize of Rs. 1,000 for Natural Science, and the Jálandhar Medical Fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem. The last-named of these is held by Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur, of the Lahore Medical School, but for the remaining endowments no candidates possessing the high qualifications required have as yet been forthcoming. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was also allotted for rewards to authors and compilers, and Rs. 1,730 for printing approved books. Among recent publications of the University College are the Medical Treatises of Dr. Rahím Khán, the Sanín-ul-Islám and the Arabic Grammar of Dr. Leitner, the Sanskrit Grammar of Bábu Nobin Chandar Rái, two weekly journals, Arabic and Sanskrit, for the use of students, and some Oriental Text-books for the use of the University College.

576. *Government Colleges.*—The Lahore College contained 56 students on the rolls at the close of 1871-72. The average number on the rolls during the year was 54, as compared with 46 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 48 against 40 in the previous year. This College sent up 3 candidates for the Calcutta University B. A. Examination, of whom 1 passed in the third division, and 10 candidates for the First Arts Examination, of whom 1 alone was successful, passing in the third division.

577. The Dehli College contained 56 students on the rolls at the close of the year under notice, the average number during the year being 51, against 37 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance 42, as compared with 34 in the previous year. Two students of the Dehli College passed the Calcutta University M. A. Examination, one coming out first of the whole presidency in the first division, the other passing in the third division. For the B. A. Examination, 5 candidates went up, of whom 2 passed, both in the second division, and for the First Arts Examination 11 went up, of whom 1 passed in the second division, and 2 in the third division.

578. Twenty-two students left the Lahore and Dehli Colleges during the year. Of these 2 have joined the Rurkí Engineering College on scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem, 1 has joined the Medical School at Lahore, 3 have obtained appointments under Government, and 1 has found employment in the Railway service.

579. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—These comprise, with their branches, three Departments,—the Upper, Middle and Lower School. The Lower Department usually consists of several schools located

in different buildings, and is maintained, with a few exceptions, entirely on the grant-in-aid system. Before a boy is allowed to enter the Middle School he must pass the Lower School Examination, by which his knowledge of reading and writing the Vernacular, and of Arithmetic up to Compound Division, is tested. After completing the course of study for the Middle School, which extends over four years, the pupil is required to pass the Middle School Examination, which embraces translation from English into the Vernacular and *vice versâ*, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the History of India, Urdu and Persian. In the Upper School, where the course of study extends over three years, the pupil is prepared for the Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta and Punjab Universities. Students of the Upper Department only are regarded as belonging to schools of the Higher Class.

580. There are at present five such schools, two at Lahore, one at Amritsar, one at Dehli, and one at Hoshiárpúr (established in the year under report), containing in all 263 boys at the close of the year, against 194 boys at the close of the previous year. Boarding houses are attached to the schools at Lahore, Dehli and Amritsar, and boys who have passed with credit through the Middle Class School Examinations receive scholarships of from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 a month, to aid them in the prosecution of their studies.

581. In the Lahore School the number of students increased during the year from 54 to 74. Nine boys passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, and 6 out of 13 candidates that of the Calcutta University. The second Upper School at Lahore, which is known as the Anglo-Oriental School, was originally an attempt to meet what were believed to be the wishes of influential Natives at Lahore, namely, to furnish a course of instruction which should enable a student to pass the Entrance Examination entirely in the Vernacular. This curriculum proved however so unpopular that the numbers in this school fell in the early months of the year under report to 15 only. A scheme was then drawn out by which a student who has passed from the Middle Class School in the Vernacular may prepare himself, by a course of four years' instruction, for the University Entrance Examination in English. The result has been that, two months before the close of the year, the attendance rose to 46, and it is still increasing. The drawback to the present system is that the English accent of the students must be worse than that of those who commence the language in the earlier steps of the District Schools. On the other hand, it furnishes a most desirable continuation to the course laid down for purely Vernacular Middle Schools. The Amritsar School contained 40 boys at the close of the year. It sent up 13 candidates for the Calcutta and 2 for the Lahore Entrance Examination, but with very indifferent success,—all its candidates having failed at the former examination, and 1 only having been successful at the latter. In the Dehli School, the attendance increased during the year from 77 to 113. It sent up 14 candidates for the Calcutta Entrance Examination, of whom 7 were successful, 2 passing in the first division, 4 in the second, and 1 in the third. The new Upper School which was formed at Hoshiárpúr during the year under report contained 14 boys at the close of the year.

582. Seventeen boys obtained employment, on leaving schools of this class, at an average salary of Rs. 19 a month each.

583. *Private Aided Schools of the Higher Class.*—The number of these institutions was 11, the same as in the previous year. Of these, 1, the Bishop Cotton School at Simla, is for Europeans, 9 are Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools, at Dehli, Ambálah, Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Amritsar, Lahore, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, and Pesháwar, and 1 is a High Vernacular School at Ludiánah. The total number on the rolls of all such schools at the close of the year was 2,629, against 2,523 at the close of the previous year, and the average daily attendance during the year was 2,081, an increase of 107 over the previous year. The Bishop Cotton School contained 95 boarders and 15 day-boys at the close of the year. The yearly schooling fee is Rs. 120 and Rs. 80 according to age. For boarders, the total charge is Rs. 360 per annum. The subjects of instruction are English, Latin, Mathematics, History, and Geography. Urdu and Hindi are also taught up to the standard of the lower examination. Four out of 5 candidates from this school passed during the year the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and 3 boys went up for the competitive examination for admission to the Engineering College at Rúrki, and all passed, taking the 2nd, 4th and 5th places among the successful candidates.

The Mission Schools sent up 36 candidates for the Calcutta Entrance Examination, of whom 20 passed.

584. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of two classes, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular. Of the former class there were 23 at the close of the year, and of the latter class 80, or, in all, 103 such schools, with an average daily attendance of 7,886, against 97, with an attendance of 7,476, in the previous year. In the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of this class the course of study is framed as a part of the District School curriculum, preparatory to an upper department, though only four of them at present possess one. English is commenced almost as soon as a student enters a school of this class, and he probably passes into it from a branch school of the lower class attached to the same institution. In the remaining Middle Class Schools, the course is purely Vernacular, and it overlaps by two classes the full course prescribed for Primary Schools. There are six classes, the two lowest of which correspond with the two highest in a Primary School. A special class has been formed at Lahore, at the request of several Native Gentlemen of good means, which is known as the Sirdárs' Class, and is at present attended by 12 boys. It differs from the regular classes in so far as it teaches subjects of general knowledge through the medium of English instead of the Vernacular.

From Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 109 passed out of 112 candidates for the Middle School Examination, and from Vernacular Schools, 25 out of 29 candidates were successful.

585. *Private Aided Schools of the Middle Class.*—These were 50 in number at the close of the year, with an average daily attendance of 4,066, against 39, with a daily attendance of 2,722, in the previous

year. Of this class of schools, two are for Europeans and Eurasians, namely, the Lahore High School, and the Lawrence Asylum at Murree.

586. The Lahore High School was established with the view of affording education for the sons of Europeans and Eurasians who are unable to meet the expense of sending their children to the hills. This school was attended by 30 boys at the close of the year under report. It consists of an upper and a lower school. In the latter, a plain English education is given; while, in the former, Latin, Euclid, and Algebra are also taught.

587. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is a boarding school for the children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and is supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, and fees paid by Sergeants and Soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards, supplemented by a Government grant. This school contained at the close of the year 62 boys and 70 girls.

588. Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools sent up 115 candidates for the Middle School Examination, of whom 94 were successful, and Vernacular Schools sent up 37 candidates, of whom 34 passed.

589. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—The number of these at the close of the year (including the lower departments of the District Schools at Lahore, Dehli and Amritsar) was 1,060, against 1,090 at the close of the previous year, but with an average daily attendance of 35,724, as compared with 32,742 in the previous year. The status of the teachers in this class of schools has been gradually improved, and the carrying out of this scheme has necessitated, as has been explained in previous reports, the closing of several of the Village Schools. The number of boys under education has however, as shown above, increased notwithstanding the reduction in the number of schools. There are now 1,194 teachers to the 1,090 schools. They draw in most instances Rs. 10 per mensem, and in no instance less than Rs. 7. The average number of boys in each such school is 35.

590. *Private Aided Schools of the Lower Class.*—These consist almost entirely of the lower departments and of the branch schools attached to the higher and middle class aided institutions. There were 166 schools of this class at the close of the year, containing 10,847 boys, as compared with 167, containing 9,984 boys, at the close of the previous year.

591. *Government Female Schools.*—These numbered 125 at the close of the year, with an average daily attendance of 2,573 pupils, as compared with 138 in the previous year, with a daily attendance of 2,811. In the Lahore Circle, where the schools of this class are regularly visited and examined by a Lady Inspectress, their condition is undoubtedly improving. Where there is no such constant superintendence, these schools have been proved to be of little value. The various Female Normal Schools in the Province are however now beginning to send forth trained teachers, from whose exertions far more satisfactory results may fairly be expected.

592. *Aided Female Schools.*—These numbered 314 at the close of the year, with a total number of 7,959 girls on the rolls (of whom 5,279 were Hindús), and an average attendance of 6,646. The best schools of this class are at Lahore, Amritsar, Dehli, Jálandhar, Ráwalpindi, and Siálkot. At Dehli, the Zenana Mission sends female teachers (in many cases European and Eurasian) to the houses of respectable natives, who object, as a rule, to send their daughters to school after marriage; 65 Muhammadan and 32 Hindú women are reported to be availing themselves of the opportunity thus offered to them.

593. Among the aided female schools are two European Girls' Schools of the middle class,—the Punjab Girls' School at Simla, and the Murree-*cum*-Pindi School; and two of the lower class,—the Anarkalli Girls' School, and the American Presbyterian Mission School at Lahore. The Punjab Girls' School contained 49 pupils at the close of the year, against 38 at the close of the previous year. The Murree-*cum*-Pindi School is maintained for the children of residents in Murree during the hot weather, and is transferred in the cold weather to Ráwalpindi. It contained, when visited by the Inspector of Schools at Murree, 43 girls and little boys; but in the cold weather, at Ráwalpindi, the numbers in this school commonly diminish by one-half. The Anárkalli Girls' School was attended by 28 pupils at the close of the year. In the American Mission School the attendance fell from 33 to 28 during the year.

594. *Government Normal Schools.*—There are three such schools in the Punjab, at Lahore, Dehli, and Ráwalpindi, and they contained at the close of the year 217 students, 133 of whom were Muhammadans. The course of instruction extends over three years, and no student gains admittance into the class of the year above him without passing an examination, failure in which renders him liable to dismissal. Stipends are allowed to all the students who are brought up from their villages on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools, and who reside in the boarding house attached to each school. The number of certificates granted during the year to students who passed the final examinations was 57, being 22 of the 2nd grade, 25 of the 3rd grade, and 10 of the 4th grade.

595. *Aided Normal Schools.*—There are six institutions of this class, of which five are for women. The sixth is the Christian Vernacular Education Society's School at Amritsar, which turned out 30 trained students during the year, all of whom have obtained employment. This last institution is the best of its class in the Province, and receives a grant from Government of Rs. 1,800 per annum.

596. There are two educational institutions in the Punjab which require some special notice, namely, the Government Wards' School at Ambálah, and the Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli.

597. The former institution is primarily intended for the education of Government wards, but the sons of other Native Chiefs and Gentlemen of rank resident in the neighbourhood of Ambálah are also admitted.

It contained at the close of the year ten inmates, who meet at lessons and at games, though the distinctions of rank and birth are kept up rather rigidly in their intercourse. The boys attending this school have undoubtedly benefited considerably.

598. The Anglo-Arabic School at Dehli is in the exceptional position of a privately endowed school, managed by Government, but not requiring any grant in-aid. The legacy left by Nawáb Fazl Ali Khán for the furtherance of education in the city of Dehli yields an income of Rs. 607 a month, which had, up to the present year, been expended in various ways on the general education of the town. Attention, however, was drawn to the fact that the bequest was really left for the education of the Muhammadan portion of the population, and hence the present school has been established, which is attended by 243 boys, all of the Muhammadan religion, 63 being in the middle, and 180 in the lower department.

599. In addition to the above-mentioned different classes of Educational institutions, there are the Indigenous Schools, which receive no aid from Government. At present, no trustworthy figures with respect either to the number or to the attendance of these schools have been obtained. They may however be roughly divided into four classes. The first class, which is the most numerous, is known as the Patshala schools, where the instruction given consists solely in an elaborate system of mental arithmetic, commencing with the multiplication table as high as 20 times 20, and going as far as a rapid calculation of profit and loss. No reading or writing is taught beyond the Hindi system of notation and a phonetic mode of spelling names. But these schools, which are generally left at the age of thirteen, supply the poorer bania with all the information absolutely necessary for his trade, and will continue to flourish in towns, side by side with better education, and quite unaffected by it. Next come the Arabic schools, both in number and attendance, in which the ages of the students vary from six to sixty. The object of this class of schools is mainly religious; and much of the instruction imparted consists in the repetition of the Koran and other devotional forms by rote. But the elder students frequently advance to the study of Arabic Logic and Grammar. The Sanskrit schools compose the third class. These are not so numerous, but where they exist, they are more favorably reported on than any other schools of this description. The fourth and last class consists of Persian schools, where the system of study pursued is, as a rule, laborious but unscientific. In the Lahore District, some Bengalis have started private schools for their children, in which English is fairly taught to a small number of pupils.

600. General Results.—The information above afforded shows that decided progress was made in education during the year under report. The extent however of the work which remains to be done may be gathered from the fact that, whereas the number of children of a school-going age (*i. e.*, from six to fourteen years old) may be calculated in the Punjab at three millions, only 100,000, or $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of these receive at present any instruction at all.

601. LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—This institution consists of two classes, the *Senior*, for the training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and the *Junior*, for the training of Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors. In each class there are two divisions, one consisting of students who are preparing for the Government service and maintained at Government expense, and the other of students preparing for service in their native districts and supported from locally raised funds.

602. In the Senior Class the pupils receive instruction through the medium of the English language, the curriculum of study extending to five years. At the beginning of last year there were 38 students in the Government division, and 4 local students, or 42 in all. Of these 5 passed the final examination of the Punjab University College for Licentiate in Medicine in July 1871, and were admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, making the total number admitted to this grade from the Lahore Medical School since its establishment in October 1860, 28. In October 1871 15 new pupils were admitted, of whom 6 left the school during the year without completing their studies.

603. In order to increase the usefulness of the institution, and to ensure employment for all the students who should pass the final examination, application was made to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces to take men from the Lahore School for appointments within their gift. To this the Governments in question kindly consented, and although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to supply any large demand from other Provinces, yet gradually the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons passing the examination will be increased.

604. The education of the Junior Class is principally carried on in Urdu, and the course of study extends over three years. The students of the Government division were, until last year, solely appointed by a competitive examination of candidates from all parts of the Province, and in May 1871 there were no less than 195 competitors for 20 vacancies. But it has been since ordered by the Government of India that in future all the students of this class should be required to spend at least one year at a Government hospital or dispensary before admission to the Medical School; in consequence of which order 14 students who had been so instructed were also admitted—so that the total number in the Government division was 74, of whom, however, 7 left during the year, and 8 more have been recommended for dismissal as unfit for instruction. The local students of this class were 20, sent from 9 different districts. In April 1871, 19 students, and in August 1871, 4 students, passed the final examination as Native Doctor, making a total of 156 of this class who have passed since the establishment of the Medical School. Of the 23 above referred to, 18 were from the Government division, and have been admitted into the service as Hospital Assistants, and 5 were local students under engagement to return and practice in their own districts.

605. Arrangements have been made for the formation of an additional division of the Junior Class, to be called the *Hakím* Class, and to consist of the sons and nephews of native practitioners already possess-

ing some acquaintance with the Yunáni system of medicine, whom it is proposed to instruct in European science, especially Anatomy and Surgery, in which the Yunáni system is particularly deficient. Meanwhile Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur, Superintendent of the Junior Class, has induced 22 of the practising *Hakíms* of Lahore to attend special lectures on European medicine, and they are stated to be much interested in their new studies, pursuing them even in the dissecting-room.

606. The total cost of the institution during 1871-72 was Rs. 57,301, of which Rs. 4,382 were contributed from municipal and other local sources.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

607. LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—Some important additions were made to the coin cabinet during the year; these consisted of some hemi-drachms of Apollodotus, with some small silver coins of a novel kind discovered in a field at Jawála Mukhi in the Kángra District; some hemi-drachms of Amyntas, Antialkades, Menander and others found at Sonepat in the Dehli District; and some coins of Menander and Apollodotus, &c., found in a ravine near Ráwalpindi.

608. The Akra ruins have yielded two engraved signet ring-stones,—one a figure on red cornelian, the other apparently an inscription on a small piece of rock crystal.

609. The gallery of Græco-Buddhist sculptures from Yúsufzai was increased by a series collected by Captain Hunter of the Guide Corps from the ruins of the monastery near the village of Sáwalda. The sculptures are fragmentary, some purely of architectural ornament, others figures in relief illustrating events of mythology or religious history, and a few are detached figures or statues.

610. Some progress has been made in marking the specimens in the Departments of Raw Produce and Manufactures with descriptive labels.

611. The number of persons who visited the Museum during 1871 was 66,069; in 1870 the number was 59,912, and in 1869 only 27,390.

612. GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.—This establishment, which is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, has been rendered, as far as possible, self-supporting. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 56,700, of which Rs. 54,337 were derived from the sale proceeds of books. The total expenditure was Rs. 60,623. The apparent deficit was however only nominal, since the establishment of the translating staff (amounting to Rs. 3,900) was borne by the Book Depôt, though it is unconnected with it. It may be said therefore that the question of the possibility of making the Central Book Depôt self-supporting has been satisfactorily settled, and that this has been done without any sacrifice of the excellence in the work turned out by the Press attached to the Depôt, or of the cheapness of the books offered to the public.

613. The Depôt has continued to supply the schools of the Punjab with school books in English and the Vernacular, library books, prizes, and maps, printed either in England or at the Educational Press. A monthly periodical, the *Atáliq-i-Punjab*, has also been published at this Press; its circulation is however greatly diminishing, as the subscriptions have sunk from Rs. 1,897 during 1870-71 to Rs. 1,284 for the year under report.

There are two descriptions of books brought on stock by the Book Depôt. Some are purchased either in England or in this country. For others, no money is paid; they are merely taken over from the Educational Press at the rate of 600 octavo pages for the rupee. But cash purchasers of Rs. 50 and upwards are allowed a discount of 20 per

cent., so that the real selling price of books is brought down to 700 pages per rupee. This discount has recently been extended to all Chief Moharrirs and Head Masters, under the condition that the amounts due from them are remitted to the Depôt by the end of each quarter.

The discount allowed on English books to wholesale cash purchasers is 10 per cent. The purchases made from the Depôt by native book-sellers are extensive.

614. The following books were printed during the year for the first time at the Educational Press :—

	Number of copies.
Qáida Haraf Angrezi ...	4,092
Map of India (small) ...	160
Map of India (large) ...	100
Taqríri Hisáb ...	3,997
Tahrír Uklidas, Part I. ...	644
Ditto, II. ...	649
Map of the Punjab (large) ...	115
Qasús Hind, Part I. ...	6,492
Hindustáni Dialogues ...	982
Muntakhabat Fársi ...	1,393
Jabr Muqabla, Part III. ...	2,491
Atáliq-i-Punjab, 12 Parts ...	13,574

The value of these publications was Rs. 3,710.

Of the reprints of the year, valued at Rs. 20,261, the following were the most important :—

	Number of copies.
Urdu I. Book ...	26,991
Urdu II. Book ...	14,650
Urdu III. Book ...	14,194
Fársi I. Book ...	16,702
Fársi II. Book ...	12,935
Qawáid Urdu ...	7,505

Only one English book was printed and published for the Depôt during the year under report, namely, "Readings in Poetry," a selection made by Mr. Sime, Principal of the Dehli College.

615. THE PRESS.—The usual statistics will be found in Appendix V. C. During the year there were published in the Province 5 English and 12 Vernacular Newspapers. Of the former, the *Mofussilite*, published at Ambálah, and *Indian Public Opinion*, published at Lahore, were published twice a week; the other 3, all published at Lahore, *viz.*, the *Messenger* (since discontinued), the *Lahore Courant*, and *Indian Abuses and their Remedies* (also discontinued), were weeklies. The 12* Vernacular newspapers published in the Province were all weeklies; 7

* *Koh-i-Nur.*
Akhbár-i-Am.
Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab.
Panjábi Akhbár.
Naf-ul-Azím.
Aina-i-Aib-Numa-i-Hind.
Latíf-ul-Akhbár. } (Lahore).
Akmal-ul-Akhbár.
Urdu Akhbár. } (Dehli.)
Majma-ul-Bahráin (Ludiánah).
Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab (Gujránwála).
Akhbár (Gurgáon).

were published at Lahore, 2 at Dehli, 1 at Ludiánah, 1 at Gujránwála, and 1 at Gurgáon. The following Vernacular newspapers were also published in foreign territory:—

The *Bidia Bilás* at Jammu (weekly).
The *Sádik-ul-Akhbár* at Bháwalpúr (weekly).
The *Patiála Akhbár* at Patiála (weekly).
The *Amír-ul-Akhbár* at Luharu (twice a month).

616. Of periodical publications, other than newspapers and Commercial Advertizers, there were 1 English and 7 Vernacular. These were—

The *Punjab Record*, a monthly publication containing law reports of the Chief Court, orders and rulings of the Supreme and Local Governments, and of Departmental Heads, Acts relating to the Punjab, and other papers of an official character of general interest or use to Civil Officers in the Province.

The *Ganj-i-Shahigán* and the *Anwar Shams* (since discontinued), fortnightly Vernacular publications of a character somewhat similar to the *Punjab Record*.

The *Risála Anjuman-i-Punjab*, a monthly record of the proceedings of the Punjab Literary Society.

The *Risála Anjuman*, a monthly selection of essays and papers read before the Anjuman-i-Punjab.

The *Risála Hikmat*, a monthly medical publication in the Vernacular.

The *Atálík-i-Punjab*, a monthly publication in Urdu devoted to educational subjects.

The *Gyan Pardaini*, a monthly periodical in Sanskrit, with translations in Urdu and Hindi, containing essays on various subjects, chiefly moral and religious.

617. The number of books registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 355, or 71 less than in the previous year. They consisted principally of periodical publications, translations of various merit, reprints, religious tracts, and elementary school books. Of the total number registered—

20	were	English.	30	were	Hindi.
148	"	Urdu.	15	"	Sanskrit.
40	"	Persian.	3	"	Gurmukhi.
38	"	Arabic.	2	"	Pukhtu.

And 59 were Polyglot.

The most noteworthy of the above are—

Sanin-i-Islám, a sketch of the History and Literature of Muhammadanism and of their place in Universal History, in Urdu with English preface, by G. W. Leitner, Ph. D., M. A.;

A *Philosophical Grammar of Arabic*, by the same Author;

Tusli Ramayan, an epic poem in Hindi, rehearsing the achievements of Ráma.

618. During the year there were 58 Printing establishments in the Province, exclusive of Government Secretariat, Jail, and Regimental Presses, but including the Press of the Scind, Punjab and Dehli Railway Company. At 15 of these typography was executed; the remainder were lithographic presses.

PART VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—Births and Deaths—Sanitation.

619. BIRTHS.—Registers of births were maintained during 1871 in 86 towns, 4 hill sanitaria, and 7 cantonments, and the results will be found tabulated in Appendix VI. A. 1. Birth registration is improving in accuracy, but the improvement is slow; the system is still in its infancy, and the returns are perhaps not quite reliable. The registration has as yet been introduced chiefly in the large towns of the Province, and Jálandhar is the only district in which it has been extended to rural circles. The success attending this, however, is encouraging, for the result of the year shows an average birth-rate in those rural circles of 36 per 1,000 inhabitants, or rather over the English rate, while it is 9 per 1,000 above the death-rate of the same rural circles.

620. DEATHS.—In Appendix VI. A 2 and 3 will be found Tables exhibiting the number of deaths during 1871 in all the towns of the Province containing 5,000 inhabitants and upwards (145 in number), as well as in 4 hill sanitaria, and 7 cantonments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and in the rural circles of each district. The first table shows the deaths during each month of the year; the second shows the principal causes of death. The registration of deaths is increasing in accuracy year by year, and various methods are adopted to test the mortuary returns and to render them as complete as possible.

621. The total deaths registered from all causes in 1871 are 363,378, giving a death-rate for the Province of 21 per 1,000. These figures compare very favorably with those of the two previous years, which are 418,926 in 1870 (24 per 1,000) and 453,821 in 1869 (26 per 1,000). The annual death-rate of the whole Province is lower for females than for males, being 20 against 21 per 1,000; in towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, on the contrary, the death-rate is higher for females than for males, being 30 against 28. Of the total deaths in the Province, 132,803 (or 37 per cent.) occurred in children under 5 years of age; of that number 66,935, or about one-half, perished in their first year.

622. The following Table shows the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the population from the four principal causes of death for the past three years:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cholera	0·53	0·03	0·02
Small-pox	3·05	1·55	1·46
Fevers	15·64	15·74	12·21
Bowel Complaints	1·77	1·56	1·24

The total number registered under the head of "born dead" is 4,810, of whom 2,629 were males and 2,181 females. Deaths from suicide numbered 208, from wounding 209, from accident 2,984; all these show a diminution on the registered numbers of the previous year. Under "snake-bite, wild beasts, &c.," 949 instances of death are recorded, of which 909 are due to snake-bite alone.

623. *Cholera.*—In the year under review cholera was less prevalent in the Punjab than it had been for many years before. In the previous year, or that which followed the great cholera year of 1869, the number of cholera cases recorded (469) was fewer than in any of the six years during which registration had been established; but for the year now under consideration, the number recorded has been fewer still, being only 369 for the whole year. During the greater part of the year, the few scattered cases recorded were chiefly reported in remote rural circles; and till towards the end of the year, it was doubtful whether a genuine case of cholera had occurred anywhere. The usual season of its prevalence had passed away, the sharp bracing weather of the colder months had set in, and there was every reason to hope that all fears of an outbreak of cholera anywhere in the Province, for that season at least, were over. Rumours, it is true, reached from time to time through the newspapers that the disease was making some havoc in Lucknow during the months of October and November, but there was no indication of its nearer approach, till, on the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th of November, it burst with startling suddenness and violence on one of the suburbs of Dehli, creating unusual anxiety, in consequence of the assembly in the vicinity of a large body of troops for the Camp of Exercise. Within a very few hours, and in a very circumscribed locality, there were 47 persons seized, 13 of whom were found dead in their houses shortly after sun-rise, and 2 more died before sun-set.

624. Active measures for meeting the outbreak and preventing its spread were at once taken by the local authorities, and in a few days it had expended itself; the last 2 cases occurred on the 4th December. The seizures were 73 in all, with 46 deaths. But the disease, virulent as it was, showed no tendency to spread. It was almost entirely confined to a particular locality, and to a particular class of people, and was unmistakeably connected with a particular event.

625. The suburb in which the outbreak occurred is situated on the west side of the city, about 400 or 500 yards distant from the Lahore gate. It is formed partly by the Sadr Bazár, partly by the houses of artizans of various descriptions, while on the south-west side there is a portion occupied almost exclusively by Reghars and Chamárs, or tanners and workers in leather. As might have been expected from the known personal habits of these classes, and from the nature of their trade, this locality was in a shocking state of filth. Two days before the outbreak a man of the Reghar tribe gave a feast on occasion of the death of his brother about a week before; and subsequent enquiry established in almost every instance, that the person attacked had partaken of the feast; evidently showing that the cholera poison must in some manner have been communicated through the food there eaten.

626. This is the only instance during 1871 in which cholera assumed an epidemic form throughout the province.

627. *Small-Pox.*—The total deaths from this cause were 25,534, being a decrease of 1,629 compared with the previous year. Of this number, 13,705 were males and 11,829 were females; 24,696, or more than 96 per cent., were children under 10 years of age. Further particulars of the mortality from this cause will be found in a subsequent chapter. (Section C. Vaccination.)

628. *Fevers.*—The total number of deaths under this head has been 213,548 in 1871, a large diminution from the two previous years, when the numbers reached 275,093 and 272,946 respectively; but still much above the number recorded in 1868, *viz.*, 151,337. On this the Sanitary Commissioner remarks:—"Granting that there is considerable improvement in registration within the last three years, I think there is evidence that the general sickness which broke out almost simultaneously all over the country in May 1869, continued to exercise an influence on the mortality returns up to the end of 1871." The greatest number of deaths from fever were recorded in the months of January, September and December; the fewest in March, June and July. Fevers were most prevalent in the districts of Derah Ismail Khán, Muzaffargarh, Dehli, Jálandhar, Gurdáspúr, Ráwalpindi, Hoshiárpúr, Ambálah, Siálkot and Multán. Many of the large towns in the Dehli, Rohtak, Hissár and Ambálah Districts suffered severely, especially the town of Thánesar, where the death-rate from fevers alone was 4 per cent. of the population.

629. *Bowel Complaints.*—Deaths from this cause numbered 21,678, being a reduction of 5,571 upon the previous year. The cases recorded were fewest in February (1,082); they increased gradually and steadily up to October, when they numbered 2,414, and they again declined in November and December. The largest number of deaths from this cause as usual occurred in the towns and district of Gurgáon. In the town of Farakhnagar the death-rate from bowel complaints alone was 2 per cent. of the population.

630. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—The past year shows but small progress in carrying out the great works of sanitary improvement which have been under discussion for some years past. The water-supply schemes for Simla and Ráwalpindi have been postponed from financial considerations; considerable correspondence has passed regarding the water-supply of Pesháwar and Dehli, as well as regarding the drainage of the cities of Dehli, Amritsar, and Jálandhar; but the actual progress has been small. Yet a great deal is being quietly done in nearly every district towards improving the general sanitary condition of towns. Streets are being paved, drained, and widened. Latrines have been provided for the people in most towns, and conservancy is much better attended to than before. Noxious trades are gradually being removed to a distance, and burial, unless in a few exceptional cases, is no longer permitted within the walls of towns. Some pains are also taken to preserve the water-supply free from pollution, and registration of births and deaths is yearly improving.

631. The rules in force for the sanitary supervision of the larger *melás* or periodical gatherings of the people for religious purposes, or for recreation or commercial objects, will be found in Addendum C., which also contains a list of all such fairs at which more than 10,000 people ordinarily assemble.

B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

632. FROM Appendix VI. B. it will be seen that at the close of 1871 there were 110 hospitals and dispensaries in the Punjab, or about 1 to every 927 square miles and to 160,000 persons. Of these, 21 were entirely supported by funds locally raised, and 89 received Government grants-in-aid under the system alluded to in former reports; of the latter, 15 were 1st class, 28 were 2nd class, and 46 were 3rd class dispensaries.

633. The following are the leading statistics for the last 6 years :—

		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of Dispensaries ...		69	82	92	99	106	110
Number of patients treated ...		369,609	439,785	471,511	604,385	642,616	660,022
Contributions from	Government, Rs ...	78,839	64,425	58,711	61,777	74,675	83,675
	Local and Municipal Funds " ...	40,453	62,720	83,340	87,440	68,699	67,283
	Private subscriptions and interest on investments " ...	19,760	21,024	29,392	33,446	36,236	39,093
Total income, Rs. ...		1,39,052	1,48,169	1,71,443	1,82,663	1,79,610	1,90,051

Thus, since the introduction of the grant-in-aid system in 1866, the number of dispensaries has increased by 41, that of patients treated by 290,413, and the receipts from local and private sources by Rs. 46,163 per annum. The charge on the Government has increased by only Rs. 4,836.

634. Comparing the last two years, it will be seen that the number of dispensaries has increased from 106 in 1870 to 110 in 1871. In last report the number in 1870 was stated to be 101 only; but this did not include 5 dispensaries wholly independent of Government aid, which did not then send in returns, but which have since been included in the statistics of the Province. In addition to these, 5 new dispensaries have been opened, while one, the Anárkali Dispensary, has been closed and amalgamated with the Mayo Hospital, as will be stated further on. The total increase in the number of these institutions therefore in 1871 is 4; while the number of patients treated has risen from 642,616 in 1870 to 660,022 (or about 1 in 26 of the entire population) in 1871. The Government contribution has increased by Rs. 9,000, chiefly in the item of European medicines, and the contributions from municipal and private sources by Rs. 1,441.

635. Of the total number of persons who obtained relief during the year, 161,675, or nearly one-fourth, were females. The total number of in-door patients was 22,979, or 1,170 less than in 1870; while the number of out-door patients has increased by 18,920. The decrease of in-door patients may be accounted for by the general healthiness of the year, and the increase of out-door patients partly by the opening of five new dispensaries, and partly by the growing confidence of the people in these institutions. Amongst in-door patients there were 1,449 deaths, giving a death-rate of 6·3 per cent. or 0·71 per cent. less than in 1870.

636. During the year 3,474 major operations, 165 of which or 4·75 per cent. resulted in death, and 53,036 minor operations were performed. The major operations included 983 cases of lithotomy, 11·94 per cent. of which were fatal.

637. The *Hakími System*, described in former reports, was in force, more or less, in seven districts during the year, *viz.*, in Dehli, Gurgáon, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Jhelam and Sháhpúr. It must in time be superseded by the practice, now for some years in force, of educating the sons of the native *hakíms* in the Lahore Medical School as Native Doctors, and, on their passing as such, sending them back to their own districts to practice on their own account, or to be employed by the local authorities. During 1871 six students passed, and 11 were admitted,—the total number of students under instruction at the close of the year being 25.

638. The only institutions calling for special mention in this place are the Mayo Hospital at Lahore, and the Lying-in Hospital at Amritsar.

639. THE MAYO HOSPITAL.—This is a handsome and commodious building constructed on the most approved sanitary principles, forming the hospital connected with the Lahore Medical School. It is a two-storied structure, measuring 408 feet long by 51½ broad and 46 feet high, with a central tower of 4 storeys, 107 feet high, surmounted by a dome, and four corner towers of 3 storeys, 60 feet high. It affords ample accommodation for 114 patients. It was commenced in May 1867, and was completed in March 1872; the total cost was Rs. 1,58,941, of which Rs. 1,00,000 were contributed from Imperial Revenues, the remainder being made up from municipal and other local sources. The late Viceroy, Earl Mayo, visited the hospital in October 1871, and carefully inspected every part of it; he was pleased to approve of the arrangements, and to consent to its being called the "Mayo Hospital."

640. The Medical School Hospital was formerly an inconvenient building in the city of Lahore, the entire cost of which was borne by the State ; at the same time a Charitable Dispensary was maintained in the Civil Station of Anárkalli, partly from contributions by the Municipality of Lahore, and partly from private subscriptions. During the past year these two institutions were amalgamated in the new Mayo

Hospital. The following Table shows the statistics for the past two years:—

	1870.			1871.
	City Hospital.	Anárkalli Dispensary.	Total.	Mayo Hospital.
In-door patients	907	309	1,216	1,173
Out-door patients	13,744	8,533	22,277	24,391
Major operations	116	33	149	169
Minor operations	990	973	1,963	2,009
Deaths	191	29	220	129

641. At Lahore the year 1871 was far more healthy than the preceding year; yet the number of persons to whom relief was afforded increased by more than 2,000. This increase was, however, entirely amongst the out-patients,—the in-patients slightly decreased in number. Of the 169 major operations, 6 resulted in death; in the previous year there were only 149 such operations, 8 of which were fatal. The daily average attendance was, of in-patients, 59 (45 men, 10 women, and 4 children); of out-patients, 187 (119 men, 44 women, and 24 children). The total number of deaths during 1871 was 129; in 1870 the number was 220.

642. The cost to the State of this institution during the past year was Rs. 5,580; Rs. 1,167 were also contributed by the European residents of Lahore, and Rs. 1,253 by natives. A portion of these sums has been invested, and the remainder expended in providing the hospital with proper furniture and appliances of comfort.

643. AMRITSAR LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—The Midwifery School at Amritsar, with its attached Lying-in Hospital, continues to work with success, and is reported to be of great benefit to the city. During the year 19 native women were under instruction as midwives; on the 1st January there were 7 pupils on the rolls; 12 were admitted during the year; 4, after having been examined by the Civil Surgeon, received certificates of competency to attend cases, 2 of whom are now practicing on their own account in the city of Amritsar; 3 pupils left the School because of illness, and 5 were dismissed for incapacity to learn or for misconduct,—leaving 7 pupils still under instruction at the close of the year. The pupils were of all denominations,—Hindús, Mahomedans and Christians, one of the former being a Brahmini, who, since the close of the year, has obtained a Midwife's Certificate, and is said to be practising with success in the City of Lahore.

During the year there were 13 accouchements in the hospital against 3 in 1870; while 406 women in labor were attended by the pupils at their own homes. In the previous year the number was 280. The

matron and her pupils seem to be acquiring the confidence of the people, and the former is not unfrequently sent for to villages at some distance to attend cases requiring mechanical assistance.

644. DISPENSARIES IN FOREIGN TERRITORY.—A dispensary was maintained, as usual, at Srínágar, in Kashmír, during last season, under the charge of the Civil Surgeon ; but no particulars of the number of patients treated have been received.

645. The dispensary at Leh in Ladák was last year under charge of a Native Doctor only, the Officer on Special Duty, Mr. Shaw, not being a Medical Officer, as was his predecessor. In all 531 cases were more or less successfully treated, the patients being, as in former years, not only Ladákis, but also Bultis, Yárkandis, and other inhabitants of Central Asia, as well as Kashmíris and Punjábís. There were several cases of frost-bite, some of the sufferers having lost their toes. Vaccination was performed in the different villages of Ladák and on the road down from thence to Kashmír ; 1,984 operations were performed in all, a large proportion of which were successful. The people of Suru, Kargil and Dras are said to have shown particular anxiety to be vaccinated, crowding in from distant villages with their children through snow two feet deep.

646. There are four Charitable Dispensaries at the principal towns of the Baháwalpur State, *viz.*, Baháwalpúr, Ahmadpúr, Khánpúr, and Minchinábád, under charge of Hospital Assistants, besides 13 rural dispensaries under charge of *Yunáni hakíms.* All of these are under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon at Baháwalpúr, Dr. Deane. The total number of patients treated during the year was 27,686 (including 3,500 females), or 1 in 17 of the entire population ; of these 1,078 were in-patients, and the remainder out-patients ; 45 major surgical operations, resulting in two deaths, and 810 minor operations were performed. There are 23 salaried *hakíms*, of whom 13 are in charge of the rural dispensaries just mentioned, 4 practice without dispensaries, 5 are attached to the State troops at Ahmadpúr, and 1 to the local contingent at Baháwalpúr. Fifteen youths, the sons of *hakíms*, were under instruction at the several dispensaries, and nearly all are reported to have made fair progress. There were 5,917 vaccine operations performed,—of which 2,349 were by *hakíms* ; 61 per cent. of the cases were successful.

647. The duties of the dispensary in Mandi were carried on by an inferior Native Doctor, assisted by a Mandi *hakím.* The number of patients is reported to have been small, but a superior Native Doctor was being sought for.

648. The Chamba Charitable Dispensary, under charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, is reported to continue to be a benefit to the people of the town and State ; upwards of 1,800 patients were treated during the past year.

649. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There are two Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab, both maintained entirely at the expense of the State, *viz.*, at Lahore and at Dehli. Others will be established elsewhere as means and opportunity afford. A padded room has been sanctioned for the Mayo Hospital for the temporary accommodation of European lunatics, and for the confinement of violent patients.

650. *Lahore Lunatic Asylum.*—The number of inmates of this institution on the 1st January 1871 was 220, and the number of admissions during the year 144, making a total of 364 patients under treatment, *viz.*, 292 males and 72 females. Of the admissions, 57 were Hindús, 86 Mahomedans, and 1 Christian. During the year 68 patients were discharged, cured or otherwise liberated, and 42 died, leaving 254 inmates at the clcse of the year, including 37 criminal lunatics. The daily average strength for the year was 236, of whom 17 were sick, and 61 were employed on manufactures or on labor connected with the Asylum.

651. The types of insanity of the 364 lunatics under treatment and observation during the year were as follows:—

Mania, acute	170
Do., chronic	41
Melancholia	85
Dementia, acute	36
Do., chronic	6
Paralysis	2
Idiotcy	9
Imbecility	15

In 111 cases the cause of insanity is recorded as the excessive use of *gánja*, *charras*, and other preparations of hemp.

652. Several improvements were made to the buildings, amongst which may be mentioned three cells, measuring 12 feet by 10, constructed in the criminal ward, of solid brick-work, padded with canvas bags filled with straw; also a large tank, with filtering reservoirs attached, for holding water drawn from the canal; but owing to the failure of the supply in the canal this was but little used. The water for drinking and culinary proposes is still drawn from a well near the Asylum, and the mode of filtration is that of the syphon filter described in last report, with improvements.

653. The greatest attention has been paid to the cleanliness and comfort of the inmates. The ordure and sweepings are removed to shallow trenches outside the asylum, covered with earth, and subsequently either used as required in the Asylum garden, or sold as manure. During the winter months the patients were supplied with blanket trousers in addition to the blanket coats and *dosúti jángias* (short drawers of coarse cotton cloth) heretofore furnished them; fires were also allowed to a limited extent and under proper precautions in the evenings

and early mornings. Yet the percentage of deaths (17·79) during 1871 was high, although lower than in any previous year, except 1864 and 1870. The high mortality in this Asylum is attributed by the Superintendent, Dr. Scriven, to the severity of the cold season in the Punjab, and to the unsuitableness of the site.

654. The profits of the manufactures of the institution during 1871 were Rs. 183, the sale proceeds of garden produce, manure, &c., amounted to Rs. 248, and the value of the lunatics' labor is estimated at Rs. 1,048. On the other hand, the expenditure was Rs. 17,992, which gives an average of Rs. 69-15-6 as the cost of each patient, or Rs. 10-2-1 less than in the previous year.

655. *Delhi Lunatic Asylum.*—There were 30 inmates at the beginning of 1871, and 41 admissions (25 Hindús and 16 Muhammadans) during the year, making a total of 71 patients (56 males and 15 females) under treatment and observation; 24 were cured, 6 were made over to their friends, and 4 died (being a mortality of 13·33 per cent. on the daily average strength), leaving 37 at the close of the year, including 2 criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was about 31, the daily average number of sick less than 1, and the daily average number employed on manufactures or labor connected with the institution about 7.

656. The forms of insanity of those under treatment during the year are classified as follows:—

Mania, acute	28
Do., chronic	30
Melancholia	2
Dementia acute	8
Idiotcy	3

In 13 of the above cases the cause of insanity is said to be the excessive use of *charras* and other preparations of hemp.

657. LEPER ASYLUMS.—There are small establishments for the cure and treatment of lepers, maintained at Ambálah, at Dhakni in the Jálandhar District, at Dharmsála, and at Ráwalpindi. There is a larger Asylum at Bába Lakhan, in the Siálkot District, with an establishment costing Rs. 47 per mensem; an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem is made to each inmate for food, clothing, &c.; the expenses of the asylum are defrayed from funds locally raised; it is visited weekly by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon; the number of inmates during 1871 was on an average 66.

658. But the most important of these institutions is the asylum at Tarn Tárn, in the Amritsar District, a place of some sanctity amongst the Síkhs,—the water of the sacred tank being popularly believed to be a specific for leprosy. The asylum consists of two rows of huts, about 140 in number, situated on a plain about a mile from the town, and containing at the close of the year about 90 inmates from all parts of

the Province, who are clad and receive an allowance for food from municipal funds. There is also in the town itself, in a quarter set apart for them, a colony of between 100 and 200 lepers, who receive a portion of the fees collected at the temple.

The Lieutenant-Governor visited this Asylum in March 1872. The arrangements did not appear to him satisfactory, and the Civil Surgeon of Amritsar has been placed specially in charge of the institution. The allowance for food to the patients has also been increased.

659. The collection of so many lepers in one place affords a good opportunity for trying experiments for the cure of the disease, or at any rate, the amelioration of the symptoms. Several different remedies have been tried, with but little effect, though there is no doubt that medicated baths and a generous diet are very useful at an early stage of the disease. Most of the patients, however, in the asylum are those in whom the disease has advanced too far to be susceptible of treatment.

660. Statistics have been collected in the Punjab to ascertain the result of marriages between lepers, and whether the disease is truly hereditary or not. These statistics, collected by unscientific persons, are of but small value. So far as they go, the effect of leprose taint in the blood of the parents seems to be very variable as regards the children,—some becoming leprous, others remaining perfectly healthy.

661. LOCK HOSPITALS.—The Indian Contagious Diseases' Act (No. XIV. of 1868) is not in force in any part of the Punjab and its Dependencies; but rules for inspecting and controlling houses of ill-fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disease, made under Clause 7 of Section 19, Act XXII. of 1864, have been extended to most of the cantonments of the Province at which British soldiers are located. The execution of these rules is entrusted to Cantonment Committees, who have authority to delegate the duty to Sub-Committees. The rules provide for the registration and police inspection of brothels, and for their maintenance in good order and a state of cleanliness; for the registration of public prostitutes; for their periodical medical examination, and in the event of their being found to be affected with any venereal disorder, for their retention in the Lock Hospital until discharged as cured; for the taking into custody of any woman soliciting publicly; and for the punishment of unregistered women practicing public prostitution within the prescribed limits, as well as of registered prostitutes for breaches of the rules.

662. During the past year there were Lock Hospitals at the cantonments of Dehli, Ambálah, Dagshai, Kasaoli, Jálandhar, Siálkot, Mián Mír, Fírozpúr, Ráwalpindi, Attok, Peshávar, and Multán. In the case of Mián Mír the rules are in force within a distance of six miles round cantonment boundaries, in the case of Attok within a distance of three miles, and in all other cases within a distance of four miles. Lock Hospitals have also been established at Jálandhar City and Lahore, in aid of the similar establishments at the cantonments of Jálandhar and Mián Mír, and arrangements have been made for a Lock Hospital at

Murree. The following Table shows the leading statistics for the past year :—

	Average number of Prostitutes.			Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops.	
	On the Register.	Attending medical examinations.	In Hospital.			Average Strength.	Ratio of admission per 1,000 for venereal disease.
				Rs.	Rs.		
Dehli	235	165	11·45	128	2,819	406	263
Ambálah	102	94	3·70	60	1,894	Not given.	
Dagshai	17	12	2·75	47	342		
Kasaoli	13	12	0·97	...	778		
Jálandhar	31	30	1·47	...	2,307		
Do. (City)	24	21	1·32	...	606		
Siálkot	103	95	7·70	97	2,795	1,153	130
Mián Mír	44	40	3·60	Not given.		940	133
Lahore	97	76	3·09	...	2,148	Not given.	
Fírozpúr	30	27	0·73	...	701	1,288	163
Ráwalpindi	96	94	7·60	86	2,239	1,350	126
Attok	11	11	1·57	20	992	164	145
Peshávar	60	57	9·46	14	2,610	Not given.	
Multán	90	87	8·16	52	1,781	856	82

663. The following Table shows the annual ratio of admissions from venereal disease per 1,000 of European troops occupying some of the principal cantonments of the Punjab since 1859:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dehlí ...	539	413	656	377	294	379	345	355	165	166	127	277	263
Siálkot ...	280	318	337	217	186	157	130	104	152	112	118	170	130
Mían Mír ...	404	358	238	245	226	244	107	150	130	150	143	198	133
Fírozpúr ...	285	210	463	333	144	185	118	316	95	127	154	190	163
Ráwalpindi ...	191	196	214	318	197	220	199	217	154	151	134	125	126
Attok ...	...	71	141	307	...	158	147	331	93	234	156	92	145
Multán ...	130	229	415	359	220	111	139	105	124	192	108	83	82

The above figures would appear to indicate that there has of late years been, on the whole, a considerable diminution of venereal

disorders amongst the British soldiery stationed in the Punjab. The results of 1871, too, contrast favorably with those of the previous year; yet it must be admitted that, with perhaps the exception of the case of Multán, the ratio of admissions in 1871 was far higher than is desirable. This is attributable not so much to laxity in the enforcement of the rules as to the fact that secret prostitution is largely carried on by a class of women who are beyond the reach of the rules. In nearly every cantonment it is stated that the real sources of mischief are not the registered but the unregistered women, beggars, sellers of milk and vegetables, strollers, coolies, &c., who frequent the lines and prowl about the barracks after dusk. But it is exceedingly difficult to control clandestine prostitution by legislative enactments or by police action, though the matter continues to receive the constant attention of the District and Cantonment Authorities.

C.—Vaccination.

664. THE Punjab Vaccine Establishment consists of one Superintendent-General, one Superintendent, 26 Native Superintendents, and 113 Vaccinators, who, during the year 1871-72, carried on vaccination in the Districts of Dehli, Karnál, Ambálah, Simla, Ludiánah, Jálandhar, Hoshiárpúr, Kángra, Amritsar, Gurdáspúr, Siálkot, Lahore, Gujránwála, and Ráwalpindi, as well as in the Native States of Patiála, Keonthal, Chamba, Bhágal, Jubbal, Kumhársain, Bhajji and Mailog. In the remaining 18 districts of the Punjab vaccination was conducted, under the superintendence of Civil Surgeons, by 46 Vaccinators attached to the local dispensaries. The Municipalities of Lahore, Dehli, Amritsar, Ráwalpindi, Bhiwáni, Kahrúr, and Jhang also maintained operators (23 in all) for carrying on vaccination in their respective towns. In the Jhílam District the services of 31 *hakíms* were utilized for the purposes of vaccination; in Baháwalpúr also a number of this class of men was similarly employed; and regularly-trained operators (7 in all) were employed in the Native States of Baháwalpúr, Mandi and Chamba.

665. The following Table shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of successful cases:—

	TOTAL NO. OF OPERATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
By Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	193,137	3,298	98·00	41·74
,, Dispensary Establishment ...	53,095	1,501	84·99	72·75
,, Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	27,193	3,295	78·38	66·72
Total ...	273,425	8,094	87·16	60·40

666. The cost during the year was as follows:—

Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	Rs. 49,866
Dispensary Establishment ...	,, 4,976
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	,, 2,031
Total ...	Rs. 56,873

which gives an average of about 2½ annas as the cost of each successful case.

For further particulars, see the Return in Appendix VI. C.

667. The following Table shows the annual deaths from small-pox in the Punjab since 1865 :—

Year.			*Deaths.*
1865	...	...	65,592
1866	...	...	30,615
1867	...	...	20,438
1868	...	...	24,222
1869	...	...	52,183
1870	...	...	26,579
1871	...	...	25,611

Thus, though the mortality in 1871 was about one thousand less than during the previous year, it was still higher than it was during 1867 and 1868. Of the total deaths in 1871 only 4,396 occurred in towns, the remainder, 21,215, having occurred in Rural Circles.

The Districts of Sháhpúr and Jhílam suffered the most, the number of deaths being 3,614 and 3,187, respectively. The mortality was also very high in the Gujrát District, *viz.*, 1,963. These districts have not yet been visited by the regular provincial establishments.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

668. VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO THE PUNJAB.—The Punjab was visited by the late Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo, in November of the year under review. His Excellency left Simla at the beginning of the month, and made a rapid tour through the independent Hill States of Biláspúr, Suket and Mandi (with a flying visit to the Kulu Valley) to Pálampúr, in the Kángra Valley, where he arrived at the time of the annual fair which was established at this place in 1867 for the development of trade between Central Asia and Hindustán, and held a Rural Darbár. From Pálampúr, the Viceregal party proceeded to Chamba, visiting *en route* the town and fort of Kángra, and the hill station of Dharmsála, and thence—through the hill station of Dalhousie, Mádhopúr, which is at the head of the Bári Doáb Canal, and where His Excellency had an interview with His Highness the Máharája of Jammú and Kashmír, and Amritsar,—to Lahore, which was reached on the 17th November. Here a Viceregal Darbár was held on the 18th, which was attended by the Rájas of Kapúrthala and Farídkot, and the Native Chiefs and Gentlemen of the Lahore, Amritsar, and Multán Divisions. The same evening the Viceroy left Lahore by train for Calcutta.

669. COLD WEATHER TOUR OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Lieutenant-Governor left Lahore for Dehli at the beginning of January, visiting on the way the capitals of His Highness the Rája of Kapúrthala, and His Highness the Máharája of Patiála. From Dehli, His Honor marched along the Western Jamna Canal, and through the Dehli, Karnál, and Ambálah Districts to Dádopúr, near Jagádhri, the head of the Canal, and thence, through Ambálah, Ludiánah, and Fírozpúr, to Amritsar. Darbárs were held at Dehli, Karnál, Ludiánah, Fírozpúr, and Amritsar, the last of which was numerously attended by the Chiefs and Gentlemen of the Lahore and Amritsar Divisions. After a few days' stay at Amritsar, His Honor returned to Lahore at the beginning of April.

670. KUKA OUTBREAK.—In January 1872 an outbreak of the Kuka sect oççurred in the Ludiánah District. The Kukas are an unorthodox sect of Sikhs, which was founded about 25 years ago, in the district of Ráwalpindi, by a Sikh named Bálak Singh. On his death in 1863, Rám Singh, his principal disciple, became the head of the sect. The tendency of the Kuka creed appears at first to have been purely religious. The teaching was monotheistic and moral; idol worship was prohibited, the distinctions of caste were forbidden to be observed, the marriage of widows was permitted, while morality and abstinence from the use of spirits and intoxicating liquors were enjoined.

671. Rám Singh, the leader of the sect, was a man of considerable ability. The son of a carpenter in the Ludhiánah District, of the village of Bhainí, he gradually acquired a reputation for extreme sanctity, and even for the possession of miraculous powers. As his influence and the number of his followers increased, the tendency of his teaching became more political, the sect grew more arrogant, and their opposition to all forms of idolatry began to take an active form, and many disturbances during fairs and gatherings of the Sikhs in the Punjab were due to their intolerant behaviour.

672. No direct action against the sect had ever been taken by the Government until the year 1871. Its proceedings had indeed always been carefully watched, but no attempt was made to restrain the preaching of its leaders or the assemblage of the Kuka sect generally on the occasion of fairs and festivals, although special police arrangements were, as a matter of precaution, made on such occasions. It was however well known to the Government that the character of the sect had greatly changed, and that its aims, formerly religious, had assumed primarily a political complexion. It had adopted a careful and complete organization. In every district were Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants (Subhas and Naib Subhas) who had under direct control a certain part of the country, and to whom all communications were addressed. The letters of the leaders on important matters were never sent through the post, but by means of the organization above mentioned, were sent by hand with the greatest rapidity throughout the country.

673. During 1871 the Kuka sect took action in a manner which brought them into direct collision with the Government. On the 14th June the Muhammadan slaughter-houses for kine, outsidethe City of Amritsar, were attacked by a party of persons unknown, four of those sleeping within the building being killed, and three others severely wounded. All endeavours to discover the criminals at the time failed, and no satisfactory proof was obtained until, on the night of the 16th July, a similar attack was made on the butchers at the town of Raikot, in the Ludhiánah District, when several more persons were killed and dangerously wounded. In this case evidence was fortunately obtained, and the result of the trial showed that the Amritsar and Ludhiánah murders were in part the work of the same persons, and that Kukas were the instigators and perpetrators of the murders. Severe sentences were passed in these cases, three men being condemned to death at Amritsar, and four men, including one of the Kuka leaders, at Ludhiánah, and it was hoped that this severity might have its reasonable effect in preventing the repetition of like outrages. This anticipation was not however realized.

674. On the 14th January a party of some 200 men attacked the little town of Maloudh, the residence of a distinguished Sikh Chief and British Jaghírdár. The object of the assailants was to obtain arms in order to enable them to make a successful attack on the town of Maler Kotla, and also to satisfy a grudge which they appeared to have borne to the Maloudh family. At Maloudh the Kukas did some damage,

and wounded Sirdár Badan Singh, but they were eventually repulsed. Their numbers having been augmented, they marched to Maler Kotla, a few miles to the south of Maloudh. This town was almost defenceless, the Muhammadan Chief being a minor, there being only a handful of irregular troops present, and the defences of the town being very much out of repair. Early in the morning, when the gates of the town were opened, the Kukas made their attack, rushed through the streets to the treasury, where they were opposed with great gallantry by the Darogah with a few of the guards. Their attack was however unsuccessful, and after a sharp fight, in which the Darogah and several men were killed, the Kukas were driven out of the town.

675. News of the attack on Maloudh reached Dehli, where the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab then was, on the morning of the 15th of January, and a few hours later intelligence of the attack on Maler Kotla was received. Immediate application was made to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, then at Dehli, and the same night orders issued for the concentration of troops in the Ludiánah District. From Dehli, the 1st Gurkhas, a Wing of the 72nd Regiment, a Mountain Battery, and a troop of Bengal Cavalry were despatched; while two Companies of the 54th Queen's were despatched from Jálandhar to Ludhiánah by rail, followed by half a Battery of Artillery under escort of a third Company of the 54th. His Highness the Máharája of Patiála was at this time at Dehli, whither he had proceeded to witness the manœuvres of the Camp of Exercise. Immediately on hearing of the disturbance in his part of the country, he broke up his camp and left by rail the same day for Patiála, showing in this and the subsequent action taken by himself and his officials the energy and loyalty to the British Government which has ever distinguished this Chief. The Commissioner of the Ambálah Division, Mr. Forsyth, C.B., who was at Dehli, was directed at once to rejoin his Division, with orders from the Lieutenant-Governor to immediately arrest Rám Singh, the Kuka leader, making arrangements for his capture in communication with the General Commanding the Ambálah Division. At the same time the orders of Government were issued by telegraph to other districts in the Punjab to arrest and summarily deport to the fort at Allahabád all the most prominent and dangerous leaders of the sect. This was effected in every case satisfactorily and without serious opposition, and the main body of the sect, suddenly deprived of all the leaders in whom it could place reliance, was powerless for evil, supposing that any intention of a concerted and organized rising had previously existed.

676. The outbreak in the Ludiánah District had in the meantime completely collapsed, and the preparations which were imperative as a matter of precaution proved unnecessary so far as crushing the Ludhiánah rebels was concerned.

Driven from the town of Maler Kotla, the rebels, discouraged by their repulse, took refuge in a jungle near the city, where soon afterwards they were attacked by the Názim of Sherpúr, a Patiála official, with a few followers, and, at first showing fight, were at last persuaded to surrender. In this party 68 were captured, of whom 29 were wounded—7 very severely.

677. After the capture of the rebels, and after they had been despatched in safe custody to Maler Kotla, the Deputy Commissioner of the Ludhiánah District, Mr. Cowan, arrived. The town was in a state of intense excitement, as was the surrounding country. Rumours of all kinds were pouring in that a further attack was meditated, and that new bodies of the Kukas were at the time making their way to the town. Examination afterwards showed that these rumours rested on a very unsubstantial basis; but they were no doubt believed at the time, when a general panic was felt by the people, and which was no doubt shared by the native officials. The Deputy Commissioner considering, in the state of the country, that a severe example was necessary, directed the whole of the prisoners concerned in the attack on Maler Kotla to be summarily executed by being blown from guns on the parade-ground at Maler Kotla. Sixteen of the prisoners who had been concerned in the attack on Maloudh Mr. Cowan reserved for trial by the Commissioner of the Division—Maloudh being a British village. These 16 were on the following day tried and sentenced to death by the Commissioner, and were executed by being blown from guns.

678. These summary and indiscriminate executions were from the first disapproved by the Lieutenant-Governor. He considered them unnecessary, and that a sufficient example might have been made by less severe and indiscriminate punishment. At the same time, acknowledging the difficulties of the situation, the uncertainty as to the future felt by the officers concerned, the general excitement in the country, the character of the sect, the crimes, all of them legally carrying the punishment of death, which had been committed by the rebels, the Lieutenant-Governor considered it right and politic to uphold the action of the Commissioner of Ambálah and the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiánah, who, if they had acted in a mistaken manner, had still acted in good faith and, as far as they believed, in the interests of the public safety. The view taken of the situation by the Punjab Government was, however, not approved by the Government of India. The action of both officers was severely condemned. Mr. Cowan was dismissed the service of Government, and Mr. Forsyth removed to another province.

679. The Kuka sect is still uner dsurveillance, though the restrictions placed upon it at the time of the outbreak, and which it was necessary to retain some time subsequently, were gradually withdrawn. The leader of the sect, Rám Singh, has been removed from Allahabád to Burmah. His Lieutenants are still prisoners in the fort at Allahabád. The sect has since the outbreak remained perfectly tranquil.

ADDENDA.

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ADDENDA.

ADDENDUM A.

Revised Municipal Rules.

Circular No. 34-619, dated Lahore, 3rd May 1872.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—All Comrs., Dy. Comrs. and Presdts. of Municipal Committees in the Punjab.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the guidance of Municipal Committees in the Punjab, in supersession of the several circular orders marginally noted.*

2. Municipalities in the Punjab are of two kinds, *viz.* :—

I. Those constituted under Act XV. of 1867 (revived and continued by Act II. of 1872).

II. Those established, before the passing of Act XV. of 1867, in accordance with long-standing custom, or under executive orders of Government, to which that Act has not yet been extended.

The Municipalities of Simla, Dehli and Murree, which were originally constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, have since been brought under the provisions of Act XV. of 1867 under the authority given in Section 3 of the latter Act.

A list of all Municipal Committees in the Punjab at the present time is annexed.

3. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following instructions apply only to Municipal Committees appointed under the provisions of Act XV. of 1867.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS.

4. Municipal Committees ordinarily consist of official and non-official members.

5. The following Officers are *ex-officio* members of Municipal Committees for towns and places which are the head-quarters of districts :—

The Deputy Commissioner,
The Civil Surgeon,
The Secretary to Local Fund Committee,
The Executive Engineer,
The District Superintendent of Police, and
The senior resident representative of the Educational Department.

The following Officers are *ex-officio* members of Municipal Committees of towns at the head-quarters of sub-divisions :—

The Deputy Commissioner,
The Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division,

* The list of superseded circulars has been omitted.

The Tahsíldár (or in his absence the Naib Tahsíldár), and
The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Dispensary (if any).

In the case of towns in the interior, not at the head-quarters of sub-divisions, the *ex-officio* members are—

The Deputy Commissioner,
The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tahsíl, and
The Tahsíldár (or in his absence the Naib Tahsíldár).

The Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer and the District Superintendent of Police are entitled to be present, take part in discussions and vote as extraordinary members in any Municipal Committees in their respective districts; Head Masters of Zila Schools not at the head-quarters of districts are *ex-officio* members of the Municipal Committees of the towns where such schools are situated.

6. The number of *non-official* members is fixed from time to time, with reference chiefly to the extent of the town and the variety of interests requiring representation. The manner of appointment varies according to the circumstances of each place. Ordinarily, a system of appointment by careful selection and nomination is preferable to one of popular election ; but, whether the mode adopted for appointing non-official members of Municipal Committees be that of nomination or election, the object to be kept in view is the same, *viz.*, to secure *a fair representation of the interests of the people in all parts of the town.* Non-official members hold office for two years, but are eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

7. The Deputy Commissioner is President of all Municipal Committees in his district. In the case of towns in the interior which are the head-quarters of sub-divisions, the Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge is Vice-President ; in other cases, the Vice-President is nominated by the Deputy Commissioner.

8. With reference to powers of expenditure, Municipal Committees are divided into *three* classes ; the class to which each Committee belongs is shown in the appended list.

9. Municipal Committees of the *first* class have full power to expend all sums at their disposal on objects authorized by the Act, and in all other respects to exercise the powers therein conferred, without requiring the previous sanction of superior authority, subject to the following conditions :—

(1).—That they furnish yearly, through the Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, for the information of Government, at such time and in such form as may be from time to time prescribed, a budget estimate of income and expenditure for the ensuing year, and in like manner send intimation of any transfers of appropriations which may be effected during the year.

(2).—That they publish a monthly record of their proceedings in one or more of the local newspapers.

(3).—That, in the case of engineering works involving an expenditure of Rs. 500 and upwards, the plans and estimates shall be approved by the Executive Engineer or Superintending Engineer.

(4).—That, in the case of works requiring future expenditure for maintenance, such expenditure be estimated for and provided at the time the work is undertaken.

(5).—That they render to the Government an annual report of their proceedings, together with accounts of income and expenditure, in such form as may be prescribed.

(6).—That they furnish to the Controller, Public Works Accounts, a monthly statement of re-appropriations and of specific sanctions.

10. Municipal Committees of the *second* class have power to expend sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 upon any object authorized by the Act, except establishments required for more than one month, without previous sanction, subject to the conditions (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) prescribed for first class Committees, and that they furnish a monthly record of their proceedings to the Commissioner of the Division. Expenditure upon works involving an estimated outlay of more than Rs. 2,000, or upon establishments required for more than one month, requires the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

The proceedings of Municipal Committees of the second class should ordinarily be published in an English or Native newspaper, should the funds of the Committee allow such a charge without inconvenience.

Unless otherwise specially notified, all Municipal Committees at head-quarter stations of districts not in the first class will be Municipal Committees of the second class.

11. In the case of Municipal Committees of the *third* class, all the proceedings are subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner; in other respects they are subject to the rules prescribed for Municipal Committees of the second class, except that the monthly report to the Commissioner is not necessary, unless specially called for. In the event of a Native newspaper being published or largely circulated in the district, a copy of the proceedings should be sent to such Native newspaper.

Unless otherwise ordered, all Municipal Committees not at the head-quarters of districts are Municipal Committees of the third class.

12. Municipal Committees of lower grades, which, from the excellence of their municipal arrangements and manner of transacting business, show themselves qualified to exercise enlarged powers of expenditure, may be promoted to a higher grade, and *vice versâ*.

13. The affairs of Municipalities to which the provisions of Act XV. of 1867 have not been extended shall be administered by the Deputy Commissioner (or such Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner as he may appoint), assisted by the town *panch*.

Duties.

14. The duties of Municipal Committees are set forth in Section 9 of the Act, which is here repeated for convenience of reference:—

"Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal will permit, shall, after providing out of such Fund for a Police Establishment in manner hereinafter mentioned, keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks, and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed clean and repaired, and may cause such streets and roads, or any of them, to be watered and lighted, and may construct new streets, drains, tanks, and water-courses, and may construct and provide for the management of poor-houses, dispensaries, market-places and other works of general utility, and generally may do all acts and things necessary for the purposes of conservancy and local improvement, and may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools, or the aiding of already existing schools, or otherwise, for the promotion of education in the town for which such Committee is appointed."

From the above it will be perceived that the first duty of a Municipal Committee is to make adequate provision for police purposes. What is to be considered adequate provision is left (Section 13) for the Lieutenant-Governor to decide. But, though the police arrangements of each Municipality are thus under the immediate control of the Government and its officers, Municipal Committees should be fully consulted in respect to such matters, and no proposition for increasing or diminishing the number of police in towns, or effecting any other material change in the constitution of the force, should be submitted without giving due consideration to the opinion of the Municipal Committee concerned. The amount contributed for police purposes will be no more than is actually spent on the Municipal Police, and savings and fines will be credited to the Municipal Fund. It will further be noted that Municipal Committees are empowered by the Act to expend sums at their disposal, not only upon matters of conservancy and local improvement, but may also "make provision, by the establishment of new schools, or the aiding of already existing schools, or otherwise, for the promotion of education in the towns for which such Committees are appointed." It is hoped that the power thus conferred on Municipal Committees will be generously used.

Conduct of Business.

15. Under Section 10 of the Act, it rests with Municipal Committees to make rules for regulating the time and place of meeting; the conduct of their business; the division of duties; the salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the servants and officers of the Committees. These rules, in the case of Municipal Committees of the 2nd and 3rd classes, will require the confirmation of the Commissioner of the Division, and must in every case be published for at least one month by being stuck up in the offices of the Municipal Committees and in one or more conspicuous places in the town. Such rules have,

it is believed, already been framed for most Municipalities; but in drawing them up, or in making alterations, the following suggestions should, as far as possible, be kept in view :—

(1). Every meeting of the Municipal Committee should be public, unless otherwise ordered for reasons stated, and all proceedings should be recorded.

(2). No business should be transacted unless at least three members be present, and at the meeting to pass the budget, or when any new scheme of taxation is approved, at least two-thirds of the members must be present. At meetings to pass the budget, it is desirable that, if possible, the representatives in the Committee of the Police, Education and Medical Departments should be present.

(3). Questions coming before the meeting should be determined by a majority of votes, and, in cases of equality of votes, the President should have a casting vote.

(4). In places where there is a large civil station, as well as a native town, included within the limits of the Municipality, it may be desirable to have the affairs of the station and the town, respectively, administered by Sub-Committees,—the proceedings of the General Committee being limited to the disposal of questions affecting both the station and town.

(5). It is desirable that every Municipal Committee should appoint, where practicable, a Sub-Committee or a single member to direct special attention to matters affecting public health, and another Sub-Committee of Finance, whose special duty it should be to report upon the ways and means in all questions involving expenditure, and to examine and audit accounts and expenditure incurred.

(6). The executive duties of members should be, as far as possible, distributed amongst the members, and periodical inspection reports should be furnished by them; and above all it is essential that efficient arrangements be made for the enforcement of rules for the prevention of nuisances, by making some one person, whether a member of the Committee or not, specially responsible for this duty in the town generally, or in the quarter of the town for which he is appointed.

Prevention of Nuisances.

16. With regard to bye-laws for defining and prohibiting nuisances, the bye-laws of the Lahore Municipal Committee, published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 4th March 1869, which have already been accepted by a large number of Municipalities, are recommended for general adoption, more particularly in the larger towns and stations, in order that the bye-laws of each town and station may be, as

far as possible, uniform,—any special rules required to meet the peculiar circumstances of different Municipalities being added as a supplement to these bye-laws.

TAXATION.

17. By Section 6 of the Act, Municipal Committees are empowered, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to define the persons or property to be taxed for the purposes of the Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed. As the circumstances of each Municipality are varying, it must in great measure be left to the Committees themselves to determine the manner in which the sums required for the purposes of the Municipality shall be raised. In most, if not in all, Municipalities, town or octroi duties are levied. In many cases it may be necessary to supplement these duties by direct taxation; but, whatever form of taxation be adopted, the principles laid down by the Government of India in the orders marginally noted must be kept in view.

Financial Department No. 2245, dated 31st August 1864.
Home Department No. 4442, dated 6th November 1868.
Home Department No. 4963, dated 28th October 1869.
Home Department No. 1130, dated 28th February 1870.
Home Department No. 88, dated 6th January 1871.

18. As regards octroi, the following rules have been authoritatively laid down by the Government of India :—

I.—Subject to the limitation contained in Rule II., no town duty or cess under any name shall be levied by any municipal body on any commodity not included in the following list, *viz* :—

(1).—Articles of food or drink for men or animals.

(2).—Animals for slaughter.

(3).—Articles used for fuel, for lighting, or for washing.

(4).—Articles used in the construction of buildings.

(5).—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.

(6).—Tobacco.

(7).—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.

(8).—Metals and articles of metal.

Provided that no duty shall be levied on any article falling within classes (7) and (8) at a rate exceeding one-and-a-half *per cent. ad valorem.*

Provided also that no duty shall be levied on articles of *through trade*, unless it has been certified to the satisfaction of the Local Government that adequate arrangements have been made, by means of bonded warehouses, or drawbacks, or otherwise (as provided in Rule IV.), for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town, or which the owners have no immediate intention of selling for local consumption.

II.—No such duty shall be levied on any of the following articles, *viz.* :—

(1).—Articles liable to customs duty, and imported into India by sea, other than articles included in classes (7) and (8), Rule I.

(2).—Salt.

(3).—Opium.

(4).—Fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India, and drugs liable to excise or abkari duty.

III.—No such duty shall be levied, except on things brought into a town for actual use or consumption therein. No such duty shall be levied on goods which, being brought into a town, shall be again exported, even though such goods shall have changed owners in the town. On the exportation of dutiable goods, the exporter shall be entitled to a refund of the amount of duty proved to have been paid on the import of those goods.

Provided that no refund shall be so claimable which amounts to less than one rupee.

IV.—Every Municipality by which such duties are levied will provide, in such manner as the Local Government may think fit, proper accommodation for the storing in warehouses or otherwise of articles in transit liable to duty, but not intended for use or consumption within the limits of the Municipality. Reasonable fees may be charged on articles stored in places provided under this rule for the accommodation of traders.

V.—No duties shall be levied on sales or other trade transactions of the kind known under the name of *chungi*, &c., nor any imposts on trade other than duties authorized under these rules.

VI.—No toll shall be levied by any Municipality on any person, animal, or thing entering the municipal limits, passing along any road, canal or river within those limits.

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the levy of special payments, under lawful authority, for the use of any bridge, quay, wharf, lock or other work constructed or maintained at the cost of the Municipality.

VII.—No town duty or toll shall be levied on goods, vehicles, &c., *bonâ fide* the property of the Government, brought within the municipal limits for the exclusive and direct use of Government. When the Government take delivery of goods from a dealer or contractor within municipal limits the above exemption shall not apply.

In the application of the foregoing rules care should be taken that the necessaries of life are not unduly taxed ;—luxuries, such as tobacco, assafœtida, &c., may be more heavily taxed in proportion. In the case of food grain, the adoption of *ad valorem* rates is open to objection: under this system, the tax increases in pressure in proportion as the price of food rises, whereas it ought to be relaxed in times of scarcity. It is preferable to levy the tax on actual quantity, or to fix an average value for the purpose of the octroi duty.

19. Other forms of taxation which have been suggested by the Government of India as unobjectionable, and which may be resorted to where circumstances permit, are—

(1).—A rate upon the annual value of houses, buildings and land situated within the limits of the Municipality.

(2).—A license tax upon trades and professions, provided it is moderate and is carefully adjusted to the local circumstances of each place. Taxes of this kind have long been known in the Punjab under the designation of *mohtaharafa* or *atrafi*.

(3).—A tax upon horses and carriages. This is suitable to large towns, where a great number of conveyances are kept for hire ; but it is not applicable to small places.

Account and Audit.

20. All sums received by Municipalities must be paid daily into the nearest Government Treasury, and all expenditure will be drawn therefrom by cheques signed by the President or Vice-President of the Committee. These cheques should be current only during the month in which they are issued. In the case of Treasuries managed by branches of the Bank of Bengal, Municipal Funds will be kept in the Government account. All cheques, therefore, will (like other Government disbursements) have in the first instance to be passed for payment by the officer in charge of the Government Treasury; while all sums paid in to the credit of the funds will be accompanied by a *chalán* (letter of advice) in the usual form, signed by the Secretary to the Committee, which will be sufficient authority for the Bank to carry the same to the credit of the Government account.

21. Separate registers should be opened in each Treasury Office for receipts and disbursements of Municipal Funds ; and separate columns in these registers should be assigned to each Municipality. Only the daily totals, however, will be brought into the cash book.

At the close of the month, the balance of each Municipality should be communicated to the Secretary, to whom also the cheques should be returned,—a receipt being taken instead for the total disbursements of the month.

In the cash accounts and lists of payments and *plus* and *minus* memoranda forwarded to the Accountant-General by Treasury Officers, the total monthly receipts, disbursements and balances of each Municipal Fund in the district should be shown.

22. Thus the duty of the Treasury Officer in regard to these funds is confined to keeping a sort of banking account with each; and Municipalities are not at liberty to bank with a private Bank, or directly with a branch of the Bank of Bengal.

23. The following rules are laid down for the audit of expenditure by Municipal Committees :—

I.—All expenditure shall, before being passed by the Accountant-General, be audited by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, who will be responsible for seeing—

(1).—That such expenditure is incurred on objects authorized by the Act.

(2).—That it is not in excess of the power of the Committee as already defined.

(3).—That it has been sanctioned by a quorum of the Committee and, in the case of 3rd Class Municipalities, has been duly confirmed by the Deputy Commissioner.

(4).—That in the case of engineering works involving an expenditure of Rs. 500 and upwards, plans and estimates shall have been prepared and approved of by the Executive Engineer or Superintending Engineer.

II.—Charges disallowed by the Controller of Public Works Accounts will be at the personal debit of the members of the Committee sanctioning the expenditure.

III.—The Deputy Commissioner will forward to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, in such form as the latter officer may prescribe, a monthly bill for all expenditure incurred from the Municipal Funds of the district. This bill should be submitted as soon after the expiration of the month to which it relates as possible.

IV.—The totals of these monthly bills must correspond with the total withdrawals from the Treasury during the month. In the event of more being charged than the amount for which the bills are audited, the excess amount will be held under objection by the Accountant-General in view to its cash recovery.

24. Each Municipality should, for its own satisfaction, and to enable it to prepare the prescribed annual returns, keep up a cash-book, in which every item of receipt and charge should be regularly entered; it should be balanced monthly or oftener. A ledger should be opened, in which the receipts and charges of the Municipality should be regularly posted under the prescribed headings. The accounts should be examined monthly by the Financial Sub-Committee, which should check the receipts and compare them carefully with the budget estimate, explaining any important deviations, and laying an abstract of the accounts, with their report, before the Committee at their regular meeting. On no account should any payments whatever be allowed by short credits in the accounts.

25. When Municipalities require the Public Works Department to execute work for them, they should beforehand pay the amount of the proposed expenditure into the Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department. Such payments should invariably be accompanied by a *chalán* showing full particulars of the work for which the payments are made, and indicating the name of the division by which the works are to be executed. These *chaláns* should support the credits to the Public Works Department in the Treasury cash account. The Treasury Officer should at once report such payments, with full particulars, to the Controller of Public Works Accounts. The contribution should always be in advance of three months' expenditure at least. In cases where the expenditure incurred on any Municipal work is less than the amount received on account of it, the difference will be refunded to the Municipality. If, on the other hand, there is any excess expenditure, the Municipality will make good the amount.

As regards charges for Public Works Esatblishments debitable to Municipal Funds, the same course will be followed as is laid down for expenditure on works and repairs ; the anticipated charges should be paid by the Municipality beforehand, month by month, or at other intervals, as may be considered expedient.

26. The rules under this chapter are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the cases of the minor Municipalities not constituted under the Act. The receipts will be paid into the Government Treasury daily, and the disbursements made by cheque drawn by the Deputy Commissioner (or duly appointed Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner—*vide* para. 13) as laid down in para. 20 ; the expenditure will be subject to the audit described in para. 23, and will be included in the monthly bill prescribed in Rule III. of that para. ; and generally the instructions in para. 21 regarding registers, &c., in para. 22 regarding banking, in para. 24, regarding cash-book, &c., and in para. 25 in the rare instances in which the agency of the Public Works Department may be employed, will be observed.

Reports and Returns.

27. The Financial Commissioner will submit, for the information of Government, an annual report, by the official year, on Municipal taxation, which should include the following particulars, so far as these can be obtained, in regard to each Municipality constituted under Act XV. of 1867 :—

(1).—Statistics of the population of the town and suburbs, taken from the latest census returns, showing the proportion of agriculturists and non-agriculturists, and the number of houses and shops ;

(2).—A description of the constitution of the Municipal Committee, the mode of appointing members (whether by election or nomination, or partly by election and partly by nomination), the interests represented in the Committee, and the distribution of work among members or Sub-Committees;

(3).—The present sources of income under the following heads, the exact nature and incidence of each form of tax, and of the exemptions (if any) being noted :—

(*a*).—Octroi duties ;

(*b*).—Rates upon the annual value of houses, buildings and land situated within Municipal limits ;

(*c*).—License taxes upon trades and professions, such as *atrafi, kamiána, &c.* ;

(*d*).—Taxes upon horses and conveyances ;

(*e*).—Chaukidári taxes ;

(*f*).—Revenue from jagír or assigned lands or buildings ;

(*g*).—Other sources of income ;

(4).—The octroi tariff in force, classified according to the classification prescribed in para. 18 ;

(5).—The mode of collecting each source of income, and (where necessary) remarks regarding the effect of direct management as contrasted with the system of contract ;

(6).—The rules for the exemption of transit and re-export trade, the bonded warehouse system, and their practical operation.

Native names of articles of trade should not be used without giving in juxtaposition the English equivalent.

28. In the case of minor towns in which a Municipal income is raised, but which have not been brought under the provisions of Act XV. of 1867, the same amount of detail will not be insisted upon, although the above directions apply to them generally.

29. To enable the Financial Commissioner to prepare this annual report, each Deputy Commissioner will submit to him, through the Commissioner of the Division, as soon as possible after the close of the financial year, the necessary data as regards all Municipalities in his district in such form as the Financial Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

30. Each Deputy Commissioner will also furnish to the Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed—

(1).—A monthly progress report of all the Municipal Funds operations and outlay of his district for the previous month ;

(2).—An annual report of the income, operations and outlay of the preceding official year for comparison with the budget, and to afford necessary information for the preparation of theannual Local Improvements Report of tl.e Province.

31. Each Deputy Commissioner will further submit to the Accountant-General, so as to reach his office not later than the 31st of May, an annual account, in such form as the Accountant-General may from time to time prescribe, showing the receipts and disbursements of each

Municipality during the previous financial year, accompanied, where necessary, by brief notes showing any liabilities incurred, and all particulars regarding the financial position of each fund.

Great care should be taken that the total receipts and disbursements and the balance correspond exactly with the total receipts, charges and balances entered in the Treasury account; it should therefore be checked by the Treasury Officer, and discrepancies be duly rectified. The consolidated monthly receipts of the President or Vice-President, alluded to in para. 21, should be attached to the account.

MISCELLANEOUS.

32. Applications for the extension of Act XV. of 1867 to any town or place should contain the following particulars :—

(1).—Name of town or place.

(2).—Boundaries of proposed Municipality.

(3).—Population.

(4).—Principal classes of inhabitants.

(5).—Proposed number and mode of appointment of non-official members, and, in the event of the proposed mode of appointment being by nomination, the name and description of those recommended for appointment.

33. It is the duty of Commissioners to exercise a general supervision over all Municipal Committees in their divisions. Without unnecessarily interfering with the action of these Committees, they will carefully scrutinize their proceedings, especially those of Committees of the second class, and bring to notice any expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred on objects not authorized by law which may come to their knowledge, and see that the rules for the conduct of business are adhered to.

In like manner, the Deputy Commissioner will exercise a general supervision over Municipal Committees of the third class.

34. The Commissioner will be the channel of communication between all Presidents of Committees and the several departments of Government; that is to say—

In matters relating to—

(1).—Taxation, the constitution of Committees, and the appointment of members—The Financial Commissioner.

(2).—Police—The Inspector-General of Police.

(3).—Education—The Director of Public Instruction.

(4).—Dispensaries—The Inspector-General of Dispensaries.

(5).—Public Works and Conservancy—The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

35. Members of Municipal Committees should not be designated as "Municipal Commissioner," but simply "Member of the Committee" in English, and "*Ahl-i-Committee Shahr ka*" in the Vernacular.

Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab and its Dependencies in which Municipal Income is realized.

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities under Act XV. of 1867.
Dehli	Dehli	I.	
	Najafgarh	III.	
	Balabgarh	III.	
	Farídábád	III.	
	Sonepat	III.	
Gurgáon	Rewári	III.	Sháhjahánpúr.
	Fírozpúr	III.	Sohnah.
	Palwal	III.	Punahána.
	Farrakhnagar	III.	Hattin.
			Bádsháhpúr.
			Jacombpúrha.
			Jhársa.
			Noh.
			Tauru.
			Hodal.
			Hassanpúr.
			Sakras.
			Nagína.
			Pinangwa.
Karnál	Karnál	II.	
	Pánipat	III.	
	Kunjpúrah	III.	
	Kythal	III.	
	Indri	III.	
	Pundri	III.	
	Goarah	III.	
	Naulta	III.	
Hissár	Hissár	II.	Fattehábád.
	Hánsi	III.	Rattiah.
	Bhiwáni	III.	Tohána.
Rohtak	Rohtak	III.	Bahádurgarh.
	Beri	III.	Karkhoda.
	Jhajjar	III.	Gohánah.
			Mehm.
			Asodah.
			Mandhoti.
Sirsa	Sirsa	II.	Ellenabád.
	Fázilka	III.	Ráina.
			Rori.
Ambálah	Ambálah	II.	Kharar.
	Jagádhri	III.	Siswán.
	Sádhaurah	III.	Morinda.
	Rúpar	III.	Pihewáh.
	Buriyah	III.	Rádaur.
	Thánesar	III.	Ladwah.
	Sháhábád	III.	Khezrabád.

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.		Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities under Act XV. of 1867.
		Class.	
Ludiánah ...	Ludiánah ...	II.	Khanna.
	Jagráon ...	III.	Bhilolpur.
	Raikot ...	III.	
	Machhiwárah ...	III.	
Simla ...	Simla ...	I.	
Jálandhar ...	Jálandhar (includ. suburbs)	II.	
	Kartárpúr ...	III.	
	Aláwalpúr ...	III.	
	Adampúr ...	III.	
	Bungeh ...	III.	
	Náwshahar ...	III.	
	Jadála ...	III.	
	Ráhon ...	III.	
	Awar ...	III.	
	Phillour ...	III.	
	Rúrkah ...	III.	
	Bilgá ...	III.	
	Núrmahl ...	III.	
	Mahatpúr ...	III.	
	Nakodar ...	III.	
Hoshiárpúr ...	Hoshiárpúr ...	II.	Miání.
	Urmar Tándah ...	III.	
	Mukerian-*cum*-Tikkowal,	III.	
	Dasúah-*cum*-Kaithan ...	III.	
	Anandpúr ...	III.	
	Harriánah ...	III.	
	Garhdíwálah ...	III.	
	Unah ...	III.	
Kángra ...	Dharmsálah ...	I.	Kulu.
	Núrpúr ...	III.	Triloknáth.
	Jawálámukhí ...	III.	Gangthá.
	Harripúr ...	III.	
	Tira Sujánpúr ...	III.	
	Kángra ...	III.	
Amritsar ...	Amritsar (City & Station),	I.	Tarn Táran Khás.
	Jandiálah ...	III.	Fattehabád.
	Majithah ...	III.	Govindwál.
	Rámdás ...	III.	Naushera Pánnián.
			Vairowál.
			Jalalabád.
			Attári.
			Chamíari.
			Vánniki.
			Bhallar.
Gurdáspúr ...	Dalhousie ...	I.	Dorangla.
	Gurdáspúr ...	III.	Táragarh.
	Batálah ...	III.	Gharota.
	Dínanagar ...	III.	Darmán.
	Kálanaur ...	III.	Manga.

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.		Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities under Act XV. of 1867.
		Class.	
Gurdáspúr (*Concluded.*)...	Páthankot ...	III.	Núrkot.
	Narot ...	III.	Doda.
	Sujánpúr ...	III.	Kánowán.
	Nainakot ...	III.	Bárapind.
	Bahrámpúr ...	III.	Sháhpúr.
	Srígobindpúr ...	III.	Súkhúchak.
	Derah Nának ...	III.	Fattehgarh.
			Kadián.
			Dharmkot.
			Chahmal.
			Shakkargarh.
			Ghamraola.
Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	II.	Chaprar.
	Jámki ...	III.	Salehpúr.
	Daskah-*cum*-Kot Daskah,	III.	Somrial.
	Zafarwál ...	III.	Metranwála.
	Sankhatra ...	III.	Kalakhattai.
	Chowindah ...	III.	Mirowál.
	Kilah Sobhâ Singh ...	III.	Gota Fattehgarh.
	Pasrúr ...	III.	Jandiálah.
	Nárowál ...	III.	Jassar.
			Awán Lobánah.
			Chowbárah.
			Gadgor.
			Nonar.
			Baddomalli.
			Seránwáli.
			Kalálwáláh.
			Wadáláh.
Lahore ...	Lahore (including Anarkalli) ...	I.	Sharrakpúr.
	Kasúr ...	III.	Khánpúr.
	Khemkarn ...	III.	Mangu Toru.
	Chunián ...	III.	Patti.
			Soyráb.
			Kandián.
			Mokal.
			Shámkot.
			Mangah.
			Niázbeg.
			Khadpúr.
			Sháhderah.
Firozpúr ...	Firozpúr ...	II.	Makhu.
	Muktsar ...	III.	Fattehgarh.
	Dharmkot ...	III.	
	Zirah ...	III.	
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	II.	Rámnaggar.
	Wázírabád ...	III.	Akalgarh.
			Emínábâd.
			Pindi Bhattian.
			Jalálpur.
			Gondláwála.

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities under Act XV. of 1867.
Gujránwála *(Concluded)* ...	...	...	Sodhra.
			Killa Didár Singh.
			Háfizábád.
			Killa Mián Singh.
			Shaikhopúrah.
			Vaneki.
			Chak Bhatti.
			Jandiálah Sher Khán.
Ráwalpindi ...	Murree ...	I.	Fattehjang.
	Ráwalpindi ...	II.	Hasan Abdál.
	Attok ...	III.	Kahúta.
	Hazro ...	III.	Kallar.
			Makhad.
			Pindigheb.
			Sukho.
Jhelam ...	Jhelam ...	II.	Ahmadábád.
	Pind Dádan Khán ...	III.	Kalla.
			Chakowál.
			Tallagang.
			Jabba.
Gujrát ...	Gujrát (including surrounding villages) ..	II.	Kanjáh.
	Jalápúr ...	III.	Shádiwál.
			Maghowál.
			Kiládar.
			Lakhanwál.
			Bhagowál.
			Kadirábád.
			Dinga.
			Haslanwála.
			Kohar.
Sháhpúr ...	Miání ...	III.	Jhawariah.
	Sáhíwál ...	III.	Sháhpúr (including civil station).
	Khusháb ...	III.	Sháh Yusuf.
	Bherah ...	III	Fíroka.
			Bhakkar.
			Chak Músa.
			Fattehgarh.
			Midh.
			Girot.
			Núrpúr.
			Jowra.
			Mitha Tiwána.
			Hadali.
Multán ...	Multán ...	II.	Tolamba.
	Shujáhbád ...	III.	Jalápúr.
	Kehror ...	III.	Duniapúr.
			Músa Kotla.
			Raniwán.

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income is realized, but which are not Municipalities under Act XV. of 1867.
Multán *(Concluded)* ...	...	...	Ladan. Jalla. Saháka. Mailsi. Karmpúr. Khánpúr.
Jhang ...	Jhang-*cum*-Maghiánah ... Chiniót ...	II. III.	Shorkot. Ahmadpúr. Garhmáhárája.
Montgomery ...	Montgomery ... Pák Patan ... Kamáliah ...	II. III. III.	Sayadwála. Hujrah. Dipalpúr.
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	Muzaffargarh. Alipúr. Sitpúr. Jatohí. Shahr Súltán. Khairpúr. Khangarh. Kinjar. Rangpúr. Kot Adu. Derah Dín Pannah.
Derah Ismail Khán ...	Derah Ismail Khán ... Koláchí ... Bhakkar ...	II. III. III.	Leiah. Karór. Kot Sultán. Mankhera. Tank.
Derah Gházi Khán ...	Derah Gházi Khán ...	III.	Towsa-*cum*-Mangrota. Jámpúr. Dájal-*cum*-Naushera. Hájipúr. Harrand. Rájanpúr. Mithankót. Rojhán. Fázilpúr.
Bannú ...	Edwardesabád ...	II.	Lakki. Kálábágh. Isá Khel. Miánwáli.
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	II.	Shankargarh.
Kohát ...	...	...	Kohát.
Hazárá ...	Harípúr ... Abbottabád (Sadr Bazar),	III. III.	Nawashahar.

ADDENDUM B.

Ladak Trade Report, 1871.

By R. B. Shaw, Esq., Joint-Commissioner on Special Duty, Ladák,—dated 3rd April 1872.

Although the total of the Ladák trade has in the year 1871 fallen below that of the preceding year, yet this was not owing to any shortcoming on the part of the Yárkandis, nor is any indication given thereby of a permanent decrease. On the contrary, several circumstances seem to point out that the trade has by no means yet reached its limit.

2. It is true the late occurrences in Central Asia delayed the departure of the caravan last year until such an advanced period of the season that many merchants who had prepared their ventures for Ladák put off their journey, preferring to lose a year rather than to face the difficulties and privations of a winter passage across the Kárakoram. But this did not prevent the imports from coming up to within Rs. 7,000 of those of 1870; so that had the caravan not been delayed there would probably have been a considerable increase over preceding years.

3. On the other hand, many new merchants came down last season who had never visited Ladák before, and whose trading connection had hitherto been with the Russian dependencies.

Moreover, a party of Povindah traders came to Ladák, who had been sent on a trial trip by their tribesmen to test the capabilities of the Yárkand market and of the new Anglo-Kashmír Trade Route. With the latter, as far as they had seen it, they professed themselves much pleased, praising the security and comfort enjoyed on that line. They informed me that, if their report were favorable, it was the intention of a considerable number of their tribesmen to transfer themselves, with their families and camels, into the new trade route, so as to escape from the disorders and dangers of the country between Kábul and the Oxus, their usual scene of operations. Should this transfer take place to any extent, the well-known energy of that tribe of armed traders promises expansion to the Yárkand traffic; while the fact of their bringing their own camels would prevent any difficulty in the matter of carriage.

4. In consequence of the delay of the Yárkand caravan most of the traders from the Punjab and from the hill districts were compelled to leave Ladák before the northern traders arrived. The goods they had brought from the south were bought up by a few resident merchants, who make Leh their home; and the Punjab traders, at a loss for a return for the goods they had taken up to Ladák, were compelled to buy the old stock of these resident merchants, who were thus able to make a clearance of merchandise which had lain on their hands, some it of for several seasons, and which had deteriorated in consequence.

5. When, however, the caravan actually arrived, these Leh merchants, having the monopoly of Punjab and Indian goods in their hands,

were able to make an excellent profit, as the Yárkandis were obliged to make their investments quickly so as to return before the depth of the winter. A considerable number of Turki merchants, however, always go down to India; and these have been able to make better bargains. They merely halted a few days in Leh to recruit themselves and their animals, and then pushed on at once for the Punjab.

6. The opinion has been sometimes expressed that the Kashmír route is more suitable for the traffic than that *viâ* Kúllu. But the conduct of the merchants shows that they think otherwise. Although I warned them that the Báralácha Pass was probably closed, and that the supply and carriage depôt at Lingti had been removed for the season, yet they persisted in trying their chance by that route, saying they much preferred it. The first comers succeeded in reaching Kúllu safely, as the season was a late one, but those who arrived afterwards had to go down much against their will by Kashmír. So little difference in point of time was there between the closing of the Báralácha and of the Zoji-La (Kashmír) passes that some of the later arrivals from Yárkand were snowed up, with their goods and horses, on the latter pass at the end of December (22nd); while the Báralácha had been crossed by the others in the beginning of the same month. This, however, is not usual: there is generally more than a month's interval between the closing of the two routes.

The preference of the traders for the Kúllu route is shown by a comparison of the value of goods taken by it and by Kashmír:—Upwards, *viâ* Kúllu, Rs. 1,01,316; *viâ* Kashmír, Rs. 31,810. Downwards, *viâ* Kúllu, Rs. 1,31,095; *viâ* Kashmír, Rs. 72,096. Moreover, as above mentioned, many merchants were compelled by the lateness of the season to take the Kashmír route who would otherwise have gone down by Kúllu.

7. The total of imports and exports for the season of 1871 was Rs. 12,41,177, against Rs. 15,48,000 in the preceding year, which was the highest figure to which the trade has yet risen. When we enquire into the nature of the decrease in this year's returns, we observe at once that it is due to the merchants from India, and not to those from Turkistán. The latter brought down as much merchandise as in 1870 (within a trifling amount). But the imports from India and Kashmír to Leh fell short in a large proportion, as may be seen by the following table:—

Table of Increase and Decrease in 1871, compared with 1870.

Upwards.

	Rs.		Rs.
India to Leh ...	– 1,79,208	Leh to Yárkand ...	– 1,53,966
Kashmír to Leh ...	– 48,630	Leh to Changthan ...	– 15,667

Downwards.

	Rs.		Rs.
Yárkand to Leh ...	– 7,146	Leh to India ...	+ 29,874
Changthan to Leh ...	– 8,876	Leh to Kashmír ...	+ 76,839

8. The consequence was that the Yárkand traders, finding a smaller supply than usual of Indian goods in Leh, pushed on to the Punjab to complete their purchases. Hence the exports from Leh to India and Kashmír have actually increased beyond those of the preceding year, as will have been seen above. But at the same time we miss out of this year's lists the return ventures of those Yárkandis who, instead of bartering their goods at once in Leh, deferred the exchange by going down to India. Had these return ventures appeared in this year's tables the total of exports from Leh to Yárkand would have approached the previous year's figures, as the imports already do.

9. That the above account is the true one may be seen by an inspection of the returns. It will be found that the increase in exports from Leh to India and Kashmír is almost exclusively among goods from Turkistán, *viz.*, silk, jade, carpets, gold, pashm, postíns, &c.

10. From all this it is evident that, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances attending the despatch of last year's caravan from Yárkand, the cause of the present decrease in the trade is to be sought for in the Punjab, and not in Turkistán. This fact gives force to the observation of Mr. Forsyth in his report on his visit to Yárkand :— "It is for them" (the Turkis) "to seek us rather than for our merchants to go there to seek them." The Amritsar merchants find that the Yárkandis are coming down in yearly increasing numbers to the Punjab, and therefore they do not trouble themselves to go and seek them at Leh.

11. But other reasons for the diminished despatch of goods for the Punjab to Leh may be found. It is a fact that for the last two years the sale of charras or bhang has much diminished,—probably on account of the dearness of provisions in 1870 in the Punjab. Hence those merchants who had brought down charras (forming a large proportion of the whole number) were not ready with their money to send up fresh investments in 1871. Again the Franco-Prussian War, which stopped the demand for shawl goods in Europe, produced several bankruptcies and general tightness in the Amritsar money-market. Hence the traders found it difficult to obtain their usual advances before the season of 1871. Both of these are adequate causes to account for the diminished export from the Punjab. Thus it would seem that the siege of Paris and the deficient rain-fall in the Punjab have been felt in the very heart of Asia, and had more to do with last year's decrease in the Ladák trade than the war of the Atálik Ghází in Eastern Turkistán.

12. As the price of charras has again risen (so that very high profits have been recently made by the Yárkand merchants who came down to the Punjab), and shawl goods are again in demand in France (their price also having gone up in Kashmír), it is probable that the same causes of deficiency will not operate in the next season as in the last. We may reasonably believe that last year's returns merely show a temporary pause in the yearly increase* of the trade rather than a permanent halt or a retrogression.

* *Yearly totals of imports and exports, Ladák.*

	Rs.
1863 ...	2,36,040
1864-66...	1,00,000 (about.)
1867 ...	5,54,945
1868 ...	10,38,401
1869 ...	12,91,537
1870 ...	15,48,000

13. One proof of the great profitableness of the Ladák trade lies in the fact of the high interest which traders are able to pay for their money. Most of those from the Punjab side work with borrowed capital, for which they pay from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum. As those even who trade only as far as Leh can seldom repay their loans under a year from the time when they took them, the interest amounts to a par of at least 12 to 24 per cent. on their transactions. As they support themselves besides, and often grow rich too out of the proceeds, the profits must be considerably above this percentage.

14. To turn to the list of goods imported and exported. One of the least satisfactory features is the large extent to which the trade depends upon charras or bhang. In 1870 there came down charras worth Rs. 1,29,317, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total imports. Last season it fell to below 30 per cent. But the fluctuations in the price of this drug cause serious detriment to the trade. The amount of the demand seems most sensitive to the various influences which affect the general prosperity of the people of Northern India. The high profits occasionally made tempt many merchants to invest in it, but the frequently-recurring difficulty of getting rid of it ties up their money for long periods, and often subjects them to great losses, as the article deteriorates rapidly.

This year, however, within the last few months, it has sold very well in the Punjab,—loads of it which were selling at Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 each in Ladák having fetched Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 down here.

15. Next in point of importance among the imports from Turkistán last season is *gold* dust. Many coins also, called 'tilla,' were imported. A large portion of this gold was brought down by the commercial agents of the Atálik Ghádzi. Its total importation was about double that of 1870. This forms much the most convenient remittance for the purchase of English and Indian produce, as its price is so steady and cost of carriage so small. Moreover, many merchants who would not enter into a barter-trade would send up investments to be paid for in the precious metals. The value of gold imported has risen from Rs. 3,939 in the year 1867 (that in which Dr. Cayley was first deputed to Leh) up to Rs. 85,899 (dust and 'tillas') in 1871.

The supply is likely to increase; for in 1870 a new gold-field was discovered in the district east of Khotan (probably connected with the gold region east of Gortok, visited by Major Montgomerie's Pandit). The site of the new diggings is called 'Kappa,' and men are now said to be flocking thither from all parts of Turkistán.

16. *Pashm*, or shawl-wool, comes next. Last season the amount imported was 571 maunds, against 198 in 1870 and 125 in 1867. The year before last a war was in progress in the neighbourhood of Turfán, whence comes the finest shawl-wool. Before 1867 none of the fine Turfáni pashm was allowed to pass through the Máharája's territory into the British provinces. The Amritsar and Ludiánah looms were consequently worked chiefly with a fine *sheep*-wool from Kermán, called Wahab-Shahi, which, however, by no means comes up in softness and other qualities to the shawl-goat's down. A considerable amount of *pashm* from Changthan (or Chinese Tibet) always came down to the

Punjab; but this is much inferior to that of Turkistán. Even now, when free importation of shawl-wool is allowed, the cheaper Kermáni material still holds its own with the Punjab shawl-weavers, who, moreover, are not accustomed to the fine workmanship necessary to bring out the full excellencies of the true pashm. Hence the greater part of it still goes to Kashmír. This is one of the reasons for the inferiority of the shawls made in the British provinces to the beautiful fabrics of the valley.

This industry was seriously affected by the Franco-Prussian War, and *pashm* of all kinds sank in value. Lately, however, the trade has revived;—the supplies of *pashm* in the market are found to be short, and its price has gone up for all descriptions.

17. Some excellent *ponies* have been brought over this year, but the prices formerly obtained have led the merchants to raise their rates to an almost prohibitive amount in Ladák; consequently they have had to take their horses down to the Punjab to find a market, where, I learn, many of them have sold well.

The kinds of horses chiefly imported are, firstly, a rough, but very hardy and serviceable, baggage animal from the Yárkand province itself. These often make good hill-ponies, as do also the next kind, the Aksa 'gúnts,' animals bred in the pastures under the Thián-Shan, or Celestial Mountains, having a stout body and very short and thick legs. Thirdly, there are the Kalmák horses, with manes often nearly reaching the ground. They possess much of the power of endurance of the Turkmán horse. The upper classes in Turkistán are generally mounted on a breed of full-sized horses from Sudiján (Khokand) and from Balkh and Badakshán. But these are not often brought over to Ladák.

18. The silver ingots, called 'kurus' or 'yambu,' are also imported to some extent. These are shaped like boats, with high stern and stem, and are impressed with a Chinese stamp. The same ingots are employed on the coast of China, and are there called *shoes*, from their shape, by the foreign merchants. The full-sized 'kurus' weighs 4 lbs., or 160 rupees, but, on account of the purity of the silver, is valued at Rs. 166 or Rs. 170. The smaller ingots are sold by weight.

In Yárkand the relative value of gold to silver is as 13·3 to 1; while in Kashmír the same gold is worth from 15 to 16 times its weight in rupees. As the supply of silver from China is now stopped and none is produced in Eastern Turkistán, the imports of ingots into Ladák will probably soon stop: last season the value was only Rs. 14,620, against Rs. 32,980 in 1870.

19. *Carpets* and *felt* sheets are the next in importance. Some of the former are very handsome, of rich color, and thick pile. Their designs seem to be the original ones from which our own common carpets have been copied. Probably the patterns of the so-called Turkey carpets were brought from their early home in Central Asia by the Ottoman tribes, and were adopted in Europe when the carpet industry first began.

The sheets of *felt* are very thick and substantial, and are sometimes ornamented with various-colored wool. They are in much request in our hill districts and Kashmír for the bedding of the natives, and to serve as cheap carpeting.

20. Although the imports of *raw silk* have not yet attained any importance, yet that trade seems capable of great development. I hope to treat of this subject further on.

21. Such are the principal articles imported from Eastern Turkistán. In return, the following goods are exported through Ladák. It is in these that the falling-off has taken place during last season, owing to causes before stated.

22. *Cotton piece-goods* are first in importance. The demand for these is immense; for every man, woman and child in Central Asia wears several long robes, of which either the lining or the entire substance consists of white or printed calico. They prefer stout stuffs with large and brilliant patterns, glazed calico, and chintz, such as would be used by us for covering chairs, &c. They also take much white muslin for turbans.

Although this forms the principal article of export from India, yet so small a proportion does it bear to the total requirements of the country that the very existence of English cotton goods is almost unnoticed in the bazars of the great cities, which are crowded with Russian fabrics. It requires a long search to find a shop where English piece-goods are kept, and certainly not one person in a hundred in Eastern Turkistán wears clothes of English manufacture,—and yet they took from us in 1870 Rs. 85,000 worth of such materials. This will give some idea of the by-no-means-contemptible trade which lies ready to our hands, and I hope to show further on how we might grasp it.

23. *Shawl* goods from Kashmír, chiefly the property of His Highness the Máharája, and *red-dyed goat skins* from our own districts come next in importance. The latter are used chiefly in making the high boots worn by all classes and both sexes in Turkistán.

24. *Sugar*, in considerable amounts, goes from our sugar-growing districts of Hushiárpúr and of Pálam. But Turkistán is chiefly supplied from Russia with loaves of very pure and white sugar.

25. Kángra *Tea* is also in request. Next season more will probably go up, as the Yárkand merchants who bought great quantities at the Pálampúr Fair in 1869 have this year returned to India, and have stated their intention of buying Kángra tea again. They inform me that what they took up in 1870 sold very well—at about Rs. 2-9 per lb. (16 to 18 *tangas* per *jing*). This tea was bought in the Kángra Valley at an average of 15 annas a pound. What prevented at that time a larger extension of the trade was that the northern merchants were unprovided with cash, and could only barter goods against the tea. This did not suit the planters, who could not add the business of a general merchant to their other occupations. But this year the merchants tell me they have brought down cash for the purchase, which should enable them to make better bargains.

China tea is also taken up from Bombay and Amritsar.

26. A considerable quantity of gold *Brocade,* or 'Kimkháb,' from Benares is exported. This is chiefly bought up by the Atálik Ghází and his high officials, and is employed by them for robes of honor to be presented to their officers on occasions of ceremony, or as rewards for good service.

27. *Kiriána,* or spices of different sorts, figure to the extent of Rs. 11,636; and the export of *opium* is increasing both from Kashmír and from Kúllu.

28. Thus far we have been considering the direct north and south trade between India and Eastern Turkistán. But at Leh the other cross-roads also meet, and through them the trade collects and scatters again.

29. Thus Changthan, or the Chinese districts of Western Tibet, is supplied with *grain* from the Máharája's territories, with *rupees* from British India, and with *felt rugs* and *turquoises* from Turkistán. In return, it sends *pashm* and *sheep-wool, tea, sulphur* and *salt,* with several other articles, to a less value.

30. Skárdo, in Baltistán, has a trifling trade, sending in *dried apricots* (which go to Changthan and Lhássa) and soft *pashminá* blankets, much used by the hillmen, and receiving coarse *cotton* fabrics from the Punjab and Turkistán, *copper vessels* (bought by the earnings of the Baltis, who yearly come to work at our hill stations), and *felt* sheets from Yárkand.

31. Independently of the trade passing through Leh, our provinces have considerable dealings both with Changthan and with Baltistán: the former affords a livelihood to many of the families in the hill districts of Basáhir, Kanáwar, Spiti and Lahoul.

32. A careful enquiry into the trade of the former two places (made from Basáhir merchants) has brought out the following facts: Some 400 men of these districts each year travel with goods into the Chinese territories. They employ in this traffic about 800 ponies, 2,000 donkeys, and 20,000 sheep.

The roads they take are three. The most southerly leaves the Satlej near Missang and crosses the hills on to the high plateau of the Upper Indus (re-crossing the Satlej high up). This road is only fit for sheep and goats.

The middle route follows the Satlej valley (partly by the Hindustán and Tibet road) past Chíni to Shipki (the Chinese frontier village). Thus far it is fit for ponies, but for five days beyond Shipki until it reaches the plateau of Chumarti it seems doubtful whether goods can be carried by anything larger than sheep and goats.

The third road goes up the Spiti and Pára rivers for some distance, and then turns eastward over the Budhpo-La (Pass). This is the easiest of all, and fit for laden ponies throughout.

These are the direct routes, but there are a few Kanáwaris, who carry on, as it were, a three-cornered traffic. They bring their English or Indian goods to Rupshu or Ladák. These they sell or barter, and the proceeds they take to the fair at Gartok. Thence, having obtained

a supply of Changthan goods, they return to their own country, making thus an extra profit during their yearly trip. These men's imports into Ladák and exports to Changthan of course appear in the regular returns.

33. Besides the Basáhir and Kanáwar men, there is a class of nomadic traders called *Kampa*, a mixed breed between the various races on both sides of the border of Tibet, who live in tents all the year round with their families and cattle, and move about according to the requirements of trade. There are about 200 of them trading with Changthan and Rupshu from Basáhir as their winter quarters; and they employ some 300 ponies, 1,000 donkeys and 7,500 sheep, which are used to carry loads. Of these men, about 100 go to Puga, in the Máharája's territory, for *borax*; while the remainder trade with the Chinese territory.

34. We have seen that *silver* in the shape of English rupees is one of the exports from Leh to Changthan, and here again it appears as the chief thing which the Basáhiris take up to purchase wool and pashm with. The cash taken up last year by them is estimated at Rs. 50,000; while their total exports are only Rs. 59,200,—the small balance being made up of *barley, rice* and colored *cottons,* with one or two minor articles.

The Kampas above mentioned also export about Rs. 5,000 in cash, and an equal value in grain and other goods.

35. The chief returns brought down by both classes are *wool, pashm, borax, salt* (produced by evaporation on the banks of the salt pools), and *woollen* fabrics. The first figures to the amount of Rs. 25,000; pashm for Rs. 25,000 also; salt, Rs. 5,000; borax, Rs. 4,000; woollen goods, Rs. 2,500; and other articles, making up a total about Rs. 67,100.

This year, it is said, more silver than usual was sent up, because the death of so many sheep in the previous year (from want of grass) had sent up the price of wool, and the Changthan men refused to sell it for anything but cash. Usually a sheep-load of wool is exchanged against two loads of barley or rice, and two loads of salt against one of grain.

36. In addition to the trade carried by men from Basáhir and Kanáwar, the Champas (men of Changthan) also bring down twice a year Rs. 5,000 worth of salt to Kialkar, one of the border villages of Kanáwar, on the Spiti River, and take back grain for the sustenance of their families.

37. Thus altogether, including the imports to Leh through Rámpúr, the country of Basáhir has a trade of about Rs. 91,000, each way, with the Tibetan regions to the north of it.

Zamindars	... Rs.	59,200
Kampas	... ,,	10,000
Champas	... ,,	10,000
Exports to Leh as per table	,,	12,037
Total	... ,,	91,237

Although the Basáhir trade, with the exception of the last-mentioned item, has no direct connection with the Joint-Commissioners' trade route, yet I have gone into the

subject in some detail on account of a wish expressed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to obtain information on it.

38. But there is another trade which, although not coming under the heads of Leh imports and exports, yet is carried on along a portion of the great trade route, and thus to some extent comes legitimately under our notice. This is the traffic of the people of Kúllu and Lahoul with the Máharája's districts of Zanskár and Rupshu and of the Baltis, who frequent our hill stations, with their own horses, round Skárdo. Some of the latter pass through Leh, and their goods are consequently shown in the regular tables; but a certain portion of them turn to the left at the Báralácha Pass and travel by Zanskár and Suru into Baltistán. The accompanying table gives the details of this trade as far as they can be gathered, showing the exports from our districts to be nearly Rs. 44,000 (of which Rs. 31,000 consist of English rupees), besides the amount (value doubtful) taken back by the Rupshu men, Champas and Rámpúr Kampas, and the imports to be about Rs. 48,000.

39. The Kampas mentioned in this list are, like the people of the same name in Basáhir, a set of petty traders living in tents. They spend a gypsy life, camping in Kúllu and in Kángra during the winter, and in the summer leaving their families, together with portions of their flocks, at the foot of the Báralácha Pass; while they themselves travel to Ladák or (as in case of those just mentioned) to Rupshu and Changthan to carry on their trade.

40. Such are the different classes of local trade which are carried on between our own hill provinces and the regions adjoining Ladák. It will be seen that nearly a lakh of silver coin (English rupees)* was exported last year into those regions along this border; nor is there any reason to believe that the amount differs materially in other years.

* From Leh	...	Rs. 14,720
" Basáhir	...	" 55,000
" Lahoul	...	" 26,000
Total	...	" 95,720

41. The subject of *carriage* was formerly one of considerable difficulty, as the mule-owners of the Punjab were unwilling to venture their animals so far into the hills, and the districts on the road had not a sufficiency of cattle to carry at once all the goods that required transport. They had to do the work by instalments in repeated journeys, and, as at one point of the road there are no habitations of men for some seven or eight marches, it was nearly three weeks before the cattle could return from transporting one batch of goods and be ready to take another. Hence great accumulations of merchandize waiting for transport took place, and the local carriers had it all their own way, and were able to levy black-mail in addition to the regular rates from the merchants, each anxious to have his goods taken first, either so as to arrive early in the market or in order to avoid the snow-falls on the passes. The traffic to the north of Ladák suffered no such inconvenience, notwithstanding the absence of villages; for all goods are there carried either by cattle belonging to the traders themselves or else by the horses of the "Karáya-kash," a class of half-castes, or *Arguns*, engaged in the carrying trade. Moreover, there is on the Yárkand side an almost unlimited supply of baggage animals fit for rough hill-work.

42. Last season matters were much improved in this respect between Ladák and the Punjab. Captain Harcourt, Assistant Commissioner of Kúllu, had in the previous year given an advance to certain contractors, who engaged to keep 60 mules on the road to Ladák to carry merchandise at fixed rates. Moreover, a supply depôt with sufficient yáks and ponies for carriage was established, with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, at Lingti—a spot about half way across the uninhabited tract before mentioned as extending for seven or eight days' march. This has doubled the carrying resources of the district as measured by their weakest link; for the carriers on either side of this tract of desert, having now only half the distance to go, can carry twice as many loads during a given time as they could before.

The contractors' mule train too did good service on the upward journey, and several private mule-owners also brought goods as far as Leh without any injury to their cattle. Thus the practice seems extending, as 1870 was the first year in which Punjab mules reached Ladák.

43. In that year also some 15 camels came with goods to Leh from the north, and it was hoped that this extremely suitable and cheap mode of conveyance would become usual in succeeding years, and would even be employed in going down through Kúllu where a great part of the road has been made fit for them. This year no camels were brought, but the cause was simply the lateness of the caravan, which made it desirable to use quicker means of conveyance than those slow-footed animals.

44. The uncertainty about the line which will be eventually chosen for the trade-route made it inexpedient to undertake any extensive works on a road which might afterwards be changed. The Joint-Commissioners also were kept tied down to Leh by the daily expectation of the caravan's arrival, and therefore could not give their personal attention, as would be desirable, to any new work that might be commenced. However, several portions of the road have been repaired, and new lines taken where required. These were marked out by the Joint-Commissioners during their march up through Rupshu. Notably two very steep pitches near the Lácha-lung Pass were improved by longer sweeps being given to the zigzags; and, in a narrow gorge below Gya, where a flood (an unusual occurrence here) had swept away the rough embankments of dry masonry, a fresh road was made. Also in Chang-chenmo a few bad places were improved so as to make them convenient for camel traffic, which has been kept in view in all the improvements.

45. The small sarais built in 1870 near and in Chang-chenmo were fully supplied with provisions for man and beast, and a small establishment kept up in charge of them. The Joint-Commissioners took over these supplies at the Máharája's store-houses at Tanksi, crediting His Highness with value of them in their accounts. They themselves arranged for the carriage up to Chang-chenmo out of the funds provided for such purposes.

46. As the road across the high plateau north of Chang-chenmo has not yet been marked out, and as any failure in finding the road or

the proper grazing grounds would both cause great loss of cattle and also disgust the traders with this latest line of road which they have not yet seen, the Joint-Commissioners appointed two guides whom they stationed at Malikshah, in order that they might act as pioneers to the caravan when it came. But its delay obliged them to leave their post and come in for provisions, and the merchants finally took the old road by Kárakoram.

47. As many circumstances have combined to make them afraid of the former Chang-chenmo line, where so many horses were wantonly sacrificed in 1870, any pressure put upon them to abandon the Kárakoram line and adopt the newest route (which none of them have yet seen) would act as a discouragement to trade. It is hoped, however, that this end may be attained gradually by attracting them to the one rather than by repelling them from the other.

48. Early in the season, owing to the fluctuations in the value of the Chilki Rupee both in the open market and also in the Máharája's treasuries, it fell almost out of circulation, as no one would willingly receive what might next day be reduced to half its nominal value. In consequence of this the Turki and Afghán merchants suffered some inconvenience, as they had nothing but Chilkis for the purchase of their daily food. At the suggestion of the Joint-Commissioners, a Government store-house was opened at Leh where they could buy food and fuel,—their Chilkis being taken at the Government valuation in force for the time being.

49. This year the Máharája has bestowed a great boon on the local traders by abolishing the tax on all goods which were still taxable under the treaty of 1870, *viz.*, those which were brought into Ladák for local consumption. The custom-house in Leh is therefore now merely kept up for the purpose of verifying the passes given to traders from Kashmír, where of course an export duty on goods not in transit between Turkistán and British territory is still leviable.

50. The number of cases which came before the Joint-Commissioners were fewer than in 1870, *viz.*, 25. They were chiefly civil cases, and the value of the property in litigation was Rs. 2,359-0-6. The value of the stamps used was paid into His Highness' treasury. The hearing of two cases involving sums amounting to Rs. 883-14-0 had to be adjourned for the production of evidence from Yárkand, but decrees were given in other cases for a total amount of Rs. 1,002-3-6, including in most cases costs at the rate of 10 per cent. (the value of the stamps).

51. There were only two complaints brought forward on the criminal side, of which one was a case remaining from 1870, and the other was dismissed.

52. A system of easy registration was established last season, by which those who please can have agreements and other documents attested by the Joint-Commissioners, and copies kept in a book without charge. There were 17 documents so voluntarily brought for registration and duly entered during the season.

53. Before concluding, I will say a few words about the possibility of increasing the trade.

It has been said that the people of Eastern Turkistán have much greater need of our goods than we have of theirs, and therefore it is for them to seek us rather than for us to seek them. If this conclusion merely applies to the personal coming and going of merchants, I quite agree in it, as there are many reasons, physical as well as others, which make it better and easier for them to come to India than for Indian merchants to go to Turkistán.

54. But if the above dictum be extended to mean that we have no great interest in encouraging the trade, I think it scarcely an adequate view. The wants of the seller are equal to those of the buyer. It is as much the interest of the English manufacturers and merchants to find a market for their piece-goods as it is to the benefit of the Central Asian consumer to get cheap clothing.

55. But there is something which stands between the English seller and the Turki buyer, and prevents their coming together on a proper footing.

India is the go-between. The Turki merchant can at present only obtain such English goods as have been already exported to India for use in India; and these are, as a rule, very different from what his countrymen like best. The nature of the climate and the taste of the people in India are very different from those of Turkistán, and yet it is only goods adapted to the former which are available for the latter.

56. Thus the Yárkandi, if he wishes for English manufactures, has to clothe himself, for a winter where he will be driving hill wagons across the winding steppes and frozen rivers of his home, in stuffs prepared for the inhabitants of Bombay and Bengal (or at best of the Punjab). Moreover, his taste lies in brilliant and showy color, and he must content himself with the more tasteful, but less appropriate, patterns preferred in India.

57. We have not yet held out any inducement to the Central Asiatic to clothe himself from English looms. All the admirable adaptations or mixtures of wool or alpaca with cotton, making fabrics as light and strong as his own silk, and almost as cheap as his coarse native-made cotton goods, are as yet unknown to him.

58. On the other hand, our commercial rivals, the Russians, have for a course of years studied the tastes of the Central Asiatics and adapted their own manufactures to them. It seems even probable that they have in some cases enlisted our English manufacturers in the making of Central Asian goods without their knowing it. Some samples obtained in Kashghar, with Russian stamps on them, were shown by me to manufacturers in the midland counties, and declared by them to be of English make. Mention was even made of a large order some time previously received by an English firm for a new description of fabric, similar to some of the Kashghar samples, which order was given on the condition of *no enquiry being made* after the destination of the goods.

Thus it appears probable that English stuffs reach the Central Asian market through Russia, burthened with 13 shillings per cwt. of extra carriage (for it costs much more to convey goods from Russia

than it does from England *viâ* India); while all the intermediate profits are reaped by Russian instead of by English hands.

59. There are many enterprising English firms who would probably be willing to make for the new market. By studying the samples best liked in Turkistán they could produce goods suitable to that country, and at a rate which would undersell the goods from Russia. This I have ascertained by enquiry in England. If for one or two seasons small ventures of such goods were sent up for cash sale in Ladák, a demand would probably be created, and Indian merchants would step in as middlemen, and themselves give orders for such fabrics to the English merchants or manufacturers.

The difficulty is to bring the knowledge before those who are willing and able to make use of it.

60. *Cutlery* should be a great article of export to a country where every man wears a knife at his waist. But some superstition of the country requires the introduction of a third substance between the blade and the handle to make it lawful to cut food with. This trifling alteration in the usual mode of manufacture would secure a considerable market, but, as no arrangement of the kind is necessary in India, no such knives are to be got there of English make.

61. The *silk* production of Khotan appears capable of great development. At present the amount imported into India is trifling. Some specimens which were taken to England and shown to the principal silk merchants in London were declared to be of excellent material, but utterly spoilt in the winding. Ten or twelve threads are taken up and wound together, instead of three or four, and the winding is continued after all the true silk on the cocoon is exhausted, and the fluffy white matter of the inner skin is coming off. Moreover, it appears that all the machinery at home is adapted to skeins of certain dimensions. The chief silk-producing countries have conformed to one particular size of skein, and it would require an alteration of existing machinery for skeins of a different size (such as those of Turkistán) to be used. The cost of re-winding the skeins to suit the machinery would greatly increase the price of the silk.

62. These difficulties are easily removable under proper instructions, and the silk itself seems to be really of valuable quality. It is probable that if a merchant accompanied by one or two servants trained in the Bengal silk factories were to spend a short time in Khotan, and superintend the winding of his own silk, he would both be repaid for his own trouble and expense and also might, by the higher price he could afford to give for silk so wound, introduce a better system.

63. At any rate, the empty cocoons might be largely imported and spun in India; for they only cost Rs. 32 per maund in Khotan, or, with carriage to India, Rs. 57 per maund, and I am informed that they sell in Calcutta at Rs. 80 per maund.

The eggs too are in much demand for Italy, where it is desired to introduce fresh blood,—the native silk-worm breeds having been injured by disease.

A.

Imports from Turkistán and Changthan into Leh during the season of 1870-71.

	Maunds of 80 lbs.						Rate.			Value.			
	Changthan.		Turkistán.		Total.		Per maund.						
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1.—Coarse cloth ...	...		44	24	44	24	87	8	0	3,903	0	0	
2.—Pashm or shawl-wool (white) ...	449	31	571	0	1,020	31	50	0	0	51,039	0	0	
3.— Ditto ditto (black) ...	200	8	...		200	8	240	0	0	8,008	0	0	
4.—Wool ...	400	16	...		400	16	120	0	0	8,004	0	0	
5.—Raw silk ...	...		12	32	12	32	140	0	0	3,072	0	0	
6.—Tea (green) ...	511	34	...		511	34	50	0	0	76,777	0	0	
7.—Do. (black) ...	89	32	...		89	32	20	0	0	10,776	0	0	
8.—Pista nuts ...	...		3	0	3	0	40	0	0	120	0	0	From Badakshán; a new import.
9.—Charras or bhang ...	...		1,486	16	1,486	16	250	0	0	74,320	0	0	
10.—Gillar pattar (sea-weed) ...	...		4	24	4	24	80	0	0	1,288	0	0	Employed in reducing goitres by means of the iodine in it.
11.—Rewand (rhubarb) ...	...		2	32	2	32	80	0	0	224	0	0	

A.

Imports from Turkistán and Changthan into Leh during the season of 1870-71.—(Concluded.)

	Maunds of 80 lbs.						Rate.			Value.			
	Changthan.		Turkistán.		Total.		Per maund.						
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
12.—Jadwar (zedoary) ...	0	15	...		0	15	Various.			600	0	0	A root used in medicine.
13.—Borax (refined) ...	72	0	...		72	0	23	0	0	1,656	0	0	(?) From Rupshu (Máharája's territory).
14.—Sulphur ...	325	0	...		325	0	16	0	0	5,200	0	0	(?) Do.
15.—Salt ...	8,158	20	...		8,158	20	1	8	0	12,238	0	0	Partly from Rupshu.
16.—Jade-stone (sang-yesham) ...	...		2	10	2	10	Various.			700	0	0	
				By	*number.*								
17.—Dariai and Mashru (pieces) ...	...		920		920		3	0	0	2,760	0	0	Silk fabrics.
18.—Chakman do. ...	...		1,055		1,055		2	0	0	2,110	0	0	Thick cotton cloth.
19.—Postin (fur robes) ...	...		46		46		Various.			2,760	0	0	Of Karakul lamb-skins.
20.—Zangos (pieces) ...	66		...		66		8	0	0	528	0	0	A thick frieze.
21.—Chinese caps ...	15		...		15		4	0	0	60	0	0	

22.—Bures (pieces) ...	24	...	24	5 0 0	120 0 0	Woollen waist scarfs.
23.—Tugma pattu (pieces) ...	34	...	34	5 0 0	170 0 0	Thick woollen with colored stripes.
24.—Zilcha (carpets) ...	...	1,003	1,003	10 0 0	10,030 0 0	Thick woollen pile.
25.—Namda, or felt (pieces) ...	...	5,088	5,088	2 0 0	10,176 0 0	
26.—Kimsan (pieces) ...	...	2,625	2,625	0 3 3	525 0 0	Thin colored leather.
27.—Chaori (Yák tails) ...	...	160	160	1 8 0	240 0 0	
28.—Mamirar (tolas) ...	...	650	650	1 0 0	650 0 0	A root, medicine for the eyes.
29.—Shirkhist (tolas) ...	...	580	580	0 4 0	145 0 0	A tree gum, used as a drug.
30.—Turquoises ...	992	4 (boxes)	...	Various.	1,792 0 0	Found in streams at Lhassa; also from Persia (the best).
31.—Pearls ...	...	100	100	3 0 0	300 0 0	
32.—Coral (tolas) ...	...	300	300	5 0 0	1,500 0 0	*Viâ* Russia.
33.—Musk-pods ...	81	...	81	8 0 0	648 0 0	From Nípál.
34.—Paper (quires) ...	1,520	...	1,520	0 12 0	1,140 0 0	
35.—Sticks of incense (bundles) ...	350	...	350	0 6 0	131 0 0	
36.—Gold-dust (tolas) ...	...	5,285	5,285	13 8 0	68,705 0 0	
37.—Gold coins, "tillas" ...	...	3,275	3,275	5 4 0	17,194 0 0	
38.—Silver ingots, "kurus" ...	...	86	86	170 0 0	14,620 0 0	
39.—Horses ...	...	111	111	150 0 0	16,650 0 0	
Total	...	...	...	...	4,10,879 0 0	1,49,537 from Changthan. 2,61,342 from Turkistán.

N. B.—The amount of the imports of borax and sulphur is doubtful.

B.

Imports into Leh from India viâ *Kúllu, Rámpúr and Kashmír during the season of* 1870-71.

	Maunds of 80 lbs.								Rate.			Value.			
	Kúllu.		Rámpúr.		Kashmír.		Total.		Per Md.						
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1.—Cotton piece-goods ...	205	32	36	8	87	30	329	30	175	0	0	57,706	0	0	
2.—Coarse do. (gara) ...	38	38	...		2	36	41	34	37	8	0	3,631	0	0	
3.—Sugar ...	267	35	16	20	59	33	344	8	40	0	0	13,668	0	0	
4.—Molasses ...	15	34	...		...		15	34	20	0	0	317	0	0	
5.—Spices (kiriana) ...	136	34	61	32	87	19	285	35	40	0	0	11,435	0	0	
6.—Tea ...	43	12	...		1	32	45	4	150	0	0	6,765	0	0	From Kángra,
7.—Indigo ...	...		1	8	2	0	3	8	160	0	0	512	0	0	
8.—Cutlery, &c. (maniari) ...	10	27	...		0	3	10	30	150	0	0	1,612	0	0	
9.—Copper vessels ...	59	15	...		...		59	15	80	0	0	4,750	0	0	
10.—Iron do. and iron ...	54	9	4	32	...		59	1	...			1,724	0	0	
11.—Sawder ...	0	24	...		0	13	0	37	120	0	0	111	0	0	
12.—Rice ...	48	16	...		...		48	16	5	0	0	242	0	0	
13.—Mung (a pulse) ...	12	0	...		...		12	0	8	0	0	96	0	0	
14.—Halela and Amaltas ...	40	24	1	8	...		41	32	32	0	0	1,337	0	0	Drugs.
15.—Senna ...	10	32	19	22	1	16	31	30	32	0	0	1,016	0	0	
16.—Imbli or Timbur-Hindi ...	10	12	...		43	10	53	22	40	0	0	2,142	0	0	Drug.
17.—Preserved ginger ...	...		...		26	1	26	1	40	0	0	1,041	0	0	
18.—Medicines, various ...	...		...		5	39	5	39	60	0	0	359	0	0	
19.—Opiuim ...	8	24	...		...		8	34	480	0	0	4,248	0	0	
20.—Henna (or medi) ...	...		...		0	20	0	20	20	0	0	10	0	0	
21.—Salt (Lahori) ...	...		...		0	25	0	25	20	0	0	2	8	0	
22.—Small shot ...	...		...		0	16	0	16	...			25	0	0	
23.—Lac ...	...		...		0	28	0	28	25	0	0	17	0	0	

			By	number.			
24.—Brocade ...	88 thans.	...	8 thans.	96 thans.	100 0 0	9,600 0 0	
25.—Satin (Tawar) ...	26 ,,	...	...	26 ,,	50 0 0	1,300 0 0	
26.—Broad cloth ...	244 yards.	124 yards.	192 yards.	560 yards.	4 0 0	2,240 0 0	
27.—Velvet (cotton) ...	4 thans.	...	...	4 thans.	30 0 0	120 0 0	
28.—Chaddar, pashmina ...	6 pairs.	...	...	6 pairs.	40 0 0	240 0 0	From Amritsar.
29.—Otter skins ...	767 skins.	117 skins.	...	884 skins.	4 0 0	3,536 0 0	
30.—Red goat skins (láki) ...	222 scores.	...	...	222 scores.	25 0 0	5,550 0 0	
31.—Shoes ...	25 pairs.	...	...	25 pairs.	2 0 0	50 0 0	
32.—Plumes (kalghi) ...	150 in No.	27 in No.	...	142 in No.	0 5 4	47 0 0	Crest of 'Moonal' pheasant.
33.—Guns ...	7	...	20	27 ,,	...	2,350 0 0	
34.—Pistols ...	2	...	4	6 ,,	50 0 0	300 0 0	
35.—Spears ...	6	...	...	6 ,,	10 0 0	60 0 0	
36.—Gunpowder ...	5 boxes.	...	5 boxes.	40 boxes.	3 0 0	120 0 0	
37.—Percussion caps ...	25 do.	...	35 do.	60 do	2 0 0	120 0 0	
38.—Conch shells (sank) ...	1,691 in No	125 in No.	1,077.	2,893 in No.	2 0 0	5,786 0 0	Used as bracelets by Ladák women.
39.—China cups ...	...	...	620 in No.	No. 620.	0 8 0	310 0 0	
40.—Wooden do. ...	...	1,500	...	1,500.	73 3 0	300 0 0	
41.—Snuff-bottles ...	...	...	14 in No.	14 in No.	2 0 0	28 0 0	From Peshávar.
42.—Coral ...	60 tolahs.	...	...	60 tolahs	2 0 0	120 0 0	
43.—Turquoises, rings, &c. ...	420 in No.	...	...	420 in No.	0 8 0	210 0 0	From Dehli and Bombay.
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	1,45,163 8 0	

C.

Exports from Leh to Changthan and Turkistán during the season of 1870-71.

	Maunds of 80 lbs.						Rate.			Value.			
	Changthan.		Turkistán.		Total.		Per Md.						
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1.—Cotton piece-goods (bazázi) ...	2	16	321	12	323	28	175	0	0	56,646	0	0	
2.—Coarse do. (gara) ...	11	16	...		11	16	87	8	0	6,210	0	0	
3.—Sugar ...	2	16	325	24	328	0	40	0	0	13,120	0	0	
4.—Molasses ...	...		3	0	3	0	20	0	0	60	0	0	
5.—Honey ...	...		15	0	15	0	20	0	0	300	0	0	
6.—Spices (kiriana) ...	...		290	36	290	36	40	0	0	11,636	0	0	
7.—Tea ...	...		79	28	79	28	150	0	0	11,955	0	0	From Kángra.
8.—Indigo ...	5	16	...		5	16	160	0	0	864	0	0	
9.—Miscellaneous, cutlery, &c. (maniari),	0	24	10	25	11	9	150	0	0	1,684	0	0	
10.—Sawder ...	...		3	0	3	0	120	0	0	360	0	0	
11.—Barley (grain) ...	832	0	...		832	0	1	4	0	1,040	0	0	
12.—Barley meal (sattu) ...	105	20	...		105	20	1	6	0	145	0	0	
13.—Rice ...	250	0	...		250	0	5	0	0	1,250	0	0	
14.—Apricots (dried) ...	362	0	...		362	0	5	0	0	1,810	0	0	
15.—Currants (do.) ...	78	34	...		78	34	12	0	0	946	0	0	
16.—Butter ...	101	0	...		101	0	20	0	0	2,020	0	0	
17.—Oil ...	1	20	...		1	20	26	0	0	39	0	0	
18.—Saffron and leaves of do. (kesar),	7	16	...		7	16	Various.			3 148	0	0	
19.—Majit (a dye) ...	18	0	...		18	0	15	0	0	270	0	0	
20.—Chob-i-kust (a root) ...	36	0	...		36	0	20	0	0	720	0	0	Employed in destroying insects in cultivated land.
21.—Opium ...	...		18	31	18	31	480	0	0	9,012	0	0	
22.—Halela (a drug) ...	...		25	20	25	20	32	0	0	816	0	0	
23.—Senna ...	...		67	9	67	9	32	0	0	2,151	0	0	
24.—Imbli (a drug) ...	...		42	0	42	0	40	0	0	1,680	0	0	

25.—Preserves ...	...	31 16	31 16	40 0 0	1,256 0 0	
26.—Medicines (various) ...	...	1 32	1 32	60 0 0	108 0 0	
27.—Cash (English rupees) ...	4 24	...	4 24	3,200 0 0	14,720 0 0	
28.—Lac ...	0 24	...	0 24	25 0 0	15 0 0	
			By number.			
29.—Brocade (kimkáb), (pieces) ...	24	96	120	100 0 0	12,000 0 0	
30.—Satin (tawár), do. ...	5	21	26	50 0 0	1,300 0 0	
31.—Velvet (false), do. ...	5	...	5	30 0 0	150 0 0	
32.—Shawls, pairs ...	37	464	501	Various.	47,890 0 0	
33.—Scarfs (Kashmír) ...	52	...	52	10 0 0	520 0 0	
34.—Balti chaddars, pashmina, (pairs) ...	120	9	129	20 0 0	2,580 0 0	
35.— Do. pattu, do. ...	233	...	233	Various.	212 0 0	
36.—Dariai, (pieces) ...	417	...	417	3 0 0	1,251 0 0	Silk fabrics from Khotan.
37.—Chakmán, do. ...	239	...	239	3 0 0	717 0 0	
38.—Blankets (colored), (do.) ...	24	...	24	5 0 0	120 0 0	
39.—Zilcha (carpets) ...	109	...	109	10 0 0	1,090 0 0	
40.—Namdas (felt) ...	383	...	383	2 0 0	766 0 0	
41.—Kalghi (pheasant plumes) ...	...	125	125	0 5 4	42 0 0	
42.—Otter skins ...	15	1,675	1,690	4 0 0	6,760 0 0	
43.—Shagreen (sagri) (skins) ...	497	...	497	0 8 0	745 8 0	
44.—Red leather (laki) (scores) ...	49	629	678	25 0 0	16,950 0 0	
45.—Writing tablets, &c. ...	28	...	28	Various.	194 0 0	
46.—Guns ...	...	23	23	Do.	2,450 0 0	Both English and Kashmír made.
47.—Pistols ...	...	6	6	50 0 0	300 0 0	
48.—Swords ...	...	11	11	10 0 0	110 0 0	
49.—Spears ...	...	6	6	10 0 0	60 0 0	
50.—Powder ...	...	9	9	3 0 0	27 0 0	
51.—Percussion caps (boxes) ...	...	58	58	2 0 0	116 0 0	
52.—Turquoises (do.) ...	4	...	4	Various.	3,000 0 0	
53.—Coral (tolas) ...	180	...	180	Do.	1,332 0 0	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,44,663 8 0	52,084-8-0 to Changthan. 1,92,579-0-0 to Turkistán.

D.

Exports from Leh to India viâ Kúllu, Rámpúr and Kashmír during the season of 1870-71.

	Maunds of 80 lbs.								Rate.			Value.			
	Kúllu.		Rámpúr.		Kashmír.		Total.		Per Md.						
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1.—Shawl-wool (pushm) ...	35	0	...		...		35	0	50	0	0	1,750	0	0	
2.—Wool ...	20	0	...		...		20	0	20	0	0	400	0	0	Unsorted, from Changthan.
3.—Raw silk ...	4	24	...		30	22	30	6	240	0	0	8,436	0	0	
4.—Charras or bhang ...	45	12	184	32	921	20	1,558	24	50	0	0	77,930	0	0	
5.—Opium ...	...		...		0	25	0	25	480	0	0	300	0	0	
6.—Gillar pattar (sea-weed) ...	...		...		4	21	4	21	280	0	0	1,267	0	0	Employed in curing goitres.
7.—Rhubarb (rewand) ...	5	32	...		1	10	7	2	80	0	0	564	0	0	
8.—Currants (dried) ...	...		...		1	10	1	10	12	0	0	15	0	0	
9.—Borax ...	...		...		65	8	65	8	23	0	0	1,499	8	0	
10.—Carbonate of soda (phulli) ...	6	0	...		...		6	0	1	4	0	7	8	0	
11.—Jade (sang-yesham) ...	...		...		4	28	4	28	Various.			1,200	0	0	Chiefly cups and ornaments.
					By number.										
12.—Chaddars and pattus ...	132		...		2		134		...			2,440	0	0	From Baltistán.
13.—Pattu (Ladáki), (pieces) ...	...		...		2		2		5	0	0	10	0	0	

4.—Postin (robes) ...	...	...	36	36	30	0	0	1,080	0	0	Of Karakul lamb-skins.
15.—Chinese caps ...	60	...	...	60	4	0	0	28	0	0	
16.—Zilcha (carpets) ...	185	...	63	248	10	0	0	2,480	0	0	
17.—Namda (felts) ...	670 in No.	101 in No.	60 in No.	831 in No.	2	0	0	1,662	0	0	
18.—Chaori (yák tails) ...	80	...	70	150	1	8	0	225	0	0	
19.—Gold-dust (tolas) ...	4,717	...	358	5,075	13	8	0	68,512	8	0	
20.—Gold coins (tillas) ...	3,150	...	...	3,150	5	4	0	16,537	8	0	
21.—Silver ingots (kuras) ...	70	...	5	75	170	0	0	12,750	0	0	
22.—Silver bullion (tolas) ...	350	...	...	350	1	0	0	350	0	0	
23.—Mamira (do.) ...	...	...	640	640	1	0	0	640	0	0	Used as medicine for the eyes.
24.—Horses ...	44	...	40	84	150	0	0	12,600	0	0	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...			2,12,684	0	0	

E.

Imports into Leh from the Máharája of Kashmír's other territories during the season of 1870-71.

	Maunds of 80 lbs.						Rate.			Value.			
	Kashmír.		Baltistán.		Total.		Per Md.						
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1.—Honey	46	0	...		46	0	20	0	0	920	0	0	
2.—Rice ...	843	0	...		843	0	5	0	0	4,215	0	0	
3.—Mung (a pulse) ...	4	0	...		4	0	8	0	0	32	0	0	
4.—Barley (grain) ...	996	16	...		996	16	1	4	0	1,245	8	0	
5.—Barley meal (sattu) ...	132	32	...		132	32	1	6	0	182	8	0	
6.—Apricots (dried) ...	...		427	22	427	22	5	0	0	2,135	8	0	
7.—Apricot kernels ...	...		105	37	105	37	8	0	0	847	0	0	For extracting oil.
8.—Currants (dried) ...	...		77	20	77	20	12	0	0	930	0	0	
9.—Butter ...	...		103	14	103	14	2	0	0	206	8	0	
10.—Ghee ...	13	28	...		13	28	26	0	0	356	0	0	
11.—Oil ...	12	32	...		12	32	26	0	0	164	0	0	
12.—Iron horse-shoes ...	14	15	...		14	15	40	0	0	575	0	0	

13.—Opium ...	9	32	...		9	32	480	0	0	4,704	0	0	
14.—Tobacco ...	145	21	5	32	151	13	20	0	0	3,026	8	0	
15.—Saffron (kesar) ...	8	1	...		8	1	Various.			4,666	0	0	
16 —Majit (a dye) ...	...		10	30	10	30	15	0	0	161	0	0	
17.—Chob-i-kast (a root) ...	33	24	...		33	24	20	0	0	672	0	0	Used for destroying insects in land.
18.—Halela and Amaltas ...	8	22	...		8	22	32	0	0	273	0	0	Drugs.
19.—Carbonate of soda (phulli) ...	206	0	...		206	0	1	4	0	257	8	0	Used in tea, and in dyeing and washing.
20.—Cash (English Rupees) ...	3	24	...		3	24	3,200	0	0	11,520	0	0	
					By number.								
21.—Shawls (pairs) ...	45½		...		45½		Various.			2,560	0	0	
22.—Scarfs (Kashmír), (pieces) ...	34		...		34		Ditto.			364	0	0	
23.—Shawl borders (hashia), (yards) ...	150		...		150		78	0	0	75	0	0	
24.—Chaddars, pashmina (pairs) ...	...		159		159		Various.			2,755	0	0	
25.—Do. pattu (pieces) ...	...		306		306		Ditto.			372	0	0	Of common wool.
26.—Blankets, colored ...	30		...		30		5	0	0	150	0	0	
27.—Embroidered robes and saddle cloths,	9		...		9		8	0	0	72	0	0	
28.—Otter skins ...	60		...		60		4	0	0	240	0	0	

E.

Imports into Leh from the Máharája of Kashmír's other territories during the season of 1870-71.—(Concluded.)

	Maunds of 80 lbs.			Rate.	Value.	
	Kashmír.	Baltistán.	Total.			
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
29.—Red goat skins (laki), (scores) ...	813·9	...	813·9	25 0 0	20,333 0 0	
30.—Shagreen (sagri), (skins) ...	243	...	243	1 8 0	364 8 0	
31.—Shoes and socks (pairs) ...	2,668	...	2,668	1 0 0	2,668 0 0	
32.—Paper, tablets, boxes, pen-holders, combs ...	739	...	739	Various.	875 0 0	
33.—Swords ...	27	...	27	10 0 0	270 0 0	
34.—Guns ...	5	...	5	40 0 0	200 0 0	
35.—Stone vessels ...	...	88	88	1 0 0	88 0 0	
36.—Horses ...	15	12	27	40 0 0	1,080 0 0	Ponies from Sura and from Skárdo.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	69,555 8 0	

F.

Exports from Leh to the Máharája of Kashmír's other territories during the season of 1870-71.

	Maunds of 80 lbs.						Rate.			Value.			
	Kashmír.		Baltistán.		Total.		Per Md.						
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1.—Cotton piece-goods ...	...		0	22	0	22	175	0	0	92	0	0	
2.—Coarse do. (gara) ...	...		41	19	41	19	87	8	0	3,630	0	0	
3.—Shawl-wool (pashm) ...	871	4	1	0	872	4	Various.			56,924	0	0	
4.— Do. (black) ...	96	14	0	20	96	34	40	0	0	4,074	0	0	
5.—Wool ...	225	0	1	8	226	8	20	0	0	4,524	0	0	
6.—Spices ("kiriana") ...	...		0	20	0	20	40	0	0	20	0	0	
7.—Tea (green) ...	365	33	0	37	366	30	150	0	0	55,012	8	0	From Lhassa.
8.—Do. (black) ...	5	28	1	8	6	36	120	0	0	828	0	0	Do.
9.—Copper vessels ...	...		55	31	55	31	80	0	0	4,462	0	0	
10.—Iron do. ...	...		8	22	8	22	40	0	0	342	0	0	
11.—Charras or bhang ...	3	2	...		3	2	50	0	0	152	8	0	
12.—Borax ...	63	0	...		63	0	23	0	0	1,449	0	0	Property of His Highness the Máharája.
13.—Carbonate of Soda (phulli) ...	134	3	...		134	3	1	4	0	167	8	0	
14.—Salt ...	7,616	0	599	8	8,215	8	1	8	0	12,323	0	0	
15.—Sulphur ...	325	0	...		325	0	16	0	0	5,200	0	0	Ditto ditto.
					By number.								
16.—Chaddars, pashmina (pairs) ...	2		...		2		20	0	0	40	0	0	
17.—Pattu (Ladáki) (pieces) ...	2		...		2		10	0	0	20	0	0	
18.—Mashru and Dariai (pieces) ...	4		...		4		3	0	0	12	0	0	Silk fabrics from Khotan, &c.
19.—Postin (robes) ...	4		...		4		10	0	0	40	0	0	Made of charru, or lamb-skins, in Ladák.
20.—Zilcha (carpets) ...	90		2		92		10	0	0	920	0	0	
21.—Nambda (felt) ...	2,145		86		2,231		2	0	0	4,462	0	0	
22.—Chaori ...	10		...		10		1	8	0	15	0	0	Yák tails, used as fly-flappers.
23.—Gold-dust (tolas) ...	175		...		175		13	8	0	2,332	8	0	
24.—Silver ingots (kuras) ...	7		...		7		170	0	0	1,190	0	0	
Total	...		...		...		...			1,58,232	0	0	

Comparative Price List for the Year 1871.

Imports.

Price in Turkistán.		*Price in Punjab.*
1.—Charras, per packa maund ...	Rs. 15 to 20 0 0	Rs. 53 to 80 0 0
2.—Gold-dust, per tola ...	Rs. 13 8 0	Rs. 16 0 0
3.—Gold coins, 'tilla' ...	,, 5 4 0	,, 5 12 0
4.—Pashm, per packa maund ...	Rs. 37 to 45 0 0	Rs. 100 to 120 0 0
5.—Namda (felt), a piece ...	,, 1 to 2 0 0	,, 2 to 3 0 0
6.—Raw silk, per packa maund ...	,, 200 to 290 0 0	,, 280 to 400 0 0

Exports.

Price in the Punjab.		*Price in Turkistán.*
1.—Sugar, per packa maund ...	Rs. 13 0 0	Rs. 46 to 58 0 0
2.—Molasses, ,, ...	,, 5 0 0	Rs. 36 0 0
3.—Honey, ,, ...	,, 10 0 0	Rs. 40 to 45 0 0
4.—Pepper, ,, ...	,, 25 0 0	,, 106 to 116 0 0
5.—Kachúr, ,, ...	,, 6 0 0	,, 45 to 68 0 0
6.—Ginger (powdered), per maund ...	,, 6 0 0	,, 45 to 58 0 0
7.—Tea (black) ,, ...	,, 75 0 0	Rs. 116 0 0
8.—Tea (green) ,, ...	,, 100 0 0	Rs. 174 to 232 0 0
9.—Tea do. (Bombay), per maund,	,, 160 0 0	Rs. 232 0 0
10.—Opium ,, ...	,, 640 0 0	,, 930 0 0
11.—Brocade, per piece ...	Rs. 70 to 100 0 0	Rs. 80 to 125 0 0
12.—Satin ,, ...	,, 40 to 50 0 0	,, 60 to 80 0 0
13.—Print (chintz) ,, ...	,, 7 to 8 0 0	,, 11 to 15 0 0
14.—Turkey, red ,, ...	,, 5 to 6 0 0	,, 9 to 11 0 0
15.—White shirtings ,, ...	,, 6 to 8 0 0	,, 12 to 14 0 0
16.—Linen (nainsúk) ,, ...	,, 3 to 5 0 0	,, 5 to 8 0 0
17.—Muslin ,, ...	,, 3 to 5 0 0	,, 5 to 8 0 0
18.—Otter skins { Bengal ...	,, 2 to 3 0 0	,, 3 to 5 0 0
Otter skins { Hill ...	,, 3 to 5 0 0	,, 7 to 10 0 0
19.—Red goat skins (laki) ...	,, 0-6-0 to 0 9 0	,, 0-9-0 to 1 0 0

N.B.—Carriage for the Punjab to Turkistán = Rs. 25 per packa maund.

Numbers of Men and Cattle composing the Caravans of 1871, *Ladák.*

Routes.	Merchants.	Attendants.	Women.	Children.	Total of people.	Laden horses and mules.	Ridden horses.	Horses for sale.	Total horses.	Laden yáks and bullocks.	Laden donkeys.	Laden sheep and goats.
Kúllu	15	203	4	3	225	284	19	...	303	3	26	269
Rámpúr	4	8	...	...	12	14	2	...	16	...	85	...
Kashmír	75	165	...	...	240	932	6	27	965	109	197	...
Changthan	35	106	2	2	135	587	10	...	597	567	509	8,000
Turkistán	95	205	...	...	300	895	63	111	1,069	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	912		Total	...	2,950	...	...	...

Estimate of Local Trade, 1871, *Kúllu, Lahoul, &c., with Rupshu, &c.*

Description of traders.	Numbers engaged in traffic.				Exports.			Destination.	Imports.						
	Men.	Ponies.	Don-keys.	Sheep.	Cash.	Goods.	Total value.		Salt.	Pashm.	Wool.	Borax.	Sheep.	Ponies & donkeys.	Total value.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kúllu Zamindárs ...	40	...	...	100	1,000	1,050	2,050	Rupshu ... }							
Lahoul ditto ...	40	20	20	1,000	1,000	1,050	2,050	Ditto }	2,500	5,000	7,000	3,500	...	...	18,000
Kampas ...	140	94	65	2,500	10,000	1,750	11,750	Ditto }							
Lahoul Zamindárs...	160	100	90	3,000	13,000	4,000	17,000	Changthan	...	6,000	10,000	...	2,000	...	18,000
Kampas ...	20	12	15	800	1,000	1,600	2,600	Zanskar	...	...	...	...	2,500	1,500	4,000
Baltis ...	150	...	...	...	5,000	3,500	8,500	Baltistán	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Rupshu men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(?)	Rupshu	500	...	500	500	...	...	1,500
Champas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(?)	Changthan	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	3,000
Kampas from Rámpúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(?)	Rupshu ...	...	500	500	500	...	...	1,500
Total ...	...	...	...	...	31,000	12,950	43,950 + (?)								48,600

N. B.—The Baltis export chiefly the produce of their own earnings at the Indian hill stations.

R. B. Shaw,

Joint-Commissioner on Special Duty, Ladák.

ADDENDUM C.

Fairs.

Rules to be observed in the Management of the more important Fairs in the Punjab.

All fairs at which 10,000 persons or upwards are expected to assemble are to be considered important fairs. A list of such fairs is appended.

2. The Deputy Commissioner will make the necessary arrangements for the proper management of the fair in his district.

3. In communication with the Civil Surgeon, he will nominate a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Native Doctor to take charge of the hospital and other arrangements for the medical treatment of the sick, and furnish the necessary hospital establishment.

It is desirable that the Civil Surgeon of Ambálah should in person attend the important Fair of Thanesar and superintend the medical arrangements.

Medical Officer of the Fair.

4. The Medical Officer will visit the hospitals at least twice a day, affording all necessary professional aid to those in hospital, and also to any persons who may be unable to be carried thither.

5. The Civil Surgeon will see that the Medical Officer of the fair is provided with a sufficient supply of medicines and surgical instruments for the treatment of the sick, and of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes.

6. The Medical Officer should visit without delay any part of the fair where the police have reported to him the outbreak of sickness arising from any cause.

The sick should, if possible, be removed, together with their families, to the nearest available hospital.

The Medical Officer will endeavour to discover the cause of all deaths and take careful note thereof.

7. He should keep a register of admissions into hospital, and, after the termination of the fair, should furnish the Sanitary Commissioner with a return in the following form:—

Abstract of Admission Register of the Hospital established at the Fair in the month of 18 .

Name of Disease.	Total No. admitted to Hospital.		Total No. discharged.		Total No. died.		Place from whence those who died came to the Fair.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cholera ...							
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...							
Small-pox ...							
Fever, intermittent ...							
Contagious fever,							
All other diseases,							

Police at Fair.

8. The police force should maintain a careful watch that the sanitary arrangements are fully carried out.

9. The police should forbid the performance of the offices of nature in or near the fair at any place not set aside for such purpose.

10. They should report to the Medical Officer of the fair the appearance of sickness in any part of the fair.

11. They should cause all persons sick of cholera, or small-pox, or any other serious disease, to be carried at once to the hospital set apart for such cases, and, if possible, prevent the approach to the fair of any person affected by these diseases.

12. They should keep a register of all deaths that occur at the fair, and forward a copy of it to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner as soon as possible after the termination of the fair.

The register should be in the form of the usual weekly mortuary register.

Preliminary Arrangements for Fair.

13. Some time before the fair, the officer in charge should prepare the site where the fair is to be held by having it levelled, holes filled up, and, if necessary, cuts made to remove surface water.

Broad lines of communication should be marked on the site in such a way as to be most convenient for the purposes of the fair.

The roads should be as straight as possible, and should intersect each other so as to form square blocks. The main roads should not be less than 60 feet wide, and the cross roads not less than 45 feet wide. It is desirable that the position of the roads should be permanently marked by stone pillars on the sites where the more important fairs are held.

14. All jangle growth standing on the roads or on the places set aside in each section for the camping of the people should be cut down, and, if suitable, may be used to construct the latrine fences; but large trees are to be carefully preserved.

15. Whenever at any fair a very great assemblage of people may be expected, strong barricades should be erected across the roads of communication at such places as the police authorities may determine.

The Management of the Fair.

16. The people as they arrive must be made to encamp in orderly arrangement on the vacant spaces between the roadways. No one may encamp on a roadway.

17. Banniahs' and sweetmeat-sellers' shops should be established in every division in sufficient numbers to furnish a supply of food for the division.

These shops should be located immediately at the sides of the main road, but not on the road.

Water-Supply.

18. When the water-supply is obtained from wells, they should be looked to and cleaned out a week or ten days beforehand. They should

be provided with a proper coping and a masonry chabutra sloping outwards to prevent waste water flowing back into the well—also with suitable appliances for lifting the water. The people should have no occasion to stand over the well-mouth in raising water, as in that position the dripping water would necessarily carry any impurities that adhered to their feet into the well.

No water should be allowed to stagnate within 100 feet of a well used for drinking purposes.

When a stream or a tank is the source of water-supply, arrangements should be made to preserve the drinking water as free from contamination as possible.

Conservancy Arrangements in Fairs.

19. In the immediate outskirts of the fair, at a distance of not less than 200 yards, pieces of ground should be set aside for conservancy purposes.

There will be no trenches or pits made, but the people will be allowed to ease nature on the surface of the fields marked off for the purpose.

An establishment of sweepers will be provided to cover the excrement with earth.

This may be done either by putting it into a hole dug for the purpose, three or four inches deep, or by throwing a spadeful of earth over it, as may be found most convenient. It is important to avoid the concentration of the ordure into a small space. While the excrement should be covered with earth to prevent its volatile constituents being dispersed through the atmosphere, it should be placed sufficiently near the surface of the ground to be readily available to serve for the food of plants.

To preserve the sites of fairs wholesome, it is desirable that they should be cultivated, and one crop a year at least taken off them.

20. Native gentlemen may be allowed to have separate latrines for their own use and the use of their families, on condition that they arrange for having the ordure removed daily without the camp and the latrine itself kept sweet with dry earth.

21. The owners of horses, cows, and other animals should be required to arrange for having the dung of the animals removed without the camp.

If any animal should die, the owner will arrange for having its carcass removed without the camp and buried. The slaughter or sacrifice of animals should be permitted at certain places only, and every part of the animal should be carried out of the fair as soon as possible. The places of slaughter or sacrifice should be carefully swept twice in a day,—dry earth at the same time being plentifully sprinkled where blood may have been spilled.

22. Places should be set apart for the cremation and burial of dead bodies, and no person should be allowed to burn or bury a body at any other place than the one set apart for the purpose.

Hospitals for Fairs.

23. At the more important fairs at least two hospitals should be provided,—one, a general hospital and dispensary, and the other, an hospital for contagious diseases.

24. The hospitals should consist of a thatched roof raised 6 feet off the ground by means of poles well set into the ground, and so bound together and strengthened by cross poles as to be able to stand up safely against a strong wind. Walls of jhamps or matting should be furnished on all four sides. The floor of the hospital should have a pathway 6 feet wide along the centre, and be slightly raised for berths on each side.

25. The general hospital should be 50 feet long and 20 feet broad, and the contagious diseases' hospital 30 feet long and 20 feet broad, and near to the latter a sufficient quantity of material should be stored to permit of the immediate erection of other hospitals for contagious diseases if necessity should require their construction.

26. The general hospital should be erected at any appropriate and convenient place near to the centre of the fair. The contagious diseases' hospital should stand near to, but outside, the fair at any retired place where the hospital with its inmates may be readily cut off from communication with the people present at the fair.

27. A latrine should be furnished for every hospital. The hospital latrine should consist of a small detached structure of like kind to the hospital, and should be furnished with a sufficient number of shallow earthen pans for conservancy purposes. A box or other suitable vessel for containing dry earth should be furnished to each latrine and stand inside of it near to the pans.

28. The hospital and latrine standing in one enclosure should be surrounded with a light fence or bamboo railing, about one yard high, and no stranger should be allowed inside the railing or any patient outside the same without the permission of the Medical Officer.

29. To every hospital a Native doctor, cook, sweeper and bhisti should be appointed, and the number of hospital servants may be increased where absolutely necessary by the Medical Officer.

30. The sweeper should especially attend to the latrine for the purpose of mixing dry earth with the contents of the latrine pans, and in removing the contents so mixed and deodorized.

31. Patients unable to leave their beds must be furnished with pans for use in the hospital, and the sweeper must pay the same attention to the contents of these pans as to the contents of the latrine pans, and more especially when patients suffering from cholera or contagious fever have to use the pans the contents must be treated with the disinfecting solution (carbolic acid), or, if no carbolic acid be available, with a concentrated solution of sulphate of iron (kasís)—one pound of the sulphate to one gallon of water.

Three chittaks of the solution will be sufficient for one evacuation. After disinfection the discharges will be mixed with earth and removed and buried. Matters vomited by cholera patients should be treated in the same way.

32. A supply of blankets must be furnished to every hospital, but patients should supply their own bedding.

33. Two large garrahs with drinking water should be supplied to every hospital.

Of threatened Epidemic Diseases at Fairs.

34. If cases of cholera, small-pox, or contagious fever should appear at any fair, the people attacked with the disease should be removed without delay to the hospital set apart for contagious diseases and there treated until the disease has proved fatal or until convalescence has been established. Persons suffering from contagious diseases should be kept carefully segregated during their illness and convalescence.

35. For the conveyance of such patients to hospital a doolie (a charpoy carried on a pole and covered by a piece of mat) and bearers should be attached to every police station in the fair.

The mat should be burned after the arrival of the sick person at hospital, and a fresh piece laid on the charpoy. Some disinfecting solution should be sprinkled on the charpoy on each occasion of its being used, more especially on any spots that may have been soiled by the discharges of a sick person.

The clothes and bedding of every patient who may die of the above-mentioned diseases should be burned as soon after his death as may be conveniently done.

The food of such patients, if paupers, may be supplied at the public cost.

Of Epidemic Cholera at Fairs.

36. If cholera should appear in an epidemic form at any fair, the officer in charge of the fair should immediately send a notice of the fact. by telegraph, if possible, to the Magistrates of all surrounding districts and to the Government.

37. The officer in charge of the fair should then encourage the people assembled at the fair to disperse to their homes with the least possible delay, avoiding as much as possible the towns and villages on their route.

Cholera medicine should be given to all who ask for it.

Expenses of Fairs.

38. Deputy Commissioners are authorized to levy fees, varying from one anna to two rupees, from all persons exposing goods for sale at important fairs, and all persons plying any occupation for gain, except water-carriers, scavengers, and persons employed in connection with the arrangement of the fair.

39. The Deputy Commissioner will submit to Government through the Commissioner a concise report on the fair after its termination, accompanied by a memorandum by the Medical Officer in charge on the sanitary arrangements and the amount and nature of sickness which may have prevailed.

LIST OF FAIRS IN THE PUNJAB AT WHICH MORE

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Dehli ...	Gul Karoshan ...	Generally after a heavy fall of rain; held for 2 days ...	50,000
	Charrí ...	13th to 17th Jamadí-ul-saní ...	25,000
	Jogimayah ...	Generally after a heavy fall of rain; for 2 days...	50,000
Gurgáon ...	Masani ...	Mondays of the year, but the largest numbers attend in Jeth and Bysak,	30,000
	Shrine of Mahadeo ...	Phagan ...	10,000
	Do. of Sheo Kuka ...	1st to 7th of Jamadí-ul-awal ...	15,000
Karnál* ...	Kalgu Tank ...	September (15th day of moon on Monday); 5 days ...	1,00,000
	Daserah at Ghat Sanouli, on the Jamna, for bathing ...	Jeth; 1 day ...	24,000
Hissár ...	Cattle Fair ...	March and October; 15 days ...	25,000
Sirsa ...	Cattle Fair ...	Latter part of August; lasts one month ...	25,000

THAN 10,000 PERSONS ORDINARILY ASSEMBLE.

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
16,666	500 Miles.	Bring their own food or purchase it from bazar; nothing stated as regards housing.	* The pilgrims have, it is supposed, in some instances, brought disease with them to the Kalgu Tank Fair, as they come from long distances; but more frequently disease is generated at the fair, as there is an indifferent supply of water for the multitude, who suffer from drinking dirty tank water, meals at unusual hours, the fatigues of the journeys the people have undergone, with exposure to the sun, &c. Cholera, bowel complaints and fever have been thus caused, terminating in deaths (approximately) to the number of a dozen during the continuance of the fair. The best remedy for the above sickness would be to sink some 4 new wells at this locality, and to have all the old wells cleaned out shortly before the arrival of the pilgrims; also the separation of the mass in groups instead of their being all congregated over a comparatively limited space. The people themselves take no precautions to avoid disease. The location of the people and prevention of crowding is partially effected through the police. None of the other meetings produce any disease.
20,000	125 ,,		
16,666	500 ,,		
25,000		Supplies furnished by shopkeepers; no arrangements for housing.	
1,000	18 ,,		
2,000	67 ,,		
Not stated.	Come from all parts of the country, including the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Central Provinces.	Make their own arrangements for living, and procure food from the bazar specially established by shopkeepers.	
10,000	Not stated.	The pilgrims remain on the banks of the Jamna and procure their food from the bazar which is specially made for their convenience.	
16,666	400 Miles.	Food obtainable from banniahs; no arrangements for housing.	
10,000	200 ,,	Those who resort to the cattle fair pitch up their own palls on the cattle encamping-ground, and a few shops are sent thither to accommodate them with articles of every description.	

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Ambálah ...	Thanesar, Solar Eclipses,	No date fixed; 8 days,	2,00,000
	Manímájra, Mansa Daví,	8th Chait; 4 ,,	80,000
	Sadhoura, Shah Kanvaish ...	10th Rabi-ul-sani; 5 ,,	20,000
	Rupar, Shah Khalid Wali ...	15th Jeth; 3 ,, and 8 days after; 3 ,,	20,000 50,000
	Rupar, Satlej River ...	11th April; 1 ,,	50,000
	Awind, Guga Pír ...	9th Bhadon; 1 ,,	20,000
	Thaska ...	10th Shabán; 3 ,,	10,000
	Kirpál, Mochan ...	Kátik; 1 ,,	25,000
	Adh Badri ...	13th Baisákh; 1 ,,	12,000
	Ambálah Cantonment, Babial ...	Chait; 1 ,,	10,000
Ludiánah ...	Roshanni Pír Sahib ...	Rabi-ul-sani ... (Number of days not given.)	25,000
	Chait Chou-dah ...	14th Chait ...	10,000
	Bhai bâlâ ...	10th Mágh ...	10,000
	Guga ...	9th Bhadon ...	25,000

(Continued.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
18,000	1,000 Miles.	At Sadhoura, Thanesar, Thaska, &c., many of the pilgrims find accommodation in empty houses or with friends in the town, but in all cases many encamp outside. At Sadhoura the number who do so is about three-fourths. At the great eclipse melas at Jagadhrí and at the Rupar melas all encamp in the vicinity, and, though some have palls, much the greater number of course live in the open air. At Súraj Kúnd the pilgrims find shelter in a garden. At the Bandgi Shaikh Jallál mela at Thanesur and at Thaska the pilgrims are fed from the shrines. In other melas they are obliged to supply their wants either by bringing food with them or by purchase from sweetmeat-sellers, &c. They are often, especially the poor, who are always the majority, very badly provided with food.	No disease is supposed to be produced or propagated by the smaller assemblages or by those which merely last a day or two. At the Maní-májra mela cholera broke out in 1857, and was diffused over a considerable area by the people returning to their homes; and at the last Súraj Ghrin, or solar eclipse mela at Thanesur, which took place in 1861, 2,000 to 2,500 persons are said to have died of cholera; and this must have been spread far and wide by dispersal of the pilgrims. When the Sadhoura mela falls in the hot weather, bowel complaints are said to be frequent. At some of the gatherings to which people come from a considerable distance a good deal of sickness occurs, attributed to fatigue or heat; and at Manimájra fevers are common after the mela breaks up, supposed to be due to the impurities which it leaves behind. At other places the prevalence of fever during the melas is ascribed to a similar cause. At Rupar no disease is said to be produced.
56,000	150 to 200 ,,		
13,333	100 ,,		
10,000	50 ,,		
25,000	50 ,,		
33,333	30 to 50 ,,		
Few.	Not given.		
3,333	60 to 80 Miles.		
8,333	60 to 80 ,,		
} Few.	Not given.		
No. not stated,	60 Kos.	Parties who live near often return to their homes the same day; those who have friends or connections put up with them; those who come from a distance put up in a Serai or elsewhere. As to food, they do not cook for themselves; they can buy it ready cooked.	
} *Nil.*			

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Jálandhar ...	Imám Nasír-ud-din ...	June ; 8 days,	35,000
	Thamb Sahib ...	11th April ; 2 days	20,000
	Dasserah at Jálandhar...	October ; 10 ,,	20,000
	Do. at Awar ...	Do. 4 ,,	15,000
	Do at Nakodar ...	Do. 10 ,,	16,000
	Sayad Ali Moula Shah ..	5th Moharrim ; 1 ,,	12,000
	Guru Hazarí ...	April ; 1 ,,	12,000
	Baba Jowáhir Singh ...	11th May & June ;1 ,,	25,000
	Choki Sultán ...	February ; at 5 different places. 1 ,, at each,	20,000
	Do. ...		15,000
	Do. ...		10,000
	Baisakí ...	11th April ; 1 day,	15,000
	Fatteh Ali Sahib ...	June ; 1 ,,	10,000
	Punjab Kour ...	April ; 3 ,,	15,000
Hoshiárpúr ...	Rajní Davi ...	Chait (4 times every Tuesday) ...	40,000
	Chintpúrní ...	March ; 3 days, July ; 7 ,, September ; 3 ,,	20,000
	Jangí Mohí ...	Chait ; 3 days	30,000
	Mahesianna ...	Chait & Bysákh ;1 ,,	30,000
	Baisákhi in Mokerian ...	April ; 1 ,,	40,000
	Do. in Hajipúr ...	Do. 1 ,,	10,000
	Holí in Núrpúr ... / Do. Anandpúr ... / Do. Keratpúr ...	Phágon ; 3 ,,	30,000

(Continued.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
3,000	20 and 25 Kos.	Most of the people during this mela live with their relations and friends in the city and bastis; others stay in Serai; and some go back to their villages during the night for comfort.	
No. not stated.	10, 15 and 25 Kos.	Do. do. do.	
Nil.	... ...	During the fair of Ramlila people attend in the evenings for a short time.	
	... ...	People in these melas gather from the city and neighbouring villages to visit the shrines. In the evening they go back to their own houses.	
No. not stated.	Come from as far as Lahore and Amritsar.	No arrangements are made for the people, as they do not remain for any time. Some cook themselves; others eat prepared food supplied by the bazar shops. They house themselves in sheds and other places erected by former chiefs.	
5,000	200 Kos.		Cholera sometimes breaks out at this fair.
10,000	20 and 60 Kos.	There are no arrangements either for food or house; people make the best arrangements they can for themselves.	
10,000	15 and 20 ,,		
All of neigh	bouring villages.		
No. not stated,	Some from 10 kos & some from Lahore & Amritsar ...	Do. do.	
6,000	20 kos and from Amritsar ...	Do. do.	

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Hoshíarpúr—(*Continued.*)	Pír Nígaha ...	4 times every month ...	21,000
	Bassoah ...	11th April; 1 day,	25,000
	Myrí ...	February; 8 days, April; 3 ,,	24,000
	Shahnúr Jamál ...	Chait; 2 ,,	10,000
Kángra ...	Mandar Shibo ...	15th July to 15th August,	12,000
	Sidh Dujat ...	3rd September ...	15,000
	Joalají ...	October; 10 days	40,000
		March; 10 ,,	20,000
	Kalásar ...	11th April ...	20,000
	Shib Mandar ...	19th May ...	30,000
	Bathing in River Bias and Mandar Shib ...	11th April ...	15,000
	Pír Salohi ...	17th April; each Wednesday of May and July ...	10,000
	Davi Rajresri ...	March and September ...	15,000
	Gang Bhairon ...	February ...	10,000
	Baijnáth ...	January and February ...	10,000

(Continued.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
10,000	20 Kos.	There are no arrangements either for food or house; people make the best arrangements they can for themselves.	
10,000	20 ,,	Do. do.	
8,000	200 ,,	People are fed by the Mahant ...	Cholera sometimes breaks out at this fair.
No. not stated.	Come from as far as Jálandhar and Ludiánah.		
4,000	50 Kos.	Dharmsalas; put up under trees and in shops; eat sweetmeats and ordinary food.	
6,000	20 ,,	In shops; eat do. do.	
Nearly the whole No. ...	From great distances.	Put up in shops, houses and dharmsalas; eat sweetmeats and ordinary food.	
Do. do.	Do.		
None.	...	Do. do.	
10,000	40 Kos.	Do. & under trees do.	
8,000	25 ,, ...	Do. do.	
None.	...	In shops; do.	
Almost all from other districts ...	From great distances.	Put up at houses of priests and shops, and eat sweetmeats and usual food.	
None.	...	Never remain during night.	
	...	Put up under trees and in shops; eat sweatmeats and ordinary food.	

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Amritsar ...	Paranna ...	10th February; 1 day,	10,000
	Basant Panchmí ...	19th do.; 1 „	15,000
	Ashtmí ...	5th July; 1 „	12,000
	Bysakhí and Diwalí ...	7th to 8th Novr.; 2 „	35,000
	Youm Vâfât ...	September; 2 „	10,000
	Sakhi Sarwar ...	15th January; 1 „	25,000
	Shaikh Fatteh Sáhib ...	On Fridays; 3 times a month, which lasts for a few hours ...	10,000
Gurdáspúr ...	Darbar Gúrú Nának ...	April; 3 days,	10,000
	Thakur Dwára ...	April; 3 „	12,000
	Hosein Ali Shah ...	February; 3 „	10,000
	Atchleshár ...	October; 2 „	10,000
	Shah Bandar ...	March; 3 „	20,000
	Dhowkal Sultánpúr ...	June; 1 „	20,000

(Continued.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
None.	...	The people accommodate themselves the best way they can at the búngha of Amritsar; buy food from confectioners and bakers.	
2,000	32 to 37 Miles.		
7,000	Come from all parts of the country as far down as Benares ...	The city affords every comfort to the pilgrims. The serais, búnghas, acharas of Sads and dharmsalas accommodate them.	
None.	...	The people gather in the open country, and the town is well stocked with provisions of all kinds.	
"	...	People go in the morning and return in the evening; booths of confectioners supply food.	
"	...	...	
3,000	100 miles,	No arrangements made for quarters and food.	
6,000	40 "	Do.	
5,000	100 "	Do.	
600	30 "	Do.	
16,000	100 "	Do.	
16,000	60 "	Do.	

LIST OF FAIRS.—

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Siálkot ...	Ashrah Moharrim ...	10th Moharrim ; 3 days,	30,000
	Baisakhí Hamza Ghose,	1st Baisakh ; 1 ,,	25,000
	Do. Seowal ...	Do. ; 1 ,,	40,000
	Do. Bajjapúr ...	Do. ; 1 ,,	10,000
	Shahbolak ...	16th Hár ; 2 ,,	20,000
	Baba Jagin ...	1st Baisakh ; 1 ,,	15,000
	Banni Singh ...	Do. ; 1 ,,	20,000
	Gugannah ...	8th Bhadon ; 2 ,,	30,000
	Marri ...	20th Chait ; 1 ,,	10,000
	Cattle and Horse Fair ...	10th Asoj ; 1 ,,	15,000
	Marri ...	20th Chait ; 1 ,,	10,000
	Gallú Shah ...	5th Asoj ; 3 ,,	11,000
Lahore ...	Bhadar Kali ...	May ; 4 ,,	60,000
	Chiragan ...	April ; 2 ,,	45,000
	Kadam or Dhowkal ...	June ; 1 ,,	20,000
	Edh ...	February ; 1 day,	10,000
	Nankana Sahib ...	June ; 1 ,,	10,000
	Samad Ramthamman ...	April ; 4 ,,	60,000
	Shah Sarraf ...	August ; 2 ,,	12,000

(Continued.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
1,000	20 Kos.	Shops are temporarily taken to the place where the fair is held from the nearest town or village, and from these the people procure what they require on payment. Some of them, however, bring their bread with them from home. Those that have relatives and friends in neighbouring villages or towns are fed and housed by them : the remainder lie out on the open plain.	
Nil.	...		
1,000	30 Kos.		
5,000	200 miles.	No special arrangements made; some put up in the Baradari and others in Maddi Shah's garden ; some bring their own tents; they purchase food from shops.	
5,000	200 ,,	Do. at Shalamar Garden; ditto.	
500	32 ,,	Do. at Shadera Serai and Garden ; do.	
Nil.	,,	The people who attend are mostly of the station, and return to their homes at night.	
5,000	90 ,,	No proper shelter ; the people feed themselves from shops.	
2,000	200 ,,	Ample shelter in the samád ; the people feed themselves from shops.	
1,000	50 ,,	The people put up in Khem Karn, and feed themselves from shops.	

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines, or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Gujránwála ...	Marí Lachmansí ...	17th March; 1 day,	10,000
	Emnabád ...	11th April; 3 ,,	35,000
	Khanga Shah Rahma ...	9th May; 4 ,,	15,000
	Wazírabád ...	11th April; 2 ,,	40,000
	Dhowkal ...	13th June to 13th July,	2,00,000
	Badoke ...	11th April; 2 days,	55,000
	Kotlan Píran ...	12th August; 10 ,,	28,000
	Ramnaggar ...	11th April; 1 ,,	25,000
	Jalalpúr ...	24th February; 3 ,,	25,000
	Khanga Dogra ...	12th July; 5 ,,	12,000
Fírozpúr ...	Múktasar ...	1st Maghar ...	50,000
Ráwalpindi ...	Khanga Barí Latíf Shah,	12th May; one month ...	16,000
Jhelam ...	Rotas ...	9th to 11th April; 3 days,	50,000
	Khánga Sydam Shah ...	9th to 11th April; 3 days,	50,000

(Continued.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
500	30 Miles.	The people purchase food from Banniahs who attend the fairs. There are no sheds or houses; the people rest or sleep under available trees or in the open air.	
7,000	30 ,,		
1,000	30 ,,		
25,000	30 ,,		
1,50,000	1 to 300 ,,		
25,000	30 ,,		
7,000	30 ,,		
Nil.	...		
15,000	30 ,,		
6,000	200 ,,		
No. not stated,	50 ,,	No arrangements made for housing or food.	
6,000	150 ,,	No particular arrangements are made; the people purchase ready cooked food from the shops specially laid out for the occasion ...	The gathering at this place is supposed to be productive of disease: on the last two occasions cholera, in a mild form, dysentry and fever broke out amongst the people assembled.
15,000	200 or 250 ,,	With the exception of Rotas and Sydam Shah, where every commodity is procurable by the opening out of bazars by shopkeepers of every variety from neighbouring towns and villages, people usually take food with themselves, and besides the former places others do not afford the comforts of housing. The people attending these places erect blankets on poles for shelter from the sun or rain.	
1,000	12 or 15 ,,		

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Sháhpúr ...	Shah Shams ...	23rd to 25th Chait ...	15,000
	Dial Bhowán ...	30th Chait and 1st Baisakh ...	12,000
Pesháwar ...	Jhanda Mela ...	January; 1 day,	about 15 or 16,000
	Edh-úl-fitr ...	February; 1 ,,	Ditto
	Edh-úl-zûha ...	April; 1 ,,	Ditto
	Moharrim ...	May; 1 ,,	Ditto
	Ziarat Kaka Kheyl ...	December; 8 days,	Ditto
	Kaka Sahib ...	Month not given ...	15,000

(Continued.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
100	40 miles.	No special arrangements are made for feeding and lodging at these assemblies. Those who attend them are for the most part inhabitants of the district, and, as such, have in the majority of cases friends or relations either on the spot or in some neighbourhood; such as have neither, and those whose homes are not close, either pass their nights in the open air or sleep in the village hospices (Daras). In respect to food, many content themselves with what they can get at the stalls of the "Halwais;" others supply themselves with ready cooked bread at the public ovens kept by the class called "Machis."	
500	50 "		
Nil.	...	The people provide themselves with food from the market which is held at the melas; some of them become guests of the keepers of the shrines. They put up either in small tents pitched by themselves or in shrines.	
5,000	Come from foreign territories as well as from Ráwalpindi.		

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and, in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage, the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.
Derah Ismail Khán ...	Lal Essan Kahror ...	August ...	30 to 40,000
	Bissakhi ...	April; 4 days,	25,000
Derah Ghází Khán ...	Sakhi Sarwar ...	March & April; 2 months,	30 to 40,000
	Pir Adil ...	April; 3 days,	10,000
Multán ...	Sher Shah ...	30th Shawal; 1 week,	30,000
	Budla Sant ...	6th Chait; 4 days,	25,000
	Makdum Rashid ...	7th Saffar; 8 ,,	10,000
	Sidhna ...	1st Baisakh; 3 ,,	10,000
Jhang ...	Jhinda Kallíana ...	16th to 21st Oct; 6 ,,	20 to 25,000
	Shah Jeona ...	7th to 12th May; 6 ,,	20 to 25,000
	Sadik Nihang ...	28th November to 3rd December; 6 ,,	20 to 25,000
Montgomery ...	Baba Farríd ...	Moharrim; 5 ,,	15,000

(Concluded.)

Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine,—that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing, &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
¼ ¼	From Muzaffargarh, Multán, Jhang and Shahpúr. 10 to 20 miles.	The people attending these melas come from a distance of from 10 to 20 miles. They generally make their own arrangements for food, but the richer classes bring small tents, and Banniahs bring supplies from the neighbouring villages.	
5,000 pilgrims; 25 to 30,000 strangers.	Come from as far as Bari Doab, Lahore, Amritsar and other parts of the Punjab.	The people attending the melas make their own arrangements for food, &c.	
1,000 strangers 500 pilgrims.	Chiefly from Muzaffargarh.	Do. do.	
12,000 8,000 3,000 3,500	People attend these fairs from the adjoining districts of Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, Derah Gházi Khán and Jhang, and State of Bhawalpúr.	Strangers erect temporary sheds or tents to live in; Banniahs and others open shops at convenient points.	
150 250 5,000	6 to 100 Miles. Do. Do.	In all the melas and worshipping shrines the people make their own arrangements for their food and comfort, except Koh Kirana, where they are provided with food, housing, &c., and in some shrines the Brahmins and Fakirs are fed.	
12,000	400 Miles,	Being a large town, bazar supplies food.	

APPENDICES.

IV.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

V.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

VI.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. A. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated,

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	*Waste.*		Total.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.	
Dehli ...	821	189	263	1,273
Gurgáon ...	1,513	175	293	1,981
Karnál ...	1,008	908	437	2,353
Hissár ...	2,105	1,167	268	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	231	166	1,812
Sirsa ...	366	2,490	254	3,110
Ambálah ...	1,477	444	707	2,628
Ludiánáh ...	1,141	128	90	1,359
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jálandhar ...	1,027	125	180	1,332
Hushiárpúr ...	1,174	102	810	2,086
Kángra ...	909	432	7,649	8,990
Amritsar ...	1,100	220	236	1,556
Siálkot ...	1,290	289	376	1,955
Gurdáspúr ...	1,310	152	360	1,822
Lahore ...	1,540	1,548	559	3,647
Fírozpúr ...	1,767	704	225	2,696
Gujránwála ...	651	1,401	510	2,562
Ráwalpindi ...	1,496	325	4,391	6,212
Jhelam ...	1,193	407	2,310	3,9 0
Gujrát ...	1,022	398	524	1,944
Sháhpúr ...	662	3,249	787	4,698
Multán ...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882
Jhang ...	377	3,891	1,436	5,704
Montgomery ...	841	944	3,792	5,577
Muzaffargarh ...	646	581	1,795	3,022
Derah Ismail Khán ...	846	2,078	4,172	7,096
Derah Ghází Khán ...	367	1,220	732	2,319
Bannú ..	704	91	2,355	3,150
Pesháwar ...	1,173	272	484	1,929
Kohát ...	251	40	2,547	2,838
Hazára ...	330	11	2,659	3,000
Total ...	31,513	25,333	45,155	102,001

AND COMMUNICATIONS, FOR 1871-72.

Unappropriated culturable waste, in Acres.	COMMUNICATIONS. MILEAGE OF— Water (navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,280	72	71	370	2
...	15	31	678	...
3,093	73	58	154	...
...	...	29	471	...
...	...	44	516	...
...	20	6	445	...
2,124	60	121	426	42
...	62	38	154	31
1,715	...	...	43	...
1,142	118	20	215	49
...	110	7	650	...
...	74	...	512	...
5,347	109	61	201	44
1,236	75	9	693	...
309	38	43	838	...
277,107	130	21	530	79
...	112	23	474	...
149,946	84	55	1,269	...
521,600	92	128	1,133	...
937	85	3	993	...
64,652	115	6	650	...
369,631	112	...	811	...
1,880,489	150	59	1,430	81
2,308,480	180	9	863	...
2,298,654	205	...	941	84
51,562	260	7	478	...
376,811	120	3	696	...
13,082	200	5	1,217	...
...	68	...	515	..
...	117	2	141	...
1,878	...	...	249	...
...	46	...	280	...
8,331,075	2,902	859	19,036	412

I. A. 2.—Climate of the

Place at which Observations taken.	Rain-Fall in Inches.				Temperature in		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Dehli ...	5·2	25·3	1·7	52·2			
Gurgáon ...	3·1	22·5	1·3	26·9			
Karnál ...	8·0	24·4	0·9	33·3			
Hissár ...	1·4	6·9	1·1	9·4			
Rohtak ...	3·8	9·8	2·6	16·2			
Sirsa ...	4·3	6·5	0·9	11·7			
Ambálah ...	5·5	32·5	0·5	38·5			
Ludiánah ...	4·7	12·7	18·2	18·2	115·0	58·0	87·71
Simla ...	7·2	66·7	...	73·9			
Jálandhar ...	5·6	14·1	1·1	20·8			
Hoshiárpúr ...	3·24	26·3	1·0	30·54			
Kángra ...	16·5	171·8	2·8	191·1			
Amritsar ...	4·8	10·5	1·0	16·3	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	7·1	23·7	1·2	32·0	114·0	60·0	87·62
Gurdáspúr ...	3·5	25·3	0·7	29·5	113·3	60·5	86·85
Lahore ...	2·8	5·0	0·9	8·7	115·0	58·0	87·7
Fírozpúr ...	2·9	8·0	1·0	11·9			
Gujránwála ...	2·0	9·4	0·7	12·1			
Ráwalpindi ...	6·2	20·8	1·5	28·5	118·2	52·6	86·5
Jhelam ...	2·4	10·2	0·7	13·3			
Gujrát ...	3·2	22·3	0·4	25·9			
Sháhpúr ...	1·9	9·9	0·5	12·3			
Multán ...	0·3	1·2	0·4	1·9	121·0	72·0	94·69
Jhang ...	1·9	2·8	1·0	5·7			
Montgomery ...	0·9	6·5	1·0	8·4			
Muzaffargarh ...	1·3	3·6	0·4	5·3			
Derah Ismail Khán ...	2·2	2·3	0·1	4·6	116·0	65·0	91·49
Derah Ghází Khán ...	1·0	2·2	...	3·2			
Bannú ...	2·9	5·8	...	8·7			
Pesháwar ...	6·9	3·8	0·6	11·3	...	...	...
Kohát ...	8·9	10·7	0·6	20·2			
Hazára ...	16·2	29·3	4·2	49·7			
Murree ...	21·08	40·85	2·71	64·64	97·0	48·0	73·07
Dalhousie ...	12·25	100·77	2·20	115·22	85·0	44·0	67·8
Dharmsála ...	12·60	150·94	2·63	166·17	100·0	56·8	77·8
Baháwalpúr ...	2·62	0·62	...	3·24	104·4	76·7	90·5

PUNJAB, 1871.

the Shade (in Degrees Fahrenheit).						Prevailing Winds.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
105·0	71·0	87·45	82·0	34·0	57·27	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
100·0	70·0	81·3	80·0	30·0	50·22	N. E.	S. E.	S. E.
107·0	69·0	84·76	74·0	32·0	53·43	W.	S. E.	W.
...	...	...	74·5	32·0	53·8	...	S.	N. W.
107·0	71·0	87·94	80·0	32·0	55·16	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
116·2	69·4	89·5	81·7	28·5	54·5	W.	S. E.	W.
117·0	74·0	94·61	105·0	...	...	S. W.	S. W.	S. E.
115·0	74·0	93·08	85·0	29·0	55·09	N. E.	S. E.	Variable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.	N.	...
92·0	50·0	71·88	67·0	28·0	45·69	S. W.	N. W.	W.
80·0	50·0	68·04	65·0	31·0	46·96	N. E.	N. W.	N. E.
89·8	64·0	73·76	74·0	40·0	52·85	...	W.	W.
103·9	81·4	92·6	73·2	36·5	54·8	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.

I. B.—Civil Divisions of British
Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	3	1,273	621,675	Dehli, 154,417; Sonepat, 12,176; Farídábad, 7,990.
	Gurgáon ...	5	1,931	690,295	Riwári, 24,503; Palwal, 12,629; Farraknaggar, 10,731.
	Karnál ...	5	2,353	608,942	Karnál, 29,000; Pánipat, 25,276; Kaithal, 14,940.
Hissár ...	Hissár ...	5	3,540	484,681	Hissár, 14,133; Hánsi, 13,563; Bhiwání, 32,254.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,812	531,227	Rohtak, 14,153; Berie, 9,723; Jhajar, 10,545.
	Sirsa ...	3	1,310	210,795	Sirsa, 11,000.
Ambálah ..	Ambálah...	6	2,628	1,035,488	Ambálah city, 24,040; Cantonments, 16,622; Jagádhri, 11,676.
	Ludiánah	3	1,359	583,245	Ludiánah, 39,983; Gurgáon, 7,096; Raikot, 9,165.
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	Simla, 7,037.
Jálandhar	Jálandhar	4	1,332	780,165	Jálandhar, 45,607; Rahún, 14,394; Kartárpúr, 16,953; Núrmahál, 8,866; Nákodar, 8,800; Philor, 7,535.
	Hoshiárpúr	4	2,086	939,972	Hoshiárpúr, 12,964; Urmur, 9,632; Hariana, 7,745; Miani, 7,706; Anandpúr, 6,859.
	Kángra ...	5	8,990	743,882	Núrpúr, 9,928; Kángra, 4,338.
Amritsar...	Amritsar...	4	1,556	832,750	Amritsar, 135,813.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,955	1,005,004	Siálkot, 25,337; Pasrúr, 8,527; Zaffarwál, 5,641.
	Gurdáspúr	4	1,822	906,126	Dínanaggar, 7,622; Kálanaur, 6,121; Batalá, 28,725.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,647	789,662	Lahore, 98,924; Muzang, 8,321. Mián Mír, 13,757; Kasúr, 15,209.
	Gujránwála	3	2,562	550,576	Gujránwála, 19,381.
	Fírozpúr ...	4	2,696	549,253	Fírozpúr, 20,592.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindí	7	6,212	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 19,222; Pindigheb, 8,223.
	Jhelam ...	4	3,910	500,988	Jhelam, 5,140; Pind Dádan Khán, 13,340; Chakowál, 5,467; Tallagang, 5,647.
	Gujrát ...	3	1,944	616,361	Gujrát, 15,907; Jalálpúr, 15,626.
	Sháhpúr ...	3	4,698	368,796	Bhera, 14,514; Miani, 6,857; Khusháb, 8,509; Saniwál, 8,900.
Multán ...	Multán ...	5	5,882	471,563	Multán, 56,826.
	Jhang ...	3	5,704	348,027	Maghiana, 10,854; Chisusti, 11,477; Jhang, 9,224.
	Montgomery	4	5,577	359,437	Kamalia, 5,695; Pak Pattan, 6,086.
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,022	295,547	Kot Adu, 5,552; Jatohi, 4,812; Muzaffargarh, 4,719.
Deraját ...	D. I. Khán	5	7,096	394,864	D. Ismail Khán, 24,906; Leia, 17,033; Kulachi, 9,921.
	D. G. Khán	4	2,319	308,840	Derah Ghází Khán, 17,164; Jámpúr 7,796.
	Bannú ...	4	3,150	287,547	I'sa Khel, 17,746; Kálabágh, 6,419; Edwardesabád, 3,185.
Pesháwar	Pesháwar	8	1,929	523,152	Pesháwar, 58,555.
	Kohát ...	3	2,838	145,419	Kohát, 11,274.
	Hazára ...	2	3,000	367,218	Harripúr, 4,646; Abbottábad, 4,483.
		132	102,001	17,596,752	Total

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1871-72.

Dependencies, constituted 1*st January* 1859.

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	No. of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
794	10	18	24	12	1,061	8,90,371	38,76,405	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1871-72 to Rs. 22,79,432.
1,264	9	9	52	8	595	10,88,915	12,17,553	
913	14	16	70	15	543	6,80,031	7,97,800	
658	12	19	36	26	563	4,03,849	26,34,447	
436	11	11	18	6	540	9,06,689	10,05,851	
654	8	11	40	20	382	1,05,813	1,32,829	
2,324	20	24	28	10	1,182	7,44,460	10,13,628	
880	21	12	54	13	549	7,74,209	9,41,317	
270	6	5	12	2	216	1,58,528	2,27,440	
1,257	13	11	20	5	544	13,27,563	16,05,354	
2,182	15	16	48	12	490	12,88,164	15,72,117	
731	16	17	34	10	412	6,23,661	7,65,326	
1,574	15	28	27	12	897	8,57,279	11,37,849	
2,314	18	17	25	13	611	10,85,659	13,27,095	
1,880	11	12	21	8	557	10,80,918	13,18,924	
1,455	13	23	30	10	1,527	5,90,348	9,89,805	
1,202	12	19	32	12	526	4,48,312	5,66,802	
312	15	15	44	16	554	4,79,946	6,20,332	
1,658	16	16	36	8	1,026	6,85,931	8,91,175	
966	11	11	35	16	535	6,06,292	7,10,766	
1,428	9	9	28	5	399	5,66,916	6,69,772	
667	8	8	54	19	474	4,45,376	44,07,511	
1,211	12	18	50	16	859	6,43,671	9,10,513	
786	9	7	46	39	504	4,20,170	4,84,508	
2,155	11	14	40	15	519	4,23,554	5,00,361	
552	9	9	45	19	376	6,01,019	6,83,819	
716	14	14	50	15	591	4,07,031	5,15,892	
354	17	18	30	8	509	3,26,821	4,12,925	
625	10	10	32	29	453	4,27,408	5,02,187	
654	17	17	38	9	1,007	6,44,606	8,14,238	
343	7	6	65	16	458	93,499	1,95,795	
1,251	15	11	87	20	564	1,69,210	2,12,642	
34,462	404	451	87	14	20,122	1,99,96,219	3,36,62,978	

I. C.—Statement of Population

District.		Inhabited Houses.			Popu	
		No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehli	...	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,783
Gurgáon	...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Karnál	...	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissár	...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak	...	25,913	111,635	137,458	160,821	141,477
Sirsa	...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambálah	...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludiánah	...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla	...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jálandhar	...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hoshiárpúr	...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,406	253,678
Kángra	...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar	...	43,305	154,741	198,046	272,889	220,649
Siálkot	...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Gurdáspúr	...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,075
Lahore	...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Fírozpúr	...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Gujránwála	...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ráwalpindi	...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelam	...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát	...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,191	163,152
Sháhpúr	...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Multán	...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang	...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery	...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh	...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Derah Ismail Khán	...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Derah Ghází Khán	...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bannú	...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawar	...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohát	...	96	28,543	28,639	45,290	39,012
Hazára	...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Total	...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

OF THE PUNJAB, 1871-72.

LATION.						Classification of Population.		
		Children under 12 Years.				Christians.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690.295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	113,137	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	31	16	1
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	191.672	160,351	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	31	127.
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87
35,236	20,701	146,449	121,373	780,165	586	631	14	101
38,878	24,629	181,470	156,911	939,972	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26
31,033	15,416	161,156	131,607	834,750	535	358	37	129
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214
31,214	16,115	179,288	150,693	906,126	497	109	...	10
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	900	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	144,213	12,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,370	106,458	616,361	342	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
698,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

I. C.—Statement of Population

District.	Classification of Population.—(*Concluded.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Dehli ...	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Gurgáon ...	128	477,214	212,914	20	690,295
Karnál ...	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608,942
Hissár ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	253	422,302	71,295	37,329	531,227
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambálah ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludiánah ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jálandhar ...	114,993	312,471	351,932	23	780,165
Hoshiárpúr ...	79,400	415,755	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,835	832,750
Siálkot ...	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,005,004
Gurdáspúr ...	79,387	303,107	302,296	101,227	906,126
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Fírozpúr ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gujránwála ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelam ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát ...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Sháhpúr ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Multán ...	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzuffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Derah Ismail Khán...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Derah Ghází Khán...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannú ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshávar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Total ...	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,752

Note.—This Return is founded

OF THE PUNJAB, 1871-72.—(*Concluded.*)

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agricul-turists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu, Hindi.
399,826	290,469	Ditto.
305,974	302,968	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabí, Jatu, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu, Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabí, Bagri, Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi, Punjabí.
320,633	262,612	Urdu, Punjabí.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabí.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Urdu, Pahari, Lahaoli.
272,672	566,078	Urdu, Punjabí.
433,617	571,387	Ditto.
516,656	389,470	Ditto.
334,075	455,591	Ditto.
340,842	208,411	Ditto.
213,514	337,422	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	189,114	Ditto.
363,664	252,697	Ditto.
177,781	191,015	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Punjabí, Múltáni.
119,619	228,408	Urdu, Punjabí.
153,401	206,036	Ditto.
205,799	89,748	Urdu, Punjabí, Múltáni.
215,933	178,931	Urdu, Punjabí, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Urdu, Punjabí, Bilochi.
204,411	83,136	Urdu, Punjabí, Pushtu.
267,736	255,416	Urdu, Pushtu.
100,257	45,162	Urdu, Punjabí, Pushtu.
267,484	99,714	Ditto.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

on the Census taken in January 1868.

I. D. 1.—The Survey and

Survey.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed, in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the Year, with Cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Jhelam and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59,	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnoisance of Hazára 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	22,037	83,457	12 4 1	23 11 7	Rs. 6,632 @ Rs. 30 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1871-72.

Settlement.

NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	175	1,37,625	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	25,929	1,01,83,454	
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	41,810	78,70,478	
Settled for under 10 years ...	19,777	21,35,467	
Settlements in progress ...	14,129	17,99,350	
Total ...	1,01,820	2,21,26,374	
Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	30,638	84,25,180	
Ditto without such record,	19,340	82,83,355	

I. D. 2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government Works.	By Private Works.				
Dehli ...	122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044
Gurgáon ...	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	...	112,312
Karnál ...	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	3,093	578,027
Hissár ...	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998
Rohtak ...	122,038	24,955	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942
Sirsa ...	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934
Ambálah ...	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	...	283,989
Ludiánah ...	...	23,148	706,742	729,890	22,495	62,525
Simla ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jálandhar ...	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763
Hushiárpúr,	...	17,836	733,871	751,707	...	64,583
Kangra ...	...	118,075	463,267	581,342	...	276,655
Amritsar ...	92,361	109,889	506,120	708,370	5,275	135,264
Siálkot ...	...	402,508	423,366	825,874	97,908	131,022
Gurdáspúr,	61,669	127,521	641,925	834,474	...	97,104
Lahore ...	77,863	333,468	574,557	985,888	...	990,935
Fírozpúr ...	...	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,418	227,970
Gujránwála,	...	327,832	88,612	416,444	...	896,589
Ráwalpindi,	...	16,937	940,561	957,498	...	207,847
Jhelam ...	...	71,460	692,385	763,845	358,747	258,825
Gujrát ...	...	235,573	418,885	654,458	18,636	254,644
Sháhpúr ...	...	252,800	170,880	423,680	...	2,079,360
Multán ...	303,627	202,123	118,684	624,434	2,053	715,441
Jhang ...	...	174,743	66,582	241,325	1,504,481	985,601
Montgomery,	66,495	158,700	313,045	538,240	...	604,667
Muzaffargarh	253,500	145,000	15,083	413,583	265,707	106,371
Dera I. Khán	...	428,604	113,309	541,913	364,864	1,329,796
Dera G. Khán	100,410	69,732	64,826	234,968	...	780,818
Bannú ...	...	199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	58,562
Peshávar ...	...	259,676	490,835	750,511	...	174,449
Kohát ...	...	40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430
Hazára ...	...	32,690	178,691	211,381	...	6,815
Total ...	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,558	3,665,618	14,017,793

Note.—The statistics for this

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB, 1871-72.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.									
Uncultur-able.	Total.	Total Area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.			Rate per Acre on culturable land.			Rate per Acre on total area of Settlement.		
			Rs.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
109,176	289,417	814,672	939,669	1	12	6	1	7	3	1	2	6
186,867	299,179	1,267,926	1,098,818	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	13	10
279,680	860,800	1,505,920	868,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	918,592	2,265,428	430,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
106,240	254,080	1,159,680	897,572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
162,670	1,756,604	1,990,766	182,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
452,415	736,404	1,681,930	1,294,954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	139,897	869,787	959,383	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
115,259	195,204	852,298	1,291,131	1	15	5	1	12	1	1	8	3
518,955	583,538	1,335,245	1,370,680	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	0	5
4,895,537	5,172,192	5,753,534	808,430	1	6	3	0	15	0	0	2	3
151,079	291,618	999,988	931,396	1	5	0	1	1	8	0	14	11
196,520	425,520	1,251,324	1,212,804	1	7	6	1	2	5	0	15	6
230,192	327,296	1,116,770	1,262,620	1	9	2	1	5	8	1	1	1
357,402	1,348,337	2,334,225	633,890	0	10	3	0	5	1	0	4	4
113,217	594,605	1,725,655	594,278	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	5	6
326,647	1,223,236	1,639,680	583,040	1	6	5	0	7	1	0	5	8
2,810,640	3,018,487	3,975,985	731,744	0	12	2	0	10	1	0	2	11
1,120,873	1,738,445	2,502,290	615,050	0	12	10	0	9	8	0	3	11
316,690	589,970	1,244,428	612,133	0	14	7	0	10	9	0	7	2
503,680	2,583,040	3,006,720	395,310	0	14	11	0	2	6	0	2	0
2,422,260	3,139,754	3,764,188	533,404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
919,460	3,409,542	3,650,867	284,237	1	2	10	0	4	7	0	1	3
2,426,839	3,031,506	3,569,746	326,785	0	9	8	0	4	7	0	1	5
1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	521,271	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3
2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	372,275	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	1	8
468,546	1,249,364	1,484,332	331,039	1	6	6	0	6	9	0	3	7
1,092,493	1,565,662	2,016,181	405,108	0	14	5	0	12	9	0	3	3
309,514	483,963	1,234,474	818,131	1	1	5	0	11	2	0	10	7
1,497,760	1,655,700	1,816,600	175,409	1	1	6	0	15	2	0	1	7
1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920,000	213,506	1	0	2	0	15	10	0	1	9
27,428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	21,709,288	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

table were collected in 1868-69.

I. D. 3.—Register of Transfers of Land for 1871-72.

Nature of Tenures transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zamindárís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zamindárís ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	63	...	322	31	...	10
Small zamindárís ...	53	...	339	254	...	54
Shares in ditto ...	8,251	49	2,502	12	69	19
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	258	1	442	21	4,293	32
Shares in ditto ...	1,358	3	13,110	30	602	17
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	2,664	94	20,792	16	62	16
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	1,475	19	7,918	16	18	12
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	18	...	1,684	212	...	11
Ditto with rights of occupancy,	218	...	3,648	67	...	17
Revenue-free tenures ...	15	...	1,389	68	...	12
Total ...	14,373	166	52,146	17	94	16

I. D. 4.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1871-72.

Description of Revenue.	1870-71. Assessed.	1870-71. Realized.	1871-72. Assessed.	1871-72. Realized.	1871-72. Realizations of Balances of previous Years.	1871-72. Total realized.	Cost of Collections.	Net Collections during the Year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estate sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.											
Revenue as in past year ... Added to roll during the year, Taken off do. do. ...	1,87,13,900 1,75,073 1,24,482	1,86,20,928	1,87,64,491	1,85,52,434	41,258	1,85,93,692	20,41,207	1,65,52,485	2,73,118	Nil.	Nil.
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,74,631	2,80,465	2,80,465	5,834	2,86,299	...	2,86,299	...		
Micellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above ...	...	11,57,193	...	10,39,256	76,972	11,16,228	...	11,16,228	11,055		
Total ...	...	2,00,52,752	...	...	...	1,99,96,219	20,41,207	1,79,55,012	2,84,173		

II. A. 1.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
1.—Jammú and Kashmír	One horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls ...	1,520,757	78,82,000
2.—Patiála ...	100 horsemen ...	1,586,000	42,77,928
3.—Baháwalpúr ...	...	472,791	19,27,998
4.—Jínd ..	25 horsemen ...	189,372	4,00,000
5.—Nábba ...	...	227,265	6,50,000
6.—Kapúrthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	201,332	7,48,338
7.—Mandi ...	Rs. 1,00,000	139,259	3,52,557
8.—Sarmúr (Náhan) ...	...	100,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlúr (Biláspur),	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bassáhir ...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindúr (Nálagarh)	" 5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal ...	...	50,000	60,000
13.—Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen ...	46,200	2,59,000
14.—Farídkot ...	...	68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	110,000	1,80,900
16.—Suket ...	" 11,000	44,652	65,000
17.—Kalsia ...	...	62,000	1,31,500
18.—Pataodi ...	...	20,085	85,575
19.—Luháru ...	...	18,000	66,000
20.—Dujána ...	...	27,060	60,000
21.—Baghát ...	Rs. 2,000	10,000	8,000
22.—Bághal ...	" 3,600	22,000	60,000
23.—Jubbal ...	" 2,520	40,000	30,000
24.—Kumhársain ...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji ...	" 1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog ...	" 1,450	9,000	10,000
27.—Balsan ...	" 1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhámi ...	" 360	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthár ...	" 1,080	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunhiár ...	" 180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal ...	" 72	800	700
32.—Bíja ...	" 180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti ...	...	700	600
34.—Taroch ...	Rs. 280	10,000	6,000

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1871-72.

Estimated Military Force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
26,667	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier maché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
8,637	"	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Narnaul, cereals.
2,797	"	Lungis, sufi, silk goods, saltpetre, alum, indigo, cotton, cereals.
1,781	"	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
1,810	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals
2,000	"	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwára.
1,775	"	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
633	"	Opium and grains.
820	"	Ditto.
300	"	Opium, grains and woollen manufactures.
625	"	Opium and grains.
108	"	Ditto.
506	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
800	"	Grains.
161	"	Slate quarries near Dalhousie, timber, grains, nuts, wax, honey, lime.
525	"	Timber and drugs.
261	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian corn, sugar and saffron.
140	"	Grains, cotton, sugar and saffron.
271	"	Grains.
180	"	Ditto.
37	"	Opium and grains.
222	"	Ditto.
550	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
75	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, grains and ginger.
...	"	Opium and grains.
80	"	Ditto.

II. A. 2.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1871-72.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jammú and Kashmír.	Máharája	Rajpút.	41	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Máharája.
2.—Muhandar Singh, G.C.S.I., of Patiala.	Do.	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian.	19	Can read and write English, Persian and Gurmukhi.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3.—Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Baháwalpúr.	Nawáb	Daudputra	10	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English Tutor.	No.	No.	None.	
4.—Raghbír Singh, of Jínd.	Rája	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian.	38	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Híra, Singh of Nábha.	Do.	Do.	28		Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	

6.—Kharrak Singh, of Kapúrthala.	Do.	Ahluwália	23	Reads and writes English fluently.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has.	
7.—Bije Sain, of Mandi	Do.	Rajpút	25	Educated in Sanscrit and English.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakásh, of Sarmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	29	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
9.—Híra Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rajpút	37	Knows Sanscrit and is well informed.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Máharája of Jammú and Kashmír.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bassáhir.	Do.	Rajpút	34		Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Agar Singh, of Hindur (Nálagarh).	Do	Do.	66	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	46		Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
13.—Muhammad Ibrahím Ali Khán, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán	15	Being educated in the Wards School at Ambálah.		Do.	Do.	No.	

II. A. 2.—*(Continued.)*

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
14.—Wazír Singh, of Farídkot.	Rája	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Barau Bans	51	Knows Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	His son, Bikram Singh, the heir-apparent, is being well educated in Persian and English.
15.—Gopál Singh, of Chamba.	Do.	Rajpút	32	Knows Hindi and Tankra (the Kángra hill character and dialect)	Administers his State with the aid of a British Officer as Superintendent.	Do.		Do.	
16.—Uggar Sain, of Suket.	Do	Do.	58	An accomplished Sanscrit Scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
17.—Bishan Singh, of Kalsia.	Sirdár	Ját	19			Do.	Do.	None	The Chief is married to the Jínd Rája's daughter.
18.—Muhammad Mukhtár Husain Ali Khán, of Pataodi.	Nawáb	Afghán	16	Knows Persian.	Administers his estate.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

19.—Allah-ud-dín Ahmed Khán, of Luháru.	Rais	Do.	37	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has.	
20.—Muhammad Sádat Ali Khán, of Dujána.	Nawáb	Do.	31	Knows Persian.	Ditto	Do.	Do.	No son.	
21.—Dalíp Singh, of Bhagát.	Rána	Rajpút	13	...	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	
22.—Kishan Singh, of Bhágal.	Do.	Do.	51	...	Administers his estate.	Do.	Do.	No son.	
23.—Karm Chand, of Jubbal.	Do.	Do.	37	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has.	Padam Chand, heir-apparent, aged Yrs. 10
24.—Bhawáni Singh, of Kumhársain.	Do.	Do.	46	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Híra Singh, heir-apparent, aged 26
25.—Ran Bahádur Singh, of Bhajji.	Do.	Do.	48	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Durga Singh, heir-apparent, aged 30
26.—Dalíp Chand, of Mailog.	Thákur	Do.	42	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
27.—Bhúp Singh, of Balsan.	Rána	Do.	51	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhámi.	Do.	Do.	19	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	No.	
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár.	Do.	Do.	26	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Has.	
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár.	Thákur	Do.	37	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Jít Singh, of Mangal.	Rána	Do.	41	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	

II. A. 2.—(*Concluded.*)

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
32.—Ude Chand, of Bíja	Thákur	Rajpút	45	...	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
33.—Rám Singh, of Darkuti	Rána	Do.	56	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ram Karn Singh, heir apparent, aged Yrs. 29
34.—Ranjít Singh, of Taroch.	Thákur	Do.	57	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kabír Singh, the eldest son of the Thákur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged. 7

III. B. 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE OF ALL KINDS (IMPERIAL, MUNICIPAL, CANTONMENT, CANAL, FERRY, POUND, AND WATCH AND WARD) MAINTAINED IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1871.

TOTAL OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.						DETAIL OF NUMBERAT END OF YEAR.				ARMS PROVIDED.			AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY OF				TOTAL ANNUAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1870 from last year.	Recruited this year.	Total for 1870.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1870.	European District Supdts. Asst. Supdts., Inspectors and Dy. Inspectors.	Native Assistant Supdts. Insprs. and Deputy Insprs	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-Arms.	Swords.	Batons.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each Mounted man.	Each Foot man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,893	2,410	22,303	238	1.990	20,075	57	508	1,386	18,124	8,512	10.928	10,926	5,920	549	104	82	24,48,142	4,78,055	29,26,197

III. B. 2.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1871.

Classifications.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		**Percentage of Religions, &c.**	
Christians ...	67	Christians ...	0·3
Muhammadans ...	10,538	Muhammadans ...	54·
Brahmins ...	1,623	Sikhs ...	16·7
Rájpúts ...	1,384	Rájpúts ...	6·8
Sikhs ...	3,363	Brahmins ...	8·0
Gúrkhas ...	20	Gúrkhas (nearly) ...	0·1
Kukas ...	48	Kukas ...	0·2
Mazbís ...	168	Mazbís ...	0·8
Hindús of all other castes ...	2,874	Other denominations ...	14·4
Other religions ...	37		
Total ...	20,122		

III. B. 2.—(*Concluded.*)

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of all grades.	REMARKS.
RACES.		PERCENTAGE OF RACES.
Europeans ...	57	Europeans ... 0·2
Eurasians ...	5	Eurasians ... 0·02
Natives ..	20,060	Natives ... 99·6
TOTAL ...	20,122	

III B. 3.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen during 1871.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint,, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	Class I.—*Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*														
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	159	7	154		5	...	99	11	...	178	13	202	...	68
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	13	...	12	...		...	6	1	...	45	...	46	3	26
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	135	9	135		7	...	106	22	2	191	14	229	7	40
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	501	5	449		42	5	406	145	6	5,240	224	5,615	1	874
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	31	2	31		2	...	23	5	1	56	2	64	1	26
		Total ...	839	23	781		56	5	640	184	9	5,710	253	6,156	12	1,034
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*															
7	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	302, 303, 396	" dacoits ...	3	...	2	...		...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...
9	302, 303, 396	" robbers ...	36	...	33	...		...	7	7	...	54	...	61	1	27
10	302, 303, 396	" poison ...	36	2	37	...		...	13	10	2	70	1	83	...	36
11	302, 303, 396	Other murders ...	243	27	261	...		1	101	92	1	597	5	695	7	206
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	61	2	61		1	...	16	8	...	98	...	106	1	39
13	304, 304A, 308, ...	Culpable homicide ...	152	12	156		3	...	96	78	...	336	11	425	1	103
14	376 ...	Rape ...	154	2	130		11	...	36	5	...	155	9	169	...	83
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	110	...	103	...		...	38	...	...	119	3	122	...	53
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth,	45	...	38		4	...	16	1	...	43	3	47	...	18
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	198	...	192		1	...	114	1	...	201	1	203	7	65
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	...	1	...		...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	496	5	465		17	2	338	28	7	940	22	997	...	282
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	69	7	72	...		...	21	9	3	79	5	96	4	44

III. B. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.									Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Class 1.—*Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*—(Concluded).														
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	134	13	5	112	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	17	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	181	18	...	161	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	4,585	375	2	4,184	...	31	59	89	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	37	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	4,954	408	7	4,509	...	31	59	96	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
7	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	302, 303, 396	" dacoits ...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	2	1	3,195	108
9	302, 303, 396	" robbers ...	32	...	17	9	...	1	...	6	...	13	7	1,136	312
10	302, 303, 396	" poison ...	39	3	15	18	1	1	...	4	5	1	1	79	79
11	302, 303, 396	Other murders ...	439	80	138	178	2	...	...	32	52	11	6	300	112
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	65	12	24	19	...	1	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
13	304, 304A, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	316	11	41	195	1	3	...	9	61	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	83	32	14	36	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	66	4	15	45	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of births	28	7	3	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	128	10	...	117	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	702	73	8	559	1	1	6	23	44	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	46	3	7	29	1	...	...	6	2	25	10	1,421	481

III. B. 3.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8.)	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	14	...	10	2	...	7	...	...	20	9	29	3	2
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	141	...	134	9	...	74	...	...	210	4	244	...	80
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction,	166	3	116	32	2	39	4	18	179	45	246	15	88
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	12	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	13	6	19	...	7

25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	8	...	8	...		...	3	...	...	28	...	28	3	15
26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	368	2	321		36	...	213	15	...	572	57	644	1	177
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	6	...	5		1	...	3	...	...	4	1	5	...	1
		TOTAL ...	2,321	62	2,153		122	5	1,140	258	31	3,758	182	4,229	43	1,326
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*														
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	75	2	72	...		...	8	8	...	99	...	107	...	41
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	1	...	1	...		...	...	7	...	4	...	11	...	...
31	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	37	1	27		1	...	9	4	...	69	...	73	...	30
32	392, 393 ...	Robbery. In dwelling house ...	13	...	5		1	2	5	...	...	17	7	24	...	14
		Robbery. On the highway, between sunset and sunrise...	110	2	109	...		...	38	5	...	122	...	127	...	36
		Robbery. Other robberies	175	4	154		10	...	58	6	4	186	4	200	1	82
33	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	246	2	143		63	1	42	3	...	221	101	325	1	165
34	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	9,676	73	6,554		13	4	2,092	147	16	4,767	22	4,952	34	1,257

III B. 3—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2		3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
				Persons.									Property.			
					Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.		Description of Crime.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
21	327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	19	2	...	17	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
22	324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	162	21	...	127	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369	...	Kidnapping or abduction,	120	18	12	69	...	3	5	21	15	12	4	79	36
24	346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	12	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	80	...
25	372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution. ...	10	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	459	60	...	393	...	...	...	13	...	19	9	615	472
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,739	346	294	1,846	7	10	16	142	199	84	38	6,905	1,600

Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*—(Continued).

29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	66	7	17	28	...	2	2	10	...	60	20	16,018	6,291
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	11	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	43	8	4	23	...	...	...	5	3	27	8	12,614	588
32	392, 393 ...	Robbery. In dwelling house ...	10	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	1,406	236
		Robbery. On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	91	10	...	78	...	...	...	3	...	105	37	10,696	2,904
		Robbery. Other robberies	115	13	1	98	...	...	...	5	...	159	70	15,261	5,773
33	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	153	19	2	129	...	...	...	3	6	5	...	221	...
34	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3,590	413	6	3,123	3	16	8	92	...	8,291	2,585	5,12,517	1,09,841

III. B. 3.—(*Continued.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			CASES.						PERSONS.						
					INVESTIGATED.				NUMBER ARRESTED.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
35	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	71	8	69	...	...	44	1	...	105	...	106	...	21
36	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	* 2	...	2	...	1
		TOTAL ...	10,406	92	7,136	88	7	2,296	182	20	5,592	134	5,928	36	1,648

	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
37	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	557	1	177	392	8	273	6	...	506	628	1,140	1	128
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	248	1	140	76	9	71	2	...	271	160	433	...	116
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	24	...	18	5	...	13	...	...	23	15	38	...	12
40	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
		Total ...	831	2	336	474	17	358	8	...	801	804	1,613	1	257
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,940	7	1,077	2	...	322	15	...	608	4	627	1	142
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle,	5,185	88	4,516	38	1	2,227	105	98	4,703	31	4,937	74	1,048
		Theft ... Ordinary,	10,951	57	9,034	178	20	5,231	112	24	9,552	184	9,872	45	1,831
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust,	337	2	261	54	4	158	4	3	286	50	343	4	97
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,825	86	2,740	23	8	1,757	155	86	4,289	115	4,645	239	1,195
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	423	3	338	79	2	249	6	...	484	91	581	...	155
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	24	...	19	1	...	5	...	...	9	...	9	...	...
		Total ...	22,685	243	17,985	375	35	9,949	397	211	19,931	475	21,014	363	4,468
		Total of preceding classification, I to V ...	37,082	422	28,391	1,115	69	14,383	1,029	271	35,792	1,849	38,941	455	8,734

III. B. 3.—(*Continued.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.									PROPERTY.			
				ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				CASES.		VALUE.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
35	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	85	22	...	60	...	...	2	1	...	18	8	351	92
36	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	29
		TOTAL ...	4,165	494	30	3,555	3	18	12	123	9	8,678	2,733	5,69,101	1,25,754

	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
37	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	996	457	...	539	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	315	145	...	170	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	5	5
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	26	6	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,338	608	...	730	...	6	2	9	...	1	1	5	5
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	471	39	...	425	...	4	2	14	...	64	19	2,101	369
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	3,724	450	...	3,222	...	24	12	106	...	5,148	3,054	2,11,159	1,25,061
		Theft ... Ordinary ...	7,840	794	...	6,982	...	42	18	158	2	10,342	6,434	2,52,695	89,928
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	239	40	1	195	...	1	1	4	...	266	130	25,327	10,144
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	3,151	548	1	2,550	...	15	15	79	3	1,669	2,359	73,684	98,306
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	423	65	...	355	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	11	7
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	206	39
		Total ...	15,857	1,938	2	13,737	...	87	48	366	5	17,510	12,003	5,65,183	3,23,908
		Total of preceding classification I. to V.	29,053	3,794	333	24,377	10	152	137	736	213	26,273	14,775	11,41,194	4,51,267

III. B. 3.—(*Continued.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested.						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	10	...	7	3	...	5	...	...	20	19	39	...	4
48	Chap. XIX., C. P. C	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	1,750	7	1,557	169	1	1,269	25	1	2,232	259	2,517	14	492
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion...	15	...	5	7	1	6	1	...	8	14	23	...	13
50	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms ...	150	...	113	31	...	108	...	...	144	33	177	...	35

51	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	462	...	460	2	...	446	2	...	1,080	4	1,086	...	19
52	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act 21 of 1869, Secs. 4, 5, 23	European Vagrancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67,	Excise Act ...	82	...	49	31	...	59	...	...	66	33	99	...	12
55	Act 5 of 1865, Sec. 5	Forest Law ...	11	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	23	...	23	...	...
56	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13	Gambling Act ...	245	1	238	4	...	207	12	...	1,273	23	1,308	...	142
57	Act 5 of 1852, Secs. 14, 16, 22 ... Act 5 of 1865, Secs. 56, 60 to 63 ...	Marriages of Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 12 of 1870, Secs. 7, 23, & 30	Native Passenger Ships...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29	Prisoners Act ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
60	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48	Post Office Act ...	6	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	4	3	7	...	2
61	Act 18 of 1854, Secs. 25 to 29	Railway Act ...	46	...	43	1	...	40	2	...	50	1	53	...	6
62	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80	Registration Act ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
63	Act 16 of 1861, Secs. 6	Stage Carriage Act ...	8	...	7	1	...	6	...	...	9	1	10	...	2
64	269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 ... Act V of 1861, Sec. 34 ...	Public and local nuisances,	4,492	7	4,394	94	1	4,109	9	...	6,773	125	6,907	...	256
65	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20	Criminal Tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III. B. 3.—*(Continued.)*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.									PROPERTY.			
				ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				CASES.		VALUE.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Continued.)														
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	35	...	20	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chap. XIX, C.P.C	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	1,995	181	...	1,804	...	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion,	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose, refusal to show concealed arms,	138	18	...	120	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

51	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	1,067	2	...	1,064	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
52	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act 21 of 1869, Secs. 4, 5, 23	European Vagrancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67	Excise Act ...	87	21	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Act 5 of 1865, Sec. 5	Forest Law ...	23	...	...	15	...	...	...	8	...	9	9	68	68
56	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13	Gambling Act ...	1,157	132	...	1,005	...	...	...	29	...	...	..	...	...
57	Act 5 of 1852, Secs. 14, 16, 22 ... Act 5 of 1865, Secs. 56, 60 to 63	Marriages of Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 12 of 1870, Secs. 7, 23, & 30	Native Passenger Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 25 to 29	Prisoners' Act ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48	Post Office Act ...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act 18 of 1854, Secs, 25 to 29,	Railway Act ...	47	4	...	42	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80	Registration Act ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act 16 of 1861, Sec. 6	Stage Carriage Act ...	8	...	...	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 ... Act V of 1861, Sec. 34 ...	Public and local nuisances	6,644	340	...	6,298	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20	Criminal Tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III. B. 3.—(*Concluded.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Cases.						Persons.						
					Investigated.				Number arrested						
											Within the year.				
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68, C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns 7 and 8.)	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.
66	Act 7 of 1867 ...	Purchasing soldier's necessaries and stores ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
67	Act 5 of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War,	6	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
		Total Class VI. ...	7,287	15	6,895	348	3	6,273	51	1	11,686	519	12,257	15	983
		Grand Total ...	44,369	437	35,286	1,463	72	20,656	1,080	272	47,478	2,368	51,198	470	9,717

III. B. 3.—(*Concluded.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.									PROPERTY.			
				ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL				NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				CASES.		VALUE.	
								Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
66	Act 7 of 1867 ...	Purchasing soldier's necessaries and stores ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act 5 of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	11,23	699	20	10,450	...	1	9	80	...	9	9	63	68
		GRAND TOTAL ...	40,276	4,493	353	34,827	10	153	146	816	213	26,282	14,784	11,41,262	4,51,335

III. B. 3.—(*Concluded.*)

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1 A	115, 117, to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	2	2	...	2	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	603	1,034	288	739	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	125	163	64	98	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	108	183	79	103	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	40	51	20	31	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	55	93	30	63	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	..	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	147	798	202	576	...	...
		Total ...	1,080	2,322	683	1,610	...	...

		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	68	58	51	7	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	10	33	28	5	...	...
		Total	78	91	79	12	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion ... Total	137	117	72	44	1,442	850
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	323	Hurt	437	868	449	419	...	...
15	345	Wrongful confinement	11	9	3	6	...	...
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	713	1,785	1,133	643	...	...
		Total	1,161	2,662	1,585	1,068	...	...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
17	417 to 420	Cheating	256	278	138	139	3,188	306
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	518	766	185	580	14,096	9,699
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c.	11	11	1	9	650	2
20	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	548	654	264	385	204	54
		Total	1,333	1,709	588	1,113	18,138	10,061
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	712	605	460	143	...	...
22	298	Offences against religion	4	5	5	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	2	...	2	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	33	12	9	3	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	77	119	86	33	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294 A	Public and local nuisances	163	356	33	323	...	...
27	...	Offences under Chapters XVIII. XX. XXI. and XXII C.P. C.	730	2,081	674	1,406	...	...
28	...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	1,819	2,375	720	1,655	...	...
		Total	3,540	5,555	1,987	3,565	...	...
		Grand Total	7,331	12,458	4,994	7,414	19,580	10,911

III C. 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid, Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Aggregate annual Salaries of officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Original. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Original. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeals. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeals. Civil.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only. Paid ...				4	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	Cantonment Magistrates and Naib Tahsíldárs.	gazetted holidays being excepted.	...	302	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only. Unpaid,				37	1		...	...	5	26	6	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers.		...	644	...	...	...
	10	Miles.																		

Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers,	Paid ...		10,200 Square	17,61,149	133	1	Sec. 22, Act VIII. of 1869, and Secs. 5, 6 & 7 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...14	... 10	109	...	...	Subordinate Collectors employed generally on administrative works; Superintendents of Abkari and Registration.	The entire year; Sundays and	...	10,630	59,149	...	...
	Unpaid,				14	1		......	... ...	14	...	...	Honorary Magistrates.		...	725	5,813	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal powers only ...	Paid ...				4	1	Sec. 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	... ...	... ...	4	...	...	Tahsíldárs.		...	886	...	...	...
	Unpaid,				21	1		... ...	2 6	13	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers, Honorary Magistrates.		...	1,661	...	...	...

III C. 1.—(*Continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid, Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Aggregate annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. *Original.* Criminal.	Civil.	*Appeals.* Criminal.	Civil.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st class exercising Civil and Criminal powers, Paid ...				117	1	Section 22 Act VIII. of 1869, & Section 8 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	3	2	3	109	...	...	Sub-Collectors, Supdts. of general administrative work and Registration.	gazetted holidays being excepted.	...	17,206	60,156	...	...
Unpaid,	10	Miles.		22	1		...	...	1	...	21	...	...	Honorary Magistrates.		...	1,352	5,964	...	...

Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions ...	10,200 Square	17,61,149	16	1	Tries cases under Act XI. of 1865, up to Rs. 500.	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	The entire year; Sundays and	...	...	41,306	...	...
Ditto ditto exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers ...			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2,299	200	...	...
Boards of Magistrates, Unpaid.			8	6*	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869 ...	...	...	...	4	46	...	...	City Magistrates ...		...	4,364	...	...	...
Magistrates of full powers, exercising Criminal powers only, Unpaid,			2	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869 ...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	Superintendents of Jails...		...	3	...	...	...
Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers. Paid...			108	1	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869, and Sections 10 and 11 of Act XIX. of 1865 ... Deputy Commissioners hear appeals from the orders of Subordinate Magistrates.	...	33	19	12	44	...	...	Local Funds, Municipal, Nuzzúl, Court of Wards,		...	21,113	45,802	2,461	8,270

III C. 1.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid, Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges, previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Aggregate annual Salaries of Officers.	Aggregate annual Cost of Establishment.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Original. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Original. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeals. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeals. Civil.
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Act VIII. of 1869 ...				25	Aided by 3 Assessors in all Sessions trials.	Section 44 A. B. Act VIII. of 1869.		4	17	4	...	...	...	Road and Ferry Funds, Treasury, Registration, administrative charge of the District.		...	546	...	...	...
Sessions Courts ...				12	1 Aided by 3 Assessors in all Ses-	Section 22, Act VIII. of 1869, and Section 12 of Act	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	Supts. of Revenue Administration, Civil and	days being excepted.	53	477	1	3,092	4,330

	10	10,200 Square Miles.	17,61,149		sions trials.	XIX. of 1865; also hear appeals from orders of Magistrates exercising full powers.								Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, Appellate and Executive work.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holi-					
Chief Court ...				1	3 Aided by a jury of 12 men in Original Criminal trials.	Act IV. of 1866	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	No Executive functions.		23	12	4	532	1,674
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	60	65	74	369	9,60,730	4,11,565	...	...	76	62,220	2,18,395	6,085	14,274

III C .2.—Statement of Offences Reported, and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1871.

Number.	Description of Offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence,	118 to 120	3	19	15	4	...	...
2	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	1	15	15	...	...	...
3	Fabricating false evidence...	194 to 196	...	9	...	9	...	...
4	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 256	8	17	6	11	...	...
5	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 / 250 to 254	150	152	63	85	...	4
6	Diminishing or altering coin,	246 to 249	8	9	3	6	...	...
7	Murder by thags ...	302, 303 and 396	14	18	4	10	4	...
8	Do. by dacoits ...		7	7	...	7	...	...
9	Do. by robbers ...		24	14	12	2	...	...
10	Do. by poison for sake of robbery ...		9	15	1	13	...	1
11	Do. by poison from other motives ...		24	37	24	11	1	1
12	Other murders from motives connected with women ...		108	271	118	140	1	12
13	Other murders from other motives ...		175	411	154	233	...	24
14	Fanatic murdering or attempt to murder ...	Sec. 2, Act XXIII. of 1867.	1	1	...	1	...	...
15	Murder ...	Regulation Sec. 17 of 1817—1819 and Judicial Cir. 14 of 1859.	4	4	2	2	...	...
16	Attempt to murder ...	307	74	112	54	56	...	2
17	Culpable homicide ...	304	168	405	124	269	3	9
18	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	4	4	1	3	...	...
19	Being a thag ...	311	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	12	21	15	6	...	...
21	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	63	96	44	48	...	4
22	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 and 333	5	8	7	1	...	...
23	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	97	95	51	42	...	2
24	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	53	45	27	16	...	2
25	Kidnapping or abduction,	363 to 365 / 367 to 369	220	212	118	72	6	16
26	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ...	366	65	110	62	36	7	5

III C. 2.—(*Continued*).

Number.	Description of Offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
27	Habitual dealing in slaves,	371	5	2	2	...	...	...
28	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	18	38	24	11	3	...
29	Rape ...	376	198	170	112	55	1	2
30	Attempt at Rape ...	376, 511	13	9	6	3	...	...
31	Abetment of do., ...	376, 109	1	2	1	1	...	...
32	Unnatural offence ...	377	117	109	47	59	...	3
33	Attempt at do., ...	377, 511	4	2	1	1	...	...
34	Theft of cattle ...	379	6,031	5,222	1,602	3,501	43	76
35	Attempt at do., ...	379, 511	12	9	5	4	...	...
36	Abetment of do., ...	379, 109	...	11	4	7	...	...
37	Theft, ordinary ...	379 to 381	11,021	9,517	2,887	6,485	38	107
38	Attempt at theft ...	379, 511	155	225	63	159	3	...
39	Abetment of do., ...	379, 109	3	25	1	24	...	...
40	Theft, after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	20	10	8	2	...	...
41	Do. do., ordinary,	382	9	11	11	...	...	...
42	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation ...	386 to 389	6	11	10	...	...	1
43	Robbery in a dwelling house,	392, 393	119	106	46	58	1	1
44	Robbery on the highway ..	...	144	188	97	84	...	7
45	Robbery elsewhere ...	...	130	102	58	40	4	...
46	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons, by poison or stupefying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	38	53	16	24	...	13
47	Do. do. by other means ...	...	15	16	6	10	...	...
48	Dacoity ...	395, 398	58	80	38	41	1	...
49	Dacoity with grievous hurt,	397	4	4	4	...	...	...
50	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	399, 402	2	5	1	4	...	...
51	Belonging to a gang of dacoits ...	400	...	2	...	2	...	...
52	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	6	27	3	23	...	1
53	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	452	463	210	246	4	3
54	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	2,953	4,462	1,740	2,561	104	57
55	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	69	45	34	9	1	1
56	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft ...	451	56	62	25	37	...	...
57	House-trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	7	4	3	1	...	...
58	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	5	4	3	1	...	...
59	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	2,898	523	162	356	...	5

III C. 2.—(*Continued*).

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
60	Attempt at house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456, 511	7	23	8	13	...	2
61	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	9,259	4,216	1,348	2,780	25	63
62	Attempt at do., ...	454, 457, 511	269	45	9	36	...	...
63	Abetment of do., ..	454, 457, 109	1	24	11	13	...	...
64	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft ...	454, 457	565	366	121	239	1	5
65	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	31	34	12	22	...	...
66	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	34	35	13	19	1	2
67	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468 472 to 477	27	76	29	44	...	3
68	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	17	42	29	12	...	1
69	Wrongful confinement ..	Judicial Cir. 18 of 1859,	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Bailable.							
70	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 120	121	7	5	2	...	...
71	Abetment of desertion ...	135 to 137	1	9	5	4	...	...
72	Abetment of insubordination ...	138	1	1	1	...	...	..
73	Personating a soldier ...	140	1	6	6	...	...	...
74	Being a member of or joining an unlawful assembly ...	143 to 145 151 to 158	26	354	148	205	...	1
75	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	578	5,502	1,314	4,107	2	79
76	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot,	154 to 156	1	1	...	1	...	...
77	Affray ...	160	294	1,443	373	1,070	...	...
78	Bribery ...	161 to 165	217	249	164	79	...	6
79	Abetment of bribery ...	161, 109	3	7	3	3	...	1
80	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	19	24	16	8	...	...
81	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	9	11	8	2	...	1
82	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property,	168, 169	4	4	3	1	...	...
83	Personating a public servant	170, 171	37	76	37	37	1	1
84	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons,	172 to 174	173	374	121	252	...	1

III C. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
85	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	2	3	...	3	...	...
86	Omitting to give information	176	40	80	24	56	...	...
87	Giving false information ...	177, 182	333	490	103	385	...	2
88	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ..	178 to 180	18	27	1	26	...	...
89	Making false statement on oath ...	181 and 182	39	73	14	59	..	...
90	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property...	183, 184	139	266	97	167	...	2
91	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	189	387	141	240	4	2
92	Disobedience to lawful order	188	242	785	198	587	...	...
93	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	4	4	2	2	...	...
94	Threatening with injury ...	190	1	1	1	...	...	...
95	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	101	186	74	105	1	6
96	Fabricating false evidence or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	27	56	13	41	...	2
97	Giving or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	3	3	2	1	...	...
98	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	16	22	10	11	...	1
99	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence ...	201	39	93	48	42	...	3
100	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	35	79	34	44	...	1
101	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	17	25	10	12	...	3
102	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	6	7	6	1	...	...
103	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	38	56	14	41	...	1
104	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	11	17	12	5	...	...
105	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	2	2	2	...	...	...
106	False claim ...	209	56	102	56	45	...	1
107	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	10	8	7	1	...	...
108	False charge of an offence ...	211	119	207	109	98	...	...
109	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	23	61	37	22	2	...
110	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	61	144	47	96	...	1
111	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	25	36	12	24	...	...

III C. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
112	Public servant making order or decision contrary to law	219, 220	3	3	2	...	...	1
113	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	8	15	8	7	...	...
114	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	62	98	14	83	...	1
115	Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	224, 225	133	234	54	179	...	1
116	Abetment of ditto ...	224, 225, 109	1	3	...	3	...	...
117	Attempt at ditto ...	224, 225, 511	1	2	...	2	...	...
118	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceeding,	228	110	122	4	118	...	...
119	Making, possessing, or selling a counterfeit stamp ...	255, 258, 259	1	12	12	...	...	...
120	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	4	4	2	2	...	...
121	Using, possessing, or selling false weights or measures,	264 to 267	84	140	51	88	1	...
122	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life,	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 and 289	104	216	78	134	...	4
123	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	43	70	25	42	...	3
124	Ditto ditto drugs ...	274, 275	5	18	2	16	...	...
125	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	34	65	13	52	...	...
126	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	15	154	27	120	...	7
127	Obstructing a public way ...	283	30	97	12	85	...	...
128	Committing nuisance ...	290, 291	532	1,832	291	1,537	...	4
129	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	3	3	2	1	...	...
130	Obscene songs ...	294	19	44	11	33	...	...
131	Religious insult ...	295, 297, 298	41	103	82	21	...	...
132	Disturbing religious assembly,	296	3	4	3	1	...	...
133	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	8	20	1	19	...	...
134	Attempt to commit suicide	309	212	164	65	97	2	...
135	Causing miscarriage (simple),	312	26	37	26	10	...	1
136	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	11	10	8	2	...	...
137	Concealment of birth ...	318	21	30	15	15	...	...
138	Causing hurt ...	323, 324	3,840	8,782	5,814	2,895	10	63
139	Attempt at ditto ...	323, 324, 511	...	5	...	5	...	...
140	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	152	237	127	105	...	5
141	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c.,	330, 332	17	39	9	30	...	...
142	Grievous hurt ...	325	484	829	292	533	1	3
143	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	33	67	14	46	...	7

III C. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offences.	Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
144	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	32	45	20	25	...	...
145	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	9	8	3	5	...	...
146	Wrongful restraint ...	341	290	580	423	157	...	...
147	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	205	387	260	127	...	...
148	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	15	29	19	10	...	...
149	Assault or use of criminal force	352 to 355, 357, 358	13,129	29,142	21,575	7,395	...	172
150	Abetment of ditto ...	...	2	35	19	16	...	...
151	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	11	35	15	20	...	...
152	Unlawful compulsory labor,	374	4	6	4	2	...	...
153	Extortion ...	384, 385	121	244	174	70	...	...
154	Dishonest misappropriation,	403, 404	591	956	307	646	..	3
155	Cheating ...	417 to 420	587	886	497	354	22	13
156	Abetment of ditto ...	417, 420, 109	1	10	6	4	...	...
157	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	422, 424	10	14	11	3	...	...
158	Executing a deed containing a false statement of consideration ...	423	16	33	22	11	...	...
159	Mischief, ordinary	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,598	4,062	2,006	2,045	2	9
160	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	336	492	346	144	1	1
161	Mischief by destroying land marks ...	434	37	74	50	24	...	...
162	Mischief by fire ...	435	110	98	85	10	...	3
163	Criminal trespass ...	447	415	880	613	264	...	3
164	House-trespass (simple) ...	448	295	325	132	189	1	
165	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	23	24	11	13	...	...
166	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	12	14	8	6	...	...
167	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	92	157	98	48	2	9
168	Making or using false trade or property mark	482, 484, 486, 488	2	4	1	3	...	...
169	Making or possessing instrument for counterfeiting a trade mark ...	485	1	1	...	1	...	...
170	Removing or destroying a property mark ...	489	1	9	9	...	...	...
171	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	30	55	33	22	...	...
172	Bigamy ...	494	84	177	159	12	...	6
173	Adultery ...	497	139	157	114	36	...	7

III C. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
174	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	2,943	3,733	3,034	607	5	87
175	Abetment of ditto ...	498, 109	2	49	35	14	...	...
176	Defamation ...	500 to 502	125	198	171	25	1	1
177	Insult ...	504, 509	234	468	332	133	...	3
178	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	53	108	93	14	...	1
179	Being drunk and disorderly,	510	8	15	1	14	...	...
	Special and local laws and Criminal Procedure Code.	C. P. C.						
180	Contempts and disobedience of orders ..	163	230	322	10	312	...	...
181	Frivolous and vexatious complaints ...	270	403	464	...	464	...	...
182	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused,	219	3	7	1	6	...	...
183	Procedure by police officer upon seizure of property ...	130	1	1	1	...	...	...
184	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	280	733	3,033	811	2,222	...	...
185	Security to keep the peace,	281	639	2,346	441	1,904	...	1
186	Enforcement of penalty against the principal party,	293	8	13	6	7	...	...
187	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence ...	295	451	599	235	356	2	6
188	Bad livelihood ...	296, 297, 298	1,067	1,849	428	1,413	2	6
189	Payment of penalties by sureties ...	305	35	52	11	41	...	...
190	Penalty for non-attendance of assessors ...	354	3	4	2	2	...	...
191	Proclamation of an absconding party ...	183	1	...	...	...	...	...
192	Local nuisances, Chap. XX,	... ...	114	170	36	134	...	...
193	Maintenance of wives and children, Chap. XXI. ...	.. ...	1,630	1,736	1,372	347	1	16
194	Disputes relating to possession of land and water, Chap. XXII. ...	... ...	112	373	319	54	...	...
	Special Laws.							
195	Breach of the laws relating to Excise on Spirits and Drugs, Acts XXI. of 1856, XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1863, XXVIII. of 1864, X. of 1871. ...		288	506	128	375	...	3
196	Breach of the laws relating to Opium, Acts XXI. of 1856, XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1863, XXVIII. of 1864, X. of 1871...		82	173	86	87	...	...
197	Breach of the laws relating to Salt and Saltpetre, Punjab Penal Code, Acts XXXI. of 1861, XIV. of 1843, and XXXVI. of 1855 ...		211	440	35	405	...	...

III C. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of offences under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
198	Breach of the laws relating to Customs, Acts XIV. of 1843 and XXXVI. of 1855,	47	80	14	66	...	...
199	Breach of laws relating to Stamps, Acts X. of 1862, XXVI. of 1867, XVIII. of 1869, VII. of 1870 ...	231	516	107	407	...	2
200	Breach of laws relating to Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866 ...	14	16	7	9	...	...
201	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860 ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
202	Ditto ditto Jails, Act XXVI. of 1870 ...	34	48	10	38	...	...
203	Ditto ditto Forests, Act VII. of 1865 ...	18	55	1	54	...	...
204	Ditto ditto Ferries, Regulation VII. of 1819 ...	6	19	5	14	...	...
205	Ditto ditto Canals, Act VII. of 1845 ...	424	947	368	577	...	2
206	Ditto ditto Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854 ...	100	126	31	95	...	...
207	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI. of 1861 ...	33	41	14	27	...	...
208	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III. of 1867 ...	274	1,368	285	1,064	2	17
209	Ditto ditto Wandering and dangerous lunatics, Act XXXVI. of 1858 ...	1	1	1	...	...	...
210	Ditto ditto Cattle trespass, Acts. III. of 1857, V. of 1860, XXII. of 1861 I. of 1871 ...	490	1,641	975	660	...	6
211	Ditto ditto Arms, Acts XXXI. of 1860, VI. of 1866 ...	192	229	88	137	...	4
212	Ditto ditto Cantonments, Act XXII. of 1864 ...	1,699	3,456	161	3,295	...	...
213	Ditto ditto City Chaukidars, Act XX. of 1856 ...	4	6	...	6	...	...
214	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen, Regulation XX. of 1817 ...	15	44	8	36	...	...
215	Ditto ditto Landholders ...	12	45	5	40	...	...
216	Ditto ditto Track Law (Local Rules) Circular No. 184 of 1849 ...	36	74	37	28	...	9
217	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Section 34, Act V. of 1861 ...	1,986	4,904	487	4,415	...	2
218	Do. Police Act by Police Officers, Act V. of 1861 ...	442	1,023	224	799	...	...
219	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Act XXVI. of 1850 ...	762	1,603	456	1,147	...	...
220	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Punjab Municipal, Act XV. of 1867 ..	1,530	2,306	836	1,470	...	...
221	Ditto ditto Other offences, Act XV. of 1867 ...	122	406	29	377	...	...
222	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., Act VII. of 1867 ...	7	7	...	7	...	...
223	Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII. of 1859 ...	13	11	8	3	...	...
224	Pleaders Act, Section 18, Act XX. of 1865...	2	5	4	1	...	...
225	Income Tax, Act XVII. of 1871 ...	163	241	13	228	...	...
226	Breach of Octroi Rules ...	23	43	8	35	...	...

III C. 2.—(*Concluded.*)

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
227	Breach of Contagious Disease Act, Act XIV. of 1868 ...	6	6	3	3	...	...
228	Ditto Mutiny Act ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
229	Ditto Prisons' Act, Act XXVI. of 1870, ...	11	13	3	10	...	...
230	Ditto Registration Act, Act VIII. of 1871,	7	28	...	28	...	...
231	Assault by Europeans, Section 105, Chap. 115, Act of Parliament 53, George III. ...	3	3	3	...	...	...
232	Breach of laws relating to Bridges, Act VIII. of 1857	1	1	...	1	...	..

III C. 3.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Punjab in the year 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.								
		Brought to trial during the year 1871.														
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarliy.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
Unpaid Magistrates	125	3,906	357	7,350	249	4	11,991	2,215	13,098	6,618	14	4	11,949	42	5	17,885
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	447	24,839	2,890	41,345	1,318	40	70,879	15,491	19,026	35,802	146	16	70,481	398	7	8 2,656
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	561	19,430	5,799	12,730	1,160	162	39,842	12,011	5,527	19,965	1,577	207	39,287	555	10	61,000
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	85	3,299	465	1,350	225	11	5,435	1.105	542	3,460	195	80	5,382	53	7	8,590
Total Magistracy ...	1,218	51,474	9,511	62,775	2,952	217	128,147	30,822	28,193	65,845	1,932	307	127,099	1,048	7	170,131
Sessions Courts, Deputy Commissioners under Sections 445 A and B, Act VIII. of 1869,	21	776	199	...	...	13	1,009	...	257	719	...	1	977	32	15	3,494
Sessions Courts, Commissioners...	84	1,040	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	354	549	105	29	1,037	87	42	4,799
Total ...	105	1,816	199	...	...	13	2,133	...	611	1,268	105	30	2,014	119	...	8,293
Chief Court	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	4	10	...	...	14	...	26	95
Grand Total ...	1,323	53,290	9,724	62,775	2,952	230	130,294	30,822	28,808	67,123	2,037	337	129,127	1,167	...	178,519

III C. 4.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the Punjab in

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Persons sen-						
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	136	733	50
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	309
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	...	...	...	...	2,808	2,630	374
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	1,253	542	84
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	4,197	11,405	817
Sessions Courts: Deputy Commissioners under Secs. 445 A. B, Act VIII. of 1869. ...	...	...	...	...	390	210	9
Sessions Courts: Commissioners ...	105	84	1	...	284	137	10
Total ...	105	84	1	...	674	347	19
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	1	...	[illegible]	1
Grand Total ...	1[illegible]5	84	1	1	4,871	11,760	837

THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE YEAR 1871.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					Persons ordered to find or give		
	Fine.		Whipping.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	522	7,101	10	20	9	...	9
...	5,739	24,854	155	612	...	...	...
...	3,771	7,959	178	796	1,542	1,899	1,291
...	1,184	1,340	111	441	397	292	468
...	11,216	41,254	454	1,869	1,948	2,191	1,768
...	424	217	14	25	2	...	...
...	244	19	2	4	...	...	...
...	668	236	16	29	2	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,886	41,490	470	1,898	1,950	2,191	1,768

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	DETAIL OF								
	FINE.								
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	7,035	538	35	15	...	...	33,354	25,760	1,917
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	25,358	5,082	134	19	...	...	2,26,042	1,93,605	11,934
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	7,048	4,088	448	142	3	1	2,25,792	1,52,289	15,516
Chief Magistrates of Districts,	1,336	988	132	65	2	1	73,366	47,877	5,420
Total Magistracy ...	40,777	10,696	749	241	5	2	5,58,554	4,19,531	34,787
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Secs. 445 A. B., Act VIII. of 1869 ...	220	264	95	53	5	4	42,412	20,357	7,177
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	13	91	109	49	1	...	28,674	8,377	414
Total ...	233	355	204	102	6	4	71,086	28,734	7,591
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,000	89	89
GRAND TOTAL ...	41,010	11,051	953	345	11	6	6,39,640	4,48,354	42,461

(Concluded.)

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
PUNISHMENT.												
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above 7 years.*				
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
346	48	490	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	2
2,809	264	4,594	44	97	1	...	...	...	...	215	335	217
691	142	1,860	174	2,885	58	2	...	...	...	179	421	374
78	25	323	33	1,372	26	22	...	...	...	82	184	286
3,924	479	7,267	253	4,387	85	24	...	...	...	495	949	879
12	5	83	4	220	...	285	...	...	...	3	23	13
18	6	32	4	107	...	229	...	35	...	...	37	3
30	11	115	8	327	...	514	...	35	...	3	26	16
...	1	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,954	491	7,385	261	4,718	85	539	...	35	...	498	975	895

III C. 5.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab during the Year 1871.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Number of Persons.								
Tribunals.		Number of persons or appellants applying for Revision under Sec. 404, Criminal Procedure Code.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for Revision to Chief Court.	Remarks.
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates...	...	31	288	44	80	4	13	4	...	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	341	2,311	548	713	4	126	20	...	
	Total ...	...	372	2,599	592	793	8	139	24	...	
Sessions Courts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	...	7	33	...	8	...	1	...	...	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	...	391	2,714	167	582	26	155	100	...	
	Total ...	...	398	2,747	167	590	26	156	100	...	
Chief Court.	Appeals	...	87	453	61	135	2	19	70	...	
	Revision	212	...	385	143	150	63	...	27	145	
	Total ...	212	87	838	204	285	65	19	97	145	
	Grand Total ...	212	857	6,184	933	1,668	99	314	221	145	

III C. 6.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF BY THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MONEY DUE						
	On written promise for sum certain.						
COURTS.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
Small Cause Courts	1,581	17,299	6,205	4,419	3,107	5,589	1,476
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	537	3,802	2,298	2,334	565	227	12
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.*)	3,915	32,973	23,244	23,547	1,169	1,299	81
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	3,280	11,447	6,746	9,536	375	653	162
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	99	157	55	212	6	3	3
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	9,412	65,679	38,548	40,048	5,222	7,771	1,734

Courts.	9 Suits for rent, other than of land.	10 Recovery of personal property, or value thereof.	11 Suits for Damages. For injuries to the person.	12 Suits for Damages. For injuries to property.	13 Suits for Damages. For defamation.	14 Suits for Damages. For other injuries not included in above.	15 Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.
Small Cause Courts	810	1,345	5	218	...	47	4
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	53	657	12	41	53	53	124
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.*)	782	6,306	75	558	332	357	246
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	437	2,248	40	339	255	239	191
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	1	42	...	3	14	2	1
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	2,083	10,598	132	1,159	654	698	567

(Continued.)

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce.						
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.	Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	40	1	17	96	40	30	1	6	8	1
25	10	246	6	21	657	594	205	8	5	123	2
53	6	201	16	35	918	973	159	26	42	53	28
3	1	9	...	...	18	16	5	...	1	2	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
85	19	496	23	74	1,689	1,623	399	35	54	188	32

III. C. 6—

Courts.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Claim to Inheritance.						Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindú widows.
	Under Mahomedan Law.		*Under Hindú Law.*		*Under any other Law.*		
	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	37	23	5	11	20	20	3
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.*)	96	87	586	206	859	202	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	150	39	105	78	518	85	11
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	2	...	...	4	3	1	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	285	149	696	299	1,400	308	14

(Continued.)

35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	SUITS RELATING TO MORTGAGE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		CLAIMS IN RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.			SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.			
Suits relating to the revenue.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the foregoing.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	51	27	12	4	19	12	*25	2	252
3,679	1,178	373	408	71	968	899	133	101	4,501
403	706	358	368	142	402	376	118	60	1,491
2	11	3	6	...	1	12	2	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,182	1,946	761	794	217	1,390	1,299	275	163	6,296

Courts.	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Rent Suits, not being Suits under Punjab Tenancy Act.					
	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in Columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	50	23	1	...	12	4
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. (*Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.*) ...	3,092	979	40	8	20	644
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*) ...	410	193	15	2	10	64
Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction. (*Chief Court.*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,554	1,195	56	11	42	712

(Concluded.)

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.											
Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Sec. 8, on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1).	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Sec. 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1
383	34	39	26	4	26	7	53	76	205	58	113
597	1	738	574	8	1	18	14	3	86	1[illegible]	102
21	...	26	15	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,008	38	817	617	12	27	25	67	79	309	70	216

III. C.—7.—Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of

1	2		3		4	
	Number of Suits disposed					
Value of Suits.	Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)		Paid Sub-divisional tribunals. (*Tahsil-dárs and Naib-Tahsil-dárs.*)	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5 ...	...	7,000	121	2,176	3,090	15,856
" " " 20 ...	...	17,084	149	4,622	5,262	42,750
" " " 100 ...	...	14,573	146	3,985	4,792	37,003
" " " 500 ...	...	2,649	34	354	1,006	5,354
" " " 1,000 ...	...	...	2	5	...	...
" " " 5,000 ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
" " " 10,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	41,306	452	11,145	14,150	1,00,963

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1871.

5		6		7	8		9
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.					Total value of Suits.		REMARKS.
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.			
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.	
1,302	3,814	27	27	...	14,062	1,08,293	
2,126	11,208	41	81	...	96,704	8,26,404	
2,783	17,429	28	190	...	3,59,899	33,37,829	
1,230	6,783	26	187	...	4,06,415	27,61,001	
146	966	14	98	1	1,07,380	6,79,728	
59	518	11	58	...	1,36,578	10,89,184	
...	37	3	15	...	23,706	3,44,516	
...	2	2	17	1	29,484	3,87,754	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1,70,000	
7,646	40,757	152	* 673	3	11,74,228	97,04,709	

III. C. 8.—Statement showing the General Result ... tion in the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of cases on the file.				Disposed of without decree.			
Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1871.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	909	41,382	1	42,292	1	6,110	163	4,341
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	314	11,858	...	12,172	1	1,931	122	863
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.*)	4,305	116,488	1	120,794	15	16,147	2,196	12,947
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	4,033	48,350	8	52,391	20	8,733	776	3,441
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	29	847	1	877	5	81	10	28
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,590	218,937	11	228,535	42	33,002	3,267	21,620

OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDIC- DURING THE YEAR 1871.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
2,620	12,024	3,770	181	7,966	3,883	247	41,306	986	...	...	304	10	13
498	3,800	730	28	2,647	847	310	11,777	395	15	1	44	20	16
7,186	32,374	6,197	463	25,100	10,865	2,530	116,020	4,774	120	3	1,289	21	18
2,365	10,494	3,572	376	11,780	5,607	1,263	48,427	3,964	160	79	1,272	29	25
34	187	62	5	262	161	25	860	17	3	2	57	41	16
1	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	4	2	2	...	85	65
12,704	58,879	14,331	1,053	47,758	21,364	4,375	218,395	10,140	300	87	2,966	21	17

III. C. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPELLATE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	For disposal.					
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.
Appellate Courts, other than Chief Court of District. (*Assistant Commissioners.*) ...	59	171	...	230	...	15
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	639	7,851	...	8,490	2	524
Total ...	698	8,022	...	8,720	2	539
Superior Appellate Courts. (*Commissioners.*) ...	818	2,890	1	3,709	5	185
Additional Commissioners ...	117	1,050	...	1,167	...	95
Total ...	935	3,940	1	4,876	5	280
Chief Court of Province, Regular	90	319	5	414	1	18
Chief Court of Province, Special,	92	1,324	...	1,416	1	63
Total ...	182	1,643	5	1,830	2	81
Grand Total ...	1,815	13,605	6	15,426	9	900

COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1871.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HEARD EX-PARTE.			CONTESTED.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348 of Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.
2	...	...	110	38	31	8	204	26	...	...	15	...	...
666	23	59	4,347	488	1,129	828	8,066	424	19	1	27	3	3
668	23	59	4,457	526	1,160	836	8,270	450	19	1	27	3	3
233	9	22	1,854	151	496	241	3,196	511	163	88	55	17	9
62	6	3	581	58	183	146	1,134	33	6	19		1	...
295	15	25	2,435	209	679	387	4,330	544	169	107	55	18	9
53	...	3	137	14	128	12	366	48	...	...	60	...	...
729	...	...	377	3	59	76	1,308	108	...	...	27	...	...
782	...	3	514	17	187	88	1,674	156	...	...	34	...	...
2,245	38	87	7,406	752	2,026	1,311	14,274	1,150	188	108	...	21	12

III C. 10.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.					
CLASS OF COURTS.	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	854	21,314	151	22,319	6,726	7,485
Unpaid Local Tribunals—(*Honorary Civil Judges*) ...	482	4,583	7	5,072	2,143	1,010
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals—(*Tahsîldârs and Naib Tahsîldârs*) ...	6,017	50,567	352	56,936	25,438	12,090
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts—(*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners*) ...	2,591	23,348	429	26,368	9,436	4,913
Chief Courts of Districts—(*Deputy Commissioners*) ...	62	634	14	710	220	168
TOTAL ...	10,006	100,446	953	111,405	43,963	25,666

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1871.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
						Movable property.		*Immovable property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859.
7,087	258	21,556	763	222	3,241	7,410	2,556	...	...	...
1,367	1	4,521	551	88	26	1,639	478	310	68	...
13,295	152	50,975	5,961	453	1,503	16,087	3,908	2,824	716	2
8,348	359	23,056	3,312	375	1,005	7,048	2,217	2,935	1,049	16
225	19	632	78	4	16	275	68	90	42	1
30,322	789	100,740	10,665	1,142	5,791	32,459	9,227	6,159	1,875	19

III C. 11.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Punjab in the Year 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.			
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
Chief Court ...	12	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.									
Dehli ...	3	...	26	...	...	22	4	trials.	
Hissár ...	3	...	29	...	...	22	7		
Ambálah ...	3	...	23	...	...	22	1		

Jálandhar ...	3	...	32	...	...	32	...		In all Sessions
Amritsar ...	3	...	24	...	...	21	3		
Lahore ...	3	1	57	...	1	51	6		
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	39	...	...	36	3		
Multán ...	3	...	50	...	...	49	1		
Deraját ...	3	...	25	...	...	25	...		
Pesháwar ...	3	...	139	...	...	119	20		
Total ...	3	1	444	...	1	399	45		
Deputy Commissioners' Sessions Courts.									
Dehli ...	3	...	28	...	...	22	6		In all Sessions trials.
Gurgáon ...	3	...	22	...	...	19	3		
Karnál ...	3	...	6	...	...	6	...		
Hissár ...	3	...	16	...	...	16	...		
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ambálah ...	3	...	5	...	...	5	...		
Ludiánah ...	2	...	11	...	...	11	...		
Simla ...	3	...	6	...	...	6	...		
Jálandhar ...	3	...	5	...	...	4	1		
Hoshiárpúr ...	3	...	28	...	...	27	1		
Kángra ...	3	...	5	...	...	5	...		
Carried over ...	...	...	132	...	...	121	11		

III C. 11.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials. Cases in which Judge approved of the verdict.	Jury Trials. Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Assessors' Trials. Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Assessors' Trials. Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	...	...	132	...	...	121	11		
Deputy Commissioners' Sessions Courts—Continued.									
Amritsar ...	3	...	21	...	...	18	3	trials.	
Gurdáspúr ...	3	...	13	...	...	12	1		
Siálkot ...	3	...	19	...	...	19	...		
Lahore ...	3	...	34	...	...	26	8		
Fírozpúr ...	3	...	31	...	...	28	3		
Gujránwála ...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...		

Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	35	...	...	35	...	In all Sessions	
Jhelam ...	3	...	9	...	...	8	1		
Gujrát ...	3	...	7	...	...	6	1		
Sháhpúr ...	3	...	25	...	...	25	...		
Multán ...	3	...	12	...	...	11	1		
Jhang ...	2	...	21	...	...	21	...		
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Muzaffargarh ...	3	...	4	...	...	4	...		
Bannú ...	3	...	19	...	...	16	3		
Derah Ismaíl Khán ...	2	...	20	...	...	20	...		
Derah Ghází Khán ...	3	...	11	...	...	10	1		
Peshávar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kohát ...	2	...	4	...	...	4	...		
Total ...	3	...	420	...	...	387	33		

III. D.—Statement of Deeds Registered in each District

1	2	3	4
			Registration
			Com
District.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. (Section 17, Clause 2).
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	1	...	1
Dehli ...	4	24	1,647
Gurgáon ...	7	12	656
Karnál ...	6	12	809
Hissár ...	6	4	429
Rohtak ...	5	9	606
Sirsa ...	4	11	166
Ambálah ...	12	24	1,512
Ludiánah ...	7	33	1,461
Simla ...	5	1	176
Jálandhar ...	9	15	1,884
Hoshiárpúr ...	12	21	2,154
Kángra ...	18	8	450
Amritsar ...	6	23	2,253
Gurdáspúr ...	7	8	1,395
Siálkot ...	7	10	2,466
Lahore ...	6	24	2,535
Gujránwála ...	5	4	985
Fírozpúr ...	9	15	1,168
Ráwalpindi ...	9	22	1,000
Jhelam ...	5	36	803
Gujrát ...	4	19	623
Sháhpúr ...	4	4	788
Multán ...	7	9	1,034
Jhang ...	4	6	576
Montgomery ...	5	5	359
Muzaffargarh ...	4	5	580
Derah Ismail Khán ...	6	4	505
Derah Ghází Khán ...	10	17	1,083
Bannú ...	5	4	933
Pesháwar ...	8	11	1,239
Hazára ...	4	...	50
Kohát ...	3	...	82
Total ...	214	400	32,408

Note A.—Out of the 214 Offices shown in column 2

OF THE PUNJÁB DURING THE YEAR 1871-72.

AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

PULSORY.

5	6	7	8	9	
Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, Clause 3).	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
				Rs.	A.
...	...	...	1	6	0
38	13	44	1,766	4,920	4
1	7	33	709	1,855	12
34	...	35	890	2,077	8
1	2	27	463	1,148	12
1	5	11	632	1,455	4
16	...	17	210	555	0
33	...	27	1,596	3,777	4
1	...	5	1,500	3,470	0
...	...	4	181	761	0
2	2	9	1,912	4,553	0
1	1	34*	2,211	5,068	0
11	1	16	486	1,056	0
...	6	57	2,339	5,654	8
3	4	31	1,441	3,209	0
...	...	37	2,513	5,541	0
1	3	44	2,607	6,185	0
3	1	12	1,005	2,196	0
...	9	1	1,193	2,845	5
6	6	13	1,047	2,530	0
...	2	4	845	1,890	0
...	...	2	644	1,353	0
...	...	3	795	1,780	12
11	1	2	1,057	3,041	0
...	...	1	583	1,348	8
4	...	1	369	995	4
...	...	1	586	1,432	12
4	2	3	518	1,241	8
...	...	1	1,101	2,638	8
14	...	8	959	2,080	4
133	...	28	1,411	3,357	0
44	...	1	95	246	12
...	...	3	85	210	0
362	65	515	33,750	80,479	13

five were abolished during the year.

III. D.—

District.	10	11	12	13	14
	Registrations affecting Immovable				
					Option
	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18, 2). Clause	Leases for one year or less, &c. (Section 18, Clause 3), and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations under Section 18, Clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehli ...	586	1	130	1	37
Gurgáon ...	376	...	87	1	15
Karnál ...	496	16	30	...	...
Hissár ...	567	...	22	1	3
Rohtak ...	582	...	152	...	...
Sirsa ...	66	4	1	...	2
Ambálah ...	894	26	7	2	...
Ludiánah ...	903	...	4	...	3
Simla ...	35	2	2	...	...
Jálandhar ...	1,051	1	2	...	9
Hoshiárpúr ...	1,374	...	1	...	7
Kángra ...	605	5	3	...	8
Amritsar ...	2,054	...	16	...	...
Gurdáspúr ...	906	1	3	...	...
Siálkot ...	1,560	...	...	...	13
Lahore ...	1,438	...	17	...	11
Gujránwála ...	818	13	...	...	24
Fírozpúr ...	906	...	1	...	4
Ráwalpindi ...	890	12	3	...	12
Jhelam ...	693	...	...	...	26
Gujrát ...	759	...	2	...	68
Sháhpúr ...	491	...	...	...	1
Multán ...	156	...	1	...	...
Jhang ...	302	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	155	...	...	...	4
Muzaffargarh ...	227	...	...	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán ...	357	...	...	...	...
Derah Gházi Khán ...	1,038	...	...	...	...
Bannú ...	1,700	16	7	...	...
Peshávar ...	393	31	3	...	...
Hazára ...	71	8	...	...	...
Kohát ...	54	...	...	...	3
Total ...	22,503	136	494	5	250

(*Continued.*)

15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	
PROPERTY, BOOK I.—(*Continued*).					REGISTRATION AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.					
A L.										
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total value of immovable property transferred.	Conveyances, &c., of movable property, and receipts for same.	Obligations for payment of money.	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.					Rs.	A.
...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	755	402	0	13,17,279	74	691	100	865	875	12
...	479	249	0	4,10,168	6	1,108	177	1,291	1,151	12
...	542	312	0	3,42,759	95	994	...	1,089	864	4
...	593	369	4	2,84,351	108	327	44	479	384	8
...	734	371	0	2,47,604	34	659	7	700	485	12
...	73	42	0	1,53,400	15	146	30	191	199	4
18	947	546	12	6,46,503	67	1,770	273	2,110	2,107	0
...	910	508	0	5,20,121	16	975	59	1,050	980	0
...	39	20	12	4,68,572	11	116	12	139	195	8
...	1,063	636	10	7,34,755	128	3,185	376	3,639	3,402	0
...	1,382	793	12	7,24,870	145	3,245	242	3,632	3,313	4
...	621	374	0	1,59,627	14	340	101	455	463	0
...	2,070	1,186	10	11,98,871	60	2,044	384	2,488	2,228	8
...	910	519	4	5,27,443	46	1,584	21	1,651	1,525	12
...	1,573	917	0	7,92,350	115	2,150	175	2,440	2,410	4
...	1,466	887	14	10,36,162	132	2,018	423	2,573	2,364	12
...	855	530	8	2,11,878	53	2,045	17	2,115	1,850	12
...	911	525	8	5,32,403	11	2,521	31	2,563	1,810	8
...	917	559	0	5,17,206	55	383	391	829	1,009	4
...	719	421	0	2,64,437	10	214	201	425	612	0
...	829	573	8	2,15,171	8	3,754	100	3,862	2,887	12
...	492	286	8	2,89,057	33	93	3	129	133	12
...	157	96	8	7,23,323	13	265	114	392	524	4
...	302	178	0	1,98,287	8	168	176	352	517	4
...	159	137	8	1,45,478	10	627	82	719	730	0
6	233	140	8	2,16,859	18	467	...	485	552	8
...	357	207	8	2,15,794	15	196	82	293	418	12
...	1,038	588	0	3,12,268	62	188	240	490	613	12
...	1,723	943	12	3,96,228	2	100	236	338	277	0
...	427	258	0	6,11,247	18	399	158	575	747	12
...	79	50	4	61,473	4	52	22	78	80	8
1	58	37	8	40,871	4	9	13	26	36	8
25	23,413	13,669	6	1,45,18,515	1,390	32,783	4,290	38,463	35,753	8

III. D.—

DISTRICT.	24	25	26	26(a).	26(b).	27	28
	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.	Number of memoranda received under Section 41 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehli ...	1	14	...	18	124	...	...
Gurgáon ...	...	5	1	3	38	...	...
Karnál ...	...	1	...	2	53	...	...
Hissár ...	...	1	1	17	73	1	...
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	3	96	...	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...
Ambálah ...	...	1	...	43	223	...	...
Ludiánah ...	...	1	...	22	121	...	...
Simla ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jálandhar ...	1	3	3	39	316	1	1
Hoshiárpúr ...	...	4	...	23	226	...	...
Kángra ...	...	3	...	7	248	...	...
Amritsar ...	...	2	8	5	95	...	...
Gurdáspúr ...	...	...	1	...	70	...	...
Siálkot ...	...	1	7	6	297	...	...
Lahore ...	2	17	2	12	194	...	...
Gujránwála ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Fírozpúr ...	...	10	2	3	347	1	...
Ráwalpindi ...	...	7	...	10	340	3	...
Jhelam ...	...	6	1	10	205	...	...
Gujrát ...	...	...	4	8	196	...	...
Sháhpúr ...	...	...	...	8	85	...	...
Multán ...	...	1	...	15	23	3	1
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
Montgomery ...	...	...	1	13	166	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	4	26	...	...
Derah Ismail Khán ...	...	...	...	10	195	...	...
Derah Ghází Khán ...	...	1	1	4	341	1	...
Bannú ...	...	...	...	23	535	...	...
Pesháwar ...	...	3	...	40	298	...	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	2,847	1	...
Kohát ...	1	2	...	2	46	...	...
TOTAL ...	6	88	32	350	8,040	11	2

NOTE B.—The operations shown in columns (26*a*), (26*b*) and (28*a*) relate to Act and the compulsory registration of memoranda of Civil Courts having ceased after 30th

(Concluded.)

28(a).	29	30	31	32		33		34			35
				RECEIPTS.							
Number of special registrations under Section 52 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 9, 17, and 23, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 25 and 26.		Total extraordinary fees and fines.		Total expenditure.			REMARKS.
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	6	0	10	0	20,555	0	11	
...	...	60	116	6,254	0	1,131	0	2,734	0	0	
89	10	10	27	3,280	8	326	12	1,859	10	0	
86	6	33	59	3,257	12	755	8	1,955	14	0	
16	1	5	59	1,910	8	244	12	1,254	9	9	
60	2	...	26	2,312	0	219	12	1,420	7	6	
2	...	6	8	796	4	217	0	639	13	6	
126	13	26	78	6,435	0	1,041	12	3,197	5	6	
135	8	8	168	4,962	0	314	8	2,295	7	5	
19	6	14	11	981	4	122	4	812	14	0	
13	23	6	180	8,615	10	721	4	3,663	6	6	
13	25	5	106	9,187	0	368	12	4,150	5	0	
10	4	40	11	1,905	0	275	0	1,285	1	6	
322	2	15	146	9,109	10	815	12	3,672	6	6	
208	...	6	43	5,258	0	517	12	2,423	7	9	
2	...	2	24	8,900	4	528	8	3,406	3	6	
254	16	22	75	9,513	10	1,069	12	3,977	14	6	
36	7	32	5	4,593	4	235	4	2,086	3	0	
34	3	5	23	5,229	5	413	12	2,533	8	6	
3	6	16	54	4,126	4	525	8	2,176	2	0	
7	6	5	13	2,951	0	188	8	1,604	10	0	
56	5	...	19	4,830	4	223	12	2,033	12	6	
10	3	1	35	2,201	0	123	0	1,269	10	0	
6	5	10	29	3,665	12	334	8	2,009	8	0	
9	2	4	42	2,043	12	477	8	1,318	7	0	
9	5	1	19	1,866	12	135	8	1,120	15	6	
2	...	1	1	2,125	12	80	8	1,256	3	6	
36	12	9	18	1,867	12	308	8	1,217	14	6	
5	...	9	9	3,848	4	431	12	1,921	5	6	
3	2	24	9	3,301	0	462	4	1,718	15	0	
66	...	228	93	4,374	12	1,015	8	2,116	1	6	
...	...	12	3	377	8	1,289	0	428	12	0	
...	1	5	2	292	0	73	0	390	0	0	
1,637	173	620	1,511	1,30,378	11	14,997	12	84,506	0	4	

XX. of 1866, and took place during the first quarter of the year, special registration

June 1871.

III. E. 1.—General Return showing Number and Distribution

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners						
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released on appeal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.
Central Jails ...	2	2,607	1,616	847	5,070	1,844	14	11
Divisional Jails ...	3	2,178	2,189	864	5,231	2,547	22	4
District Jails ...	29	7,781	16,722	1,424	25,927	14,695	111	34
Total ...	34	12,566	20,527	3,135	36,228	19,090	147	49

OF PRISONERS IN PRISONS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1871.

DURING THE YEAR.								NUMBER OF PUNISHMENTS FOR BREACHES OF JAIL DISCIPLINE.	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Transferred beyond seas.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.	Number of prisoners on the last day of the year.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
1	46	1	45	6	373	2,616	2,725	220	321
0	11	0	98	10	182	2,181	2,354	385	548
6	6	7	204	64	2,879	7,962	7,924	3,703	921
0	63	8	347	80	3434	12,759	13,003	4,308	1,790

III. E. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY, &c., OF

No.	Name of each Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge on the 31st December 1871.
	Central Jails.	
1	Lahore Central Jail ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
2	Do. Female Penitentiary ...	Ditto ...
	Divisional Jails.	
3	Ambálah ...	Surgeon ...
4	Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...
5	Multán ...	Ditto ...
	District Jails.	
6	Dehli ...	Surgeon ...
7	Gurgáon ...	Deputy Commissioner ...
8	Karnál ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner ...
9	Hissár ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
10	Rohtak ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
11	Sirsa ..	Deputy Commissioner ...
12	Rúpar ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
13	Ludiánah ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner ...
14	Simla ...	Deputy Commissioner ...
15	Jálandhar ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
16	Hoshiárpúr ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
17	Dharmsála ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
18	Amritsar ...	Surgeon ...
19	Gurdáspúr ...	Deputy Commissioner ...
20	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...
21	Fírozpúr ...	Surgeon ...
22	Gujránwála ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
23	Jhelam ...	Assistant Surgeon ...
24	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...
25	Sháhpúr ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
26	Jhang ...	Apothecary ...
27	Montgomery ...	Deputy Commissioner ...
28	Mozaffargurh ...	Ditto ...
29	Pesháwar ...	Surgeon ...
30	Kohát ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
31	Hazára ...	Deputy Commissioner ...
32	Derah Ismail Khán ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner ...
33	Derah Gházi Khán ...	Assistant Commissioner ...
34	Bannú ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner ...
	TOTAL	...

PRISONERS IN EACH PRISON OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1871.

Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings.
4·56	Radiating ; built of sun-dried bricks.
6·86	An old native building ; wards surrounding a central yard ; kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
8·30	Barrack in rows ; built of sun-dried bricks.
6·24	Radiating ; built of stone.
3·30	Radiating ; built of sun-dried bricks.
5·70	An old serai ; built of stone.
1·31	An old building of kiln-burnt bricks in mud ; formerly used as a stable ; no plan.
2·44	Barracks, of sun-dried bricks, surrounding central courtyard.
2·23	Buildings round a square of sun-dried bricks.
2·60	Ditto ditto ditto.
1·99	Radiating ; built of sun-dried bricks.
6·80	Built of sun-dried bricks.
5·32	Very old building, round a courtyard ; built of sun-dried bricks.
...	Built of stone.
4·44	Very old barracks, opening into central courtyard ; built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
0·57	Built of pucca bricks and kutcha cement.
6·33	Barracks in rows ; built of stone.
4·33	Very irregular—on no plan.
1·65	Barracks in rows ; built of sun-dried bricks.
2·29	Barracks in rows ; built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
0·80	Barracks in rows ; built of sun-dried bricks.
3·33	Ditto ditto ditto.
1·56	Barracks in rows ; built in part of sun-dried and of kiln-burnt bricks.
1·77	An old serai, temporarily used as a jail.
0·62	Barracks in rows ; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·33	Ditto ditto
2·31	A new jail on radiating principle ; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
2·25	Built of sun-dried bricks.
7·46	Barracks in rows ; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·50	Irregular ; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·66	Built of stone.
1·68	Barracks in rows ; built of sun-dried bricks.
1·91	A new jail on radiating principle ; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud.
2·96	A small irregular jail ; built of sun-dried bricks.
3·19	

III. E. 2.—

No.	Name of each Jail.	Average number in Jail during the year.
	Central Jails.	
1	Lahore Central Jail ...	2440·33
2	Do. Female Penitentiary,	179·40
	Divisional Jails.	
3	Ambálah ...	707·03
4	Ráwalpindi ...	801·90
5	Multán ...	725·40
	District Jails.	
6	Dehli ...	344·70
7	Gurgáon ...	191·99
8	Karnál ...	199·17
9	Hissár ...	221·94
10	Rohtak ...	209·67
11	Sirsa ...	298·50
12	Rúpar ...	542·49
13	Ludiánah ...	228·12
14	Simla ...	10·19
15	Jálandhar ...	379·47
16	Hoshiárpúr ...	49·28
17	Dharmsála ...	148·36
18	Amritsar ...	635·36
19	Gurdáspúr ...	294·23
20	Siálkot ...	400·62
21	Fírozpúr ...	402·38
22	Gujránwála ...	460·96
23	Jhelam ...	297·19
24	Gujrát ...	310·71
25	Sháhpúr ...	382·32
26	Jhang ...	380·51
27	Montgomery ...	574·27
28	Muzaffargarh ...	36·84
29	Peshávar ...	478·56
30	Kohát ...	169·59
31	Hazára ...	29·81
32	Derah Ismail Khán ...	347·62
33	Derah Ghází Khán ...	383·57
34	Bannú ...	123·76
	TOTAL ...	13,386·24

Daily dietary of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.

Laboring Diet.	lbs.	oz.
Wheat ...	1	4
Barley or Joár ...	1	8
Bájra or Makki ...	1	8
Dhal, Urd or Múng ...	...	6
Meat or ...	...	8
Dhai or ...	...	6
Lussí (Buttermilk) ...	1	...
Vegetables ...	...	8
Salt ...	...	½
Condiments ...	...	½
Ghí ...	...	⅓
Non-laboring Diet.		
Wheat ...	1	...
Barley or Joár ...	1	4
Bájra or Makki ...	1	4
Dhal, Urd or Múng ...	...	4
Meat or ...	...	6
Dhai or ...	...	4
Lussí (Buttermilk) ...	...	12
Vegetables ...	...	8
Salt ...	...	⅓
Condiments ...	...	½
Ghí ...	...	½

N. B.—Dhai or lussí is given, not meat, except in jails on the frontier or in the hills. On the days on which meat, dhai or lussí is given dhal is not given. Wheat is given on two days, the infer or grains on five days, of the week.

(Concluded.)

Sick in Hospital.					Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.
Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged cured, or transferred.	Remaining.	Average Number in Hospital during the year.					
30	1,397	1,346	38	36·83	3	40	43	1·64	1·76
12	456	449	5	9·06	8	6	14	3·34	7·80
12	693	675	5	20·94	...	25	25	3·53	3·53
32	1,200	1,155	14	33·09	3	59	62	7·36	7·73
7	325	297	16	11·31	1	18	19	2·48	2·62
18	533	477	50	19·89	2	22	24	6·38	6·96
3	270	263	3	6·80	2	5	7	2·60	3·65
3	102	103	...	1·57	...	2	2	1·00	1·00
...	253	145	1	5·33	1	6	7	2·70	3·15
2	252	243	5	5·36	1	5	6	2·38	2·86
5	185	179	4	7·59	...	7	7	2·34	2·34
5	710	651	16	18·57	...	48	48	8·85	8·85
4	208	197	5	5·91	...	10	10	4·38	4·38
...	3	3	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...
4	166	159	6	6·05	...	5	5	1·32	1·32
...	36	35	1	1·33	...	...	...	...	...
2	172	166	3	4·34	1	4	5	2·70	3.37
2	229	283	9	6·42	...	9	9	1·42	1·42
5	197	191	4	5·03	...	7	7	2·38	2·38
6	395	392	5	8·44	3	1	4	0·25	1·00
...	171	151	11	5·42	4	5	9	1·24	2·24
5	151	139	5	4·75	5	7	12	1·52	2·60
9	139	145	...	4·17	...	3	3	1·01	1·01
1	32	26	1	1·22	...	6	6	1·93	1·93
1	81	76	2	2·29	...	4	4	1·05	1·05
4	116	114	2	4·47	...	4	4	1·05	1·05
13	444	4,281	7	12·44	1	21	22	3·66	3·83
2	35	36	...	1·59	...	1	1	2·71	2·91
20	648	631	11	20·99	10	16	26	3·34	5·43
8	262	206	4	7·00	2	4	6	2·36	3·54
...	69	67	...	1·38	1	1	2	3·35	6·71
8	396	388	7	10·84	...	9	9	2·59	2·59
2	706	693	5	12·45	...	10	10	2·61	2·61
6	192	190	2	4·73	1	5	6	4·04	4·85
231	11,294	10,854	247	308·43	49	375	424	2·80	3·17

III. E. 3.—Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Punjab in the Year 1871.

Class of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to Labor during the Year.								Amount expended on Raw Materials, Tools, &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c., &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner liable to labor.			Average Annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner actually employed on manufactures.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners under Education in Jail.
	On Jail Service.	In Jail Gardens.	On Jail Buildings.	On labor outside Jail.	Grinding Wheat and making Clothing, &c., for Prison use.	On Manufactories.	Sick and infirm.	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Central Jails ...	256	50	466	0	248	1,529	66	2,615	76,452	6	9	98,845	13	1	22,393	6	4	8	9	0	14	11	3	1,247
Divisional Jails...	311	85	254	9	174	1,241	64	2,138	40,521	5	11	53,767	8	1	13,246	2	2	6	3	1	10	10	9	912
District Jails ...	961	405	1,193	312	694	3,939	268	7,768	92,783	1	4	1,63,958	10	5	71,175	9	1	9	2	7	18	1	1	1,861
Total ...	1,528	540	1,913	317	1,116	6,709	398	12,521	2,09,756	14	0	3,16,571	15	7	1,06,815	1	7	8	8	6	15	14	8	4,020

III. E. 4.—Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the Punjab for the Year 1871.

Class of Prisons.	Expended during the year.															Cost.		
	Jail guards of regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than guards.			Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct profits of manufactures credited.			Net cost.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Central Jails ...	7,218	0	0	31,448	4	1	97,464	4	11	1,36,130	9	0	22,393	6	4	1,13,799	2	8
Divisional Jails ...	7,908	0	0	25,840	6	7	79,695	4	6	1,13,443	11	1	13,246	2	2	1,00,197	8	11
District Jails ...	57,221	8	0	1,20,283	6	10	3,41,632	5	6	5,19,137	4	4	71,175	9	1	4,47,961	11	3
Total ...	72,347	8	0	1,77,572	1	6	5,18,791	14	11	7,68,711	8	5	1,06,815	1	7	6,61,896	6	10

III. E. 4.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner. For Jail Guards.			Establishment.			For Rations.			For Clothing.			For Hospital Charges.			For Additions and Repairs to Jail.			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.			Average Net Cost of each Prisoner, deducting profits credited.			Average Cost of Principal Articles of Diet during the year, showing Number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee. Wheat.		Rice.		Dál.		Ghi.		Meat.		Dahi	
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Central Jails ...	2	12	2	12	0	4	23	6	11	3	15	0	0	14	0	5	7	1	3	9	1	52	0	7	43	7	8	43	6	25	6	31	0	3	0	12	8	19	15
Divisional Jails ...	3	10	0	11	13	7	22	4	7	6	10	8	1	14	4	3	2	6	2	8	7	52	0	3	45	15	1	39	9	20	4	33	3	3	7	14	1	20	1
District Jails ...	7	3	0	15	1	9	23	14	2	3	8	2	0	15	7	11	9	0	2	15	7	65	3	3	56	4	2	40	13	19	13	30	9	3	4	13	10	23	0
Total ...	5	10	8	13	14	8	23	8	3	4	2	3	1	1	10	8	13	11	3	0	4	60	3	11	51	14	0	40	14	20	3	31	11	3	4	13	10	22	9

III. E. 5.—Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1871.

Class of Prisons.	Sex.			Age.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails ..	3,969	254	4,223	53	3,594	426	150
Divisional Jails,	4,223	144	4,367	95	3,144	860	270
District Jails ...	23,800	703	24,503	286	19,762	4,065	393
Total ...	31,992	1,101	33,093	434	26,500	5,351	813

III. E. 5.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Number of times convicted.				Education.				
	1st Conviction.	2nd Ditto.	3rd Ditto.	More than 3 times convicted.	No. who can neither read nor write.	No. who can read and write a little.	No. who can read and write well.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	Languages and character in which they read and write.
Central Jails ...	3,908	257	28	30	2,314	1,626	315	1,907	Urdu, Gurmukhi and English.
Divisional Jails	3,811	398	112	46	2,546	1,609	259	1,821	Persian, Urdu and Nagri.
District Jails ...	21,059	1,598	339	306	18,117	4,686	895	4,949	English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Nagri, Gurmukhi and Hindi.
Total ...	28,778	2,253	579	382	22,977	7,921	1,469	8,677	

III. E. 6.—Statement showing Religion of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Punjab during the Year 1871.

Class of Jails.	Christians.			Muhammadans.	Hindús.	All other classes.	Remarks.
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.				
Central Jails ...	28	2	...	2,390	1,157	646	
Divisional Jails,	...	2	1	2,221	883	363	
District Jails ...	4	3	4	15,517	6,876	2,996	
Total ...	32	7	5	20,128	8,916	4,005	

III. E. 7.—Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the Year 1871.

		No. of Individuals.
Males.	Of independent property	15
	Agriculturists	17,894
	Artizans	1,186
	Domestic Servants	734
	Government Servants	881
	Laborers	7,633
	Professionals...	50
	Shop-keepers and Traders	2,075
	No occupation	1,524
Females.	Married	1,030
	Unmarried	45
	Prostitutes	26
	Total	33,093

III. G. 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING STRENGTH, COST, AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1872.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions of Batteries.	No. of guns.	No. of Men. European Commanding Officers.	No. of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Fighting Men.	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Native. Artillery	629	77	...	7	7	13	57	629	5	16	11	10	71	537	475	5,170	640	157	102	72	2,44,469
Native. Cavalry	2,822	294	...	40	40	73	151	2,852	6	...	45	81	325	2,401	312	7,457	1,586	472	339	84	14,22,611
Native. Infantry	8,918	1,094	...	168	168	157	673	9,014	12	...	87	191	959	7,777	1,502	7,156	700	166	95	70	18,86,786
Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
TOTAL ...	12,371	1,465	...	215	215	243	881	12,497	23	16	145	282	1,355	10,715	2,289	6,594	975	265	179	75	35,91,089

III. G. 2.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for Year ending 31st March 1872.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.* On duty.	*Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.* Off duty.	*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.* On duty.	*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.* Off duty.
Artillery ...	5	4	...	16	104	...	...
Cavalry ...	6	6	24	45	249	19	61
Infantry ...	12	6	20	79	541	20	63

EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
	On duty.	With Corps or Company, not on duty.	On furlough.			
39	68	199	35	1	254	16
20	75	219	70	2	134	17
20	64	241	40	4	146	27

IV. A. 1.—Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts

Revenue and Receipts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	1,96,92,924	1,96.77,074	—15,850
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	2,74,631	5,05,803	+2,31,172
Forest ...	9,47,235	7,10,216	—2,37,019
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	8,33,230	8,97,149	+63,919
Income Tax ...	16,18,969	5,22,651	—10,96,318
Customs and Salt .	91,96,736	90,48,904	—1,47,832
Stamps ...	23,33,469	24,12,192	+78,723
Law and Justice ...	4,41,559	4,52,857	+11,278
Marine ...	14,757	22,631	+7,874
Interest ...	9,808	7,084	—2,724
Miscellaneous ...	63,041	92,350	+29,309
	3,54,26,359	3,43,48,891	—10,77,468
Transfers to Provincial Services ...	6,48,997	...	—6,48,997
Public Works Gain by Exchange ...	...	17,99,661	+17,99,661
Debt Accounts ...	6,65,02,756	6,55,57,266	—9,45,490
Remittance Accounts ...	2,46,58,897	4,89,10,539	+2,42,51,642
Opening Balance, 1st April ...	1,02,68,505	1,15,63,229	+12,94,724
Total ...	13,75,05,514	16,21,79,586	+2,46,74,072

AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1870-71 AND 1871-72.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	6,367	14,197	+7,830
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,41,802	1,19,516	—22,286
Land Revenue ...	20,10,427	20,41,206	+30,779
Forest ...	11,89,974	6,97,564	—4,92,410
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	63,173	60,655	—2,518
Income Tax ...	6,765	5,079	—1,686
Customs and Salt ...	6,75,007	7,84,902	+1,09,895
Stamps ...	91,467	85,657	—5,810
Administration and Public Departments,	11,10,033	11,29,031	+18,998
Minor Departments ...	2,500	3,969	+1,469
Law and Justice ...	17,98,999	17,117	—47,882
Marine ...	2,32,359	2,10,784	—21,575
Ecclesiastical ...	2,12,663	2,19,595	+6,932
Medical Services ...	2,17,712	2,06,326	—11,386
Political Agencies ...	1,47,149	1,51,886	+4,737
Treaty Allowances, &c. ...	9,38,182	8,74,833	—63,349
Pensions and Gratuities ...	3,42,573	2,48,716	—93,857
Miscellaneous ...	1,19,407	1,82,550	+63,143
	93,06,559	87,87,583	—5,18,976
Allotments and Transfers to Provincial Services ...	49,54,344	53,18,000	+3,63,656
Public Works Loss by Exchange ...	...	17,57,921	+17,57,921
Debt Accounts ...	6,47,38,614	6,60,37,663	+12,99,049
Remittance Accounts ...	4,69,42,768	6,75,08,549	+2,05,65,781
Closing Balance, 31st March ...	1,15,63,229	1,27,69,870	+12,06,641
TOTAL ...	13,75,05,514	16,21,79,586	+2,46,74,072

IV. A. 2.—Comparative Statement of Actual and Estimated

the Punjab

Revenue and Receipts.		Actuals.	Estimates.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial.	Allotments from Imperial Revenue,	53,18,000	52,98,000	+ 20,000
	Provincial Rates and Taxes ...	17,43,719	16,64,260	+ 79,459
	Jails	3,39,183	2,94,702	+ 44,481
	Registration	1,74,926	1,74,813	+ 113
	Police	5,42,047	5,42,704	—657
	Education	64,079	1,19,186	—55,107
	Public Works	9,18,249	9,00,570	+17,679
	Miscellaneous	1,76,394	1,30,534	+45,860
		92,76,597	91,24,769	+ 1,51,828
Local.	Municipal Funds	15,08,018	15,74,780	—66,762
	Cantonment Funds	1,35,451	1,47,230	— 11,779
	Trust Funds	1,269	...	+ 1,269
Suspense and Adjustment Accounts ...		3,23,415	...	+ 3,23,415
		1,12,44,750	1,08,46,779	+ 3,97,971
Opening Cash Balance, 1st April 1871—				
Provincial Services ...	Rs. 14,93,407			
Municipal Funds ...	3,12,389			
Cantonment Funds ...	49,683			
Trust Funds ...	...	18,55,479	18,15,210	+ 40,269
		1,31,00229	1,26,61,989	+ 4,38,240

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS IN FOR 1871-72.

DISBURSEMENTS.		Actuals.	Estimates.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL. Jails		8,65,092	8,75,269	—10,177
Registration		82,229	97,603	—15,374
Police		30,77,125	31,20,430	—43,305
Education		8,42,936	9,36,760	—93,824
Medical		2,88,264	3,36,268	—48,004
Printing		1,17,426	1,08,808	+8,618
Public Works		27,25,647	28,55,211	—1,29,564
Miscellaneous		2,55,115	2,16,980	+38,135
		82,53,834	85,47,329	—2,93,495
LOCAL. Municipal Funds		12,95,727	17,22,030	—4,26,303
Cantonment Funds		1,33,281	1,59,330	—26,049
Trust Funds		8,487	...	+8,487
Suspense and Adjustment Accounts ..		3,42,656	...	+3,42,656
		1,00,33,985	1,04,28,689	—3,94,704
Closing Cash Balance, 31st March 1872—				
Rs.	Rs.			
Provincial Services, 25,16,170				
Municipal Funds, 5,24,680				
Cantonment Funds, 51,853	30,92,703			
Deduct Debit Balances—				
Trust Funds ... 7,218				
Unadjusted items ... 19,241	26,459	30,66,244	22,33,300	+8,32,944
		1,31,00,229	1,26,61,989	+4,38,240

IV. B.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Public during the

Details.	From Imperial Revenues.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works.			
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops ...	3,63,334	1,71,128	5,34,462
Ditto for ditto of Native troops ...	84,444	...	84,444
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings ...	28,372	9,074	37,446
Works of Fortification ...	2,48,352	11,275	2,59,628
General Cantonment Works and Roads ...	38,346	48,770	87,116
Hill Sanitaria ...	4,14,343	17,835	4,32,178
Minor Works ...	1,57,958	2,12,729	3,70,687
Total Military Works ...	13,35,150	4,70,811	18,05,961
Civil Buildings.			
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice ...	...	...	...
Ditto for the Revenue Department ...	4,976	663	5,639
Ditto for the Ecclesiastical ditto ...	...	...	...
Ditto for the Educational ditto ...	...	...	...
Other Public Buildings ...	5,933	7,067	13,000
Minor Works ...	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings ...	10,909	7,730	18,639
Communications.			
Metalled Roads ...	...	...	...
Unmetalled Roads ...	65,600	3,565	69,165
District Roads ...	...	..	...
Bridges ...	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and Ferries ...	...	...	...
Accommodation for Travellers ...	...	...	...
Minor Works ...	...	...	...
Total Communications ...	65,600	3,565	69,165
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Monuments and Antiquities ...	...	...	...
Municipal Works (Improvement to Towns, &c.) ...	...	...	...
Minor Works ...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...
Establishments ...	...	...	5,98,167
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	22,083
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	108
Grand Total ...	...	...	25,14,123

WORKS IN THE PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS) YEAR 1871-72.

From Provincial Revenues.			Total.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	3,63,334	1,71,128	5,34,462
...	...	...	84,444	...	84,444
...	...	...	28,372	9,074	37,446
...	...	...	2,48,353	11,275	2,59,628
...	..	...	38,346	48,770	87,116
...	...	...	4,14,343	17,835	4,32,178
...	...	...	1,57,958	2,12,729	3,70,687
...	...	...	13,35,150	4,70,811	18,05,961
1,09,806	24,862	1,34,668	1,09,806	24,862	1,34,668
...	...	...	4,976	663	5,639
13,895	...	13,895	13,895	...	13,895
42,181	...	42,181	42,181	...	42,181
11,260	...	11,260	17,193	7,067	24,260
63,605	62,302	1,25,907	63,605	62,302	1,25,907
2,40,747	87,164	3,27,911	2,51,656	94,894	3,46,550
1,24,142	5,69,619	6,93,761	1,24,142	5,69,619	6,93,761
1,81,093	1,14,222	2,95,315	2,46,693	1,17,787	3,64,480
19,439	1,44,380	1,63,819	19,439	1,44,380	1,63,819
83,699	7,516	91,215	83,699	7,516	91,215
26,339	80,243	1,06,582	26,339	80,243	1,06,582
54,523	7,568	62,091	54,523	7,568	62,091
52,252	1,39,665	1,91,917	52,252	1,39,665	1,91,917
5,41,487	10,63,213	16,04,700	6,07,087	10,66,778	16,73,865
5,290	8,382	13,672	5,290	8,382	13,672
11,923	23,158	35,081	11,923	23,158	35,081
18,519	41,585	60,104	18,519	41,581	60,104
35,732	73,125	1,08,857	35,732	73,125	1,08,857
...	...	4,45,331	...	...	10,43,498
...	...	10,906	...	...	32,989
...	...	...	...	...	108
...	...	24,97,705	...	...	50,11,828

IV. C. 1.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the Year 1871-72.

Details.	From Imperial Revenues.						From Provincial Revenues.			Total.		
	Ordinary.			*Extraordinary.*								
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bári Doáb Canal ...	2,713	61,783	64,496	3,55,105	...	3,55,105	...	...	...	3,57,818	61,783	4,19,601
Lower Satlej and Chenáb Inundation Canals ...	5,120	6,107	11,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,120	6,107	11,227
Upper Satlej Inundation Canals ...	31,469	42,522	73,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,469	42,522	73,991
Indus Inundation Canals,	31,008	66,966	97,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,008	66,966	97,974
Sirhind Canal ...	...	...	...	18,29,356	...	18,29,356	...	...	...	18,29,356	...	18,29,356
Western Jamna Canal ...	9,178	17,106	26,284	49,891	...	49,891	...	...	...	59,069	17,106	76,175
Minor Irrigation Works ...	8,670	1,93,559	2,02,229	357	...	357	27,642	40,227	67,869	36,669	2,33,786	2,70,455
Establishments ...	...	...	6,55,996	...	...	6,93,384	...	...	...	...	...	13,49,380
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	27,321	...	...	8,031	...	...	...	...	...	35,352
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	1,008	...	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	1,435
Grand Total ...	...	...	11,60,526	...	...	29,36,551	...	...	67,869	...	...	41,64,946

IV. C. 2.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Punjab for the Year 1871-72.

Name of Work.	Total Outlay in construction to end of 1870-71.	Total Income realized during 1871-72.	Deduct Charges of 1871-72.			Net Surplus or deficit.
			Cost of maintenance, including establishment.	Interest on Capital at five per cent.	Total Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bári Doáb Canal	1,25,95,219	7,15,406	3,19,345	6,29,761	9,49,106	—2,33,700
Lower Satlej and Chenáb Inundation Canals	1,12,903	5,550	36,868	5,645	42,513	—36,963
Upper Satlej Inundation Canals ...	5,64,536	55,485	1,07,466	28,227	1,35,693	—80,208
Indus Inundation Canals	3,85,138	96,123	1,48,374	19,257	1,67,631	—71,508
Sirhind Canal	16,19,318	...	...	80,966	80,966	—80,966
Western Jamna Canal	27,61,546	10,89,561	3,44,377	1,38,077	4,82,454	+6,07,107
Minor Irrigation Works	1,84,428	8,973	14,738	9,222	23,960	—14,987
Total ...	1,82,23,088	19,71,098	9,71,168	9,11,155	18,82,323	+88,775

IV. D.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN CONSTRUCTION OF
FROM 1ST APRIL 1871 TO

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Mileage open during the year.	Total mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
		M. C.					
Punjab and Dehli Sections ...		557·3	12,993	39,830	12,089	18,18,960	18,83,872
Sind Section ...		116·10	2,350	10,634	...	66,262	79,246

RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB, AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING 31ST MARCH 1872.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profit.	No. of European Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
				Loss.				
19,08,632	16,49,248	35,57,880	38,39,818	2,81,938	410	439	6,76,99,301	Includes Stores of the value of Rs. 61,70,748-8-11 on 31st December 1871.
				Profit.				
1,14,118	7,24,947	8,39,065	7,48,946	90,119	98	193	2,64,61,063	

IV. F. 1.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.					
			Joár (Great Millet).	Bájra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makkai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	Chínán (Panicum Miliaceum).
Dehli ...	6,410	99,000	51,500	56,200	240	7,300	58,900	20
Gurgáon ...	...	73,011	174,125	247,835	212	4,160	183,463	105
Karnál ...	42,985	122,510	88,575	29,809	150	9,890	28,029	410
Hissár ...	8,830	41,955	253,680	562,687	...	25	53,610	...
Rohtak ...	3,369	92,857	236,565	204,613	12	117	96,298	...
Sírsa ...	7,122	23,742	86,764	496,565	...	215	63,253	...
Ambálah ...	122,861	255,291	114,111	24,712	1,539	115,903	44,362	15,188
Ludiánah ...	2,522	190,528	121,886	7,774	76	57,512	38,720	90
Simla ...	600	4,500	...	...	...	1,000	150	...
Jálandhar ...	4,896	292,619	104,401	310	117	111,945	19,007	28
Hoshiárpúr ...	75,556	319,420	37,170	6,130	14,258	58,020	83,112	25,030
Kángra ...	1,05,458	106,438	606	4,873	997	37,989	27,530	2,691
Amritsar ...	19,837	190,389	21,712	32	110	51,785	42,515	25
Siálkot ...	81,673	416,191	45,194	1,209	5,059	30,765	58,991	234
Gurdáspúr ...	69,835	174,108	22,479	13,090	11,625	49,346	125,292	1,985
Lahore ...	11,656	210,267	41,465	1,357	1,065	16,793	20,263	1,037
Fírozpúr ...	3,315	107,378	107,107	112,110	512	35,958	71,142	1,997
Gujránwála ...	9,900	164,155	17,109	8,020	1,852	10,980	43,540	2,605
Ráwalpindi ...	1,166	309,846	57,436	177,913	613	45,105	56,233	...
Jhelam ...	1,786	325,129	41,575	180,425	44	3,440	38,559	340
Gujrát ...	9,631	286,319	73,393	113,764	1,139	16,110	41,866	1,867
Sháhpúr ...	740	118,111	16,096	56,680	718	1,003	9,512	2,665
Multán ...	10,983	175,408	46,432	14,410	1,345	109	16,497	5,700
Jhang ...	446	122,292	26,262	1,737	700	2,019	9,874	9,335
Montgomery ...	17,484	145,768	16,788	2,974	9,416	260	26,310	3,658
Mozaffargarh,	5,180	175,969	18,852	14,799	1,065	11	38,550	2,670
Derah I. Khán,	458	134,600	16,901	40,120	30	181	17,862	165
Derah G. Khán	5,774	66,829	24,530	21,316	...	...	10,408	24
Bannú ...	486	193,673	15,365	50,385	...	13,280	33,165	..
Pesháwar ...	12,273	306,974	46,438	1,896	689	69,262	222,942	...
Kohát ...	3,859	303 80	...	16,325	...	11,384	10,002	...
Hazára ...	3,726	91,320	704	9,986	45,355	12,033	68,045	207
Grand Total...	660,817	5,366,977	1,925,221	2,480,056	98,938	882,170	1,658,002	78,076
Spring Crop ...	...	5,366,977	...	...	33	...	1,658,002	8,092
Autumn Crop...	660,817	...	1,925,221	2,480,056	98,905	882,170	...	69,984

ACRES (ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1871.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer Arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus Aconitifolius).	Matr (Peas).	Mash (Phaseolus Radiatus).	Múng (Phaseolus Mungo).	Masûr (Ervum Lens).	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
19,200	12,900	6,100	6,600	4,280	...	650	1	8,800	...
46,380	63,745	100	19,545	25,980	125	1,665	1	3,668	...
35,985	8,980	3	16,500	17,995	1,527	...	305	1,384	...
103,658	98,953	...	16,857	55,018	...	...	...	1,582	...
59,678	16,110	...	7,807	13,762	258	...	...	4,004	...
25,563	140,936	612	1,206	2,630	1,112	...	4	419	...
98,727	13,439	2,889	15,310	655	8,912	...	2,573	3,277	...
156,822	57,118	...	8,965	5,486	597	...	328	2,693	...
10	...	15	150	...	10	...	350	30	100
44,767	38,631	...	8,520	1,176	4,856	...	370	1,544	...
37,200	20,225	15,220	46,360	23,145	28,018	...	221	5,962	52
11,191	1,715	1,230	6,682	454	2,581	1,587	1,282	723	905
74,323	32,527	...	28,757	...	350	...	773	7,112	...
7,735	9,802	...	11,688	2,133	19,607	...	390	5.500	190
18,127	17,888	...	13,316	2,582	15,897	320	251	5,905	3,140
6,660	6,960	507	6,219	1,814	6,257	...	874	1,972	...
28,442	57,672	...	36,894	9,236	3,109	...	808	7,808	...
16,356	13,810	308	1,720	7,645	405	...	185	6,025	...
14,508	44,787	1,298	5,293	19,826	1,021	...	77	1,868	4
6,384	24,646	205	2,561	11,833	295	...	55	691	...
11,393	27,077	231	2,705	1,935	5,647	...	191	3,819	...
2,404	4,256	4	276	942	446	...	1,691	1,416	...
5,238	111	18,272	1,360	150	9,933	495	65	1,788	...
1,998	492	4,852	3,069	1,462	2,909	...	81	762	...
19,122	465	5,545	4,147	868	2,517	...	101	4,314	...
9,043	1,846	24,105	1,505	770	10,498	...	496	2,305	...
6,406	1,043	10,200	1,150	1,551	1,640	10	90	3,210	...
991	5	2,506	100	2	2756	...	619	603	...
34,709	6,105	11,546	6,500	7,174	11,075	...	25	1,006	78
...	18,767	...	2,929	2,110	865	333	14	2,087	...
100	50	...	...	1,313	...	...	...	8	...
38	11,264	1,142	2,532	1,652	1,690	...	32	247	1,226
903,158	752,325	106,890	287,223	225,579	144,913	5,060	12,253	92,532	5,695
903,158	2	106,875	...	...	143,842	2,810	12,253	91,188	130
...	752,323	15	287,223	225,579	1,071	2,250	...	1,344	5,565

Districts.	Drugs and Spices—(*concluded*).				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander Seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum Orientale).	Tára Míra (Sinapis Eruca).
Dehli ...	80	...	1,025	66,305	...	5,285	500	2,040
Gurgáon ...	107	...	845	5,650	...	9,070	1,810	700
Karnál ...	99	...	105	12,119	412	2,290	3,467	1,089
Hissár ...	4,548	...	1,372	4,632	...	16,471	17,922	...
Rohtak ...	21	...	837	195	...	3,417	882	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	111	212	...	9,278	34,308	...
Ambálah. ...	31	158	565	733	1,263	12,506	2,590	1,076
Ludiánah ...	11	...	60	1,323	423	8,282	800	760
Simla ...	10	900	...	400	...	20	10	...
Jálandhar ...	36	...	465	5,874	100	2,395	1,722	982
Hoshiárpúr ...	315	40	605	565	2,125	6,320	11,647	3,105
Kángra ...	61	60	68	233	2,602	3,857	2,450	140
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	11,295	725	16,781	2,374	2,360
Siálkot ...	140	...	756	8,800	2,242	10,454	3,010	854
Gurdáspúr ...	1,380	...	2,354	3,185	4,107	2,286	4,714	2,153
Lahore ...	123	...	314	17,896	...	3,213	437	740
Fírozpúr ...	1,996	...	3,655	134,541	...	21,684	5,349	2,545
Gujránwála ...	40	...	135	...	330	7,040	3,120	1,463
Ráwalpindí ...	28	...	93	1,500	19	27,240	1,062	32,664
Jhelam ...	...	...	316	1,634	331	12,306	1,813	34,130
Gujrát ...	407	...	243	2,904	2,103	20,200	9,300	17,343
Sháhpúr ...	1	...	...	36	29	17	606	992
Multán ...	103	...	34	1,351	...	1,454	3,338	982
Jhang ...	5	...	2	...	...	11,588	2,547	...
Montgomery...	349	...	79	159	...	2,120	1,883	...
Mozaffargarh	47	...	358	6,633	...	3,985	5,185	5,659
Derah I. Khán	37	...	105	625	49	9,634	2,254	3,920
Derah G. Khán	...	...	16	33	...	2,895	267	4,151
Bannú ...	...	...	212	552	...	4,300	2,930	...
Pesháwar ...	17	...	...	3,782	...	21,092	2,289	253
Kohát ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	100	...
Hazára ...	...	...	10	...	...	9,364	921	718
Grand Total	9,992	1,158	14,743	293,167	16,860	268,844	133,617	120,819
Spring Crop ...	9,982	115	1,797	139,726	16,860	257,848	314	119,586
Autumn Crop,	10	1,043	12,946	153,441	...	10,996	133,303	1,233

(Concluded.)

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassambha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
33,830	110	300	...	11,695	...	40,600	499,871
54,795	4,562	840	50	8,979	...	60	931,588
35,099	1,175	350	250	3,125	...	12,082	476,699
30,890	1,153	2,339	...	2,120	...	20	1,278,322
58,180	2,936	30	...	3,967	...	8,496	814,411
210	...	...	...	1,246	...	17	895,525
37,674	7,681	3,680	929	4,737	...	20,597	932,919
18,053	1,647	6	1,971	12,744	...	9,386	706,583
40	...	10	...	15	...	...	8,320
23,697	4,688	185	379	8,023	...	38,505	720,238
4,937	3,019	1,396	824	2,383	...	32,668	885,048
7,961	1,780	662	...	2,205	5,732	3,833	346,576
16,775	255	...	...	11,000	...	22,970	554,782
37,217	2,615	356	...	18,428	...	55,965	839,198
15,533	5,357	629	...	4,656	...	27,799	619,339
29,675	66	...	...	4,275	...	1,751	395,656
5,902	4,127	...	...	2,374	...	1,090	766,751
36,940	2,030	45	...	30,597	...	26,960	413,315
26,873	455	65	...	11,041	...	831	838,865
15,223	2,209	115	...	5,005	...	289	711,339
18,867	1,541	2,883	31	14,585	...	9,201	696,785
19,077	35	...	...	10,435	...	695	248,883
26,781	10	25	36,139	9,827	...	3,591	391,931
17,295	...	1	49	15,894	...	7	235,698
13,324	88	...	...	2,096	...	463	280,298
20,395	...	...	18,345	2,184	...	4,572	375,027
11,484	40	...	...	4,147	...	477	268,389
15,291	...	...	8,769	1,273	...	8	169,166
3,508	30	...	...	3,338	...	2,000	401,440
23,771	17	...	...	5,894	...	7,902	752,596
4,220	...	...	...	77	...	16	77,847
11,641	72	...	...	842	...	716	393,753
695,108	47,698	13,917	67,736	219,207	5,732	333,657	17,928,140
...	...	13,917	88	142,153	5,732	12	9,001,492
695,108	47,698	...	67,648	77,054	...	333,645	8,926,648

IV. F. 2.—Statement of Stock in

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.
Dehli	151,494	1,511	1,283
Gurgáon	218,793	1,426	2,232
Karnál	194,458	3,815	1,190
Hissár	86,706	1,216	927
Rohtak	248,778	996	1,745
Sirsa	53,737	551	758
Ambálah	494,298	8,944	3,547
Ludiánah	266,087	1,983	1,717
Simla	670	16	40
Jálandhar	375,075	4,420	1,289
Hoshiárpúr	310,077	5,120	3,602
Kángra	417,481	1,510	3,035
Amritsar	181,570	2,147	916
Siálkot	460,469	8,960	4,411
Gurdáspúr	214,517	5,877	2,394
Lahore	291,765	2,756	2,782
Fírozpúr	140,586	2,685	2,647
Gujránwála	243,222	635	1,162
Ráwalpindi	91,376	4,255	1,709
Jhelam	222,677	1,355	1,405
Gujrát	322,437	9,351	5,273
Sháhpúr	154,136	1,524	1,961
Multán	182,111	2,626	815
Jhang	140,317	2,091	487
Montgomery	226,225	1,600	35
Mozaffargarh	135,000	3,011	820
Dera Ismail Khán	149,049	2,849	433
Dera Ghází Khán	115,046	6,475	510
Bannú	144,397	1,974	962
Pesháwar	294,686	1,311	744
Kohát	180,000	1,036	71
Hazára	90,000	2,200	400
Total ...	6,797,561	96,226	51,302

Note.—The information for this

THE PUNJAB FOR 1871-72.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Total Live Stock.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
5,455	50,982	718	211,443	6.538	26,290	36
14,831	52,175	778	290,235	7,193	47,132	11
11,701	70,072	901	182,137	5,887	39,270	38
6,937	56,236	12,689	164,711	2,160	34,377	1
8,001	44,270	1,688	305,478	8,392	39,489	...
1,781	34,354	5,915	97,096	470	19,645	24
13,231	96,337	558	616,915	13,519	87,728	64
6,449	60,053	1,952	338,241	10,754	62,583	285
30	1,000	...	1,756	...	310	...
12,919	69,236	807	463,746	13,548	81,473	416
7,180	132,444	823	459,246	9,087	107,200	77
426	355,099	63	777,524	...	69,059	36
7,826	33,620	578	226,657	505	56,480	297
8,640	48,408	151	531,039	1,158	106,539	40
6,971	28,475	146	259,270	3,002	119,070	69
8,799	71,110	2,065	379,247	4,425	53,540	186
6,506	79,556	3,251	235,231	9,482	45,616	195
7,540	21,820	4,558	278,937	375	56,348	80
13,597	130,006	7,886	248,829	22	70,196	68
7,576	73,408	6,978	313,394	77	52,906	276
15,117	96,443	1,272	419,893	192	68,971	205
9,495	172,883	14,908	354,934	1,612	33,535	84
11,659	313,087	11,942	522,540	99	55,474	106
24	292,214	17,353	452,486	6	37,565	...
4,995	270,407	7,912	511,174	...	29,999	44
3,050	89,300	3,641	234,822	...	46,935	69
8,508	384,423	14,154	559,416	21	42,612	235
8,577	170,977	14,364	315,949	13	31,227	148
20,245	81,641	7,616	256,835	13	35,381	160
7,753	143,373	1,156	449,023	20	36,726	106
5,796	100,500	1,683	289,086	7	19,700	7
6,000	210,000	75	308,675	9	35,252	4
257,615	3,803,819	148,582	11,155,105	1,03,586	1,648,628	3,307

table was collected in 1868-69.

IV. F. 3.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Dehli ...	8	8	0	5	4	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	9	3	0	7	0	0
Gurgáon ...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	5	0	0	0	12	8
Karnál ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissár ...	11	10	6	0	8	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	4	12	10	0	7	4
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	6	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	10	0	0	3	0	0
Sirsa ...	5	4	0	1	9	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	5	0	0	3	0	0
Ambálah ...	13	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	4	0	3	0	0
Ludiánah ...	11	13	3	6	4	3	9	0	0	6	0	0	8	12	0	5	2	8
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jálandhar ...	2	4	0	16	0	0	15	4	0	7	4	0	25	9	0	13	3	0
Hushiárpúr ...	20	14	0	2	0	5	20	1	0	4	6	0	21	6	5	1	8	1
Kángra ...	11	4	7	2	7	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	2	12	8	0	12	9
Amritsar ...	8	0	0	5	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	6	12	0	5	0	0
Siálkot ...	18	0	0	1	4	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	14	0	0	3	0	0
Gurdáspúr ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	6	0	0	4	0	0
Lahore ...	14	3	6	10	10	7	…	…	…	…	…	…	8	6	5	5	9	7
Fírozpúr ...	2	0	0	0	8	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	5	6	0	3	8	0
Gujránwála ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	7	0	0	3	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	7	0	0	3	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	4	4	0	1	4	0
Jhilam ...	16	0	0	8	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	15	0	0	7	0	0
Gujrát ...	6	6	8	1	2	4	5	0	0	0	12	0	4	8	0	0	12	10
Sháhpúr ...	16	0	0	16	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	18	0	0	12	0	0
Multán ...	8	10	5	5	6	6	8	15	6	5	9	11	7	7	2	4	14	0
Jhang ...	31	0	0	14	0	0	20	0	0	2	0	0	22	3	0	6	0	0
Montgomery ...	9	10	0	6	4	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	6	2	0	4	7	0
Muzaffargarh ...	7	3	8	3	0	6	6	8	10	2	14	3	5	6	5	2	3	1
Derah Ismail Khán ...	10	4	6	9	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	2	10	5	1	12	10
Derah Ghází Khán ...	1	11	4	1	2	0	4	5	9	3	5	11	7	0	10	4	5	0
Bannu ...	8	5	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	10	11	3	5	12	3
Pesháwar ...	10	0	0	9	2	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	6	12	0	4	0	0
Kohát ...	25	0	0	16	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	15	0	0	5	0	0
Hazára ...	17	0	0	9	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	18	0	0	7	0	0
General Average ...	11	1	6	5	6	11	8	14	3	2	11	10	9	5	5	4	1	5

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1871-72.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.						Opium.						Tobacco.					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
17	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	13	8	0	8	0	0
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	5	9	6	2	0	0
7	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
8	6	0	3	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	4	13	0	0	6	6
20	0	0	4	6	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	6	8	0	2	0	0
30	0	0	20	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	20	0	0	0	7	0
20	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	3	4	0	13	0	0	3	0	0
12	5	4	7	5	4	6	0	0	4	0	0	12	5	4	7	0	0
…	…	…	…	…	…	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
28	8	0	15	8	0	18	12	0	10	12	0	45	12	0	16	2	0
57	0	8	2	5	11	29	3	5	18	8	11	56	13	5	6	5	1
9	9	0	3	4	6	6	0	8	2	8	8	6	12	2	4	1	0
8	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
31	11	0	4	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	31	12	0	4	8	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	10	0	0	8	0	0
28	0	0	15	0	0	17	8	0	8	12	0	12	4	0	8	3	6
50	12	0	26	10	8	6	0	0	3	8	0	5	6	0	2	6	0
19	0	0	9	0	0	13	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
80	0	0	12	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	16	0	0	7	0	0
28	0	0	20	0	0	35	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0	7	0	0
5	5	4	1	2	2	4	8	0	1	3	7	5	1	4	0	14	4
50	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
22	14	0	15	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	11	5	10	7	4	3
88	0	0	29	0	0	56	0	0	20	6	0	41	3	0	15	0	0
23	8	0	17	8	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	4	0	7	14	0
18	13	4	7	11	6	3	12	0	3	0	0	12	1	2	5	2	8
2	12	0	2	2	0	14	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	3	11	0
…	…	…	…	…	…	12	0	0	9	0	0	12	13	0	9	14	0
27	14	0	18	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	12	13	0	…	…	…
30	10	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0	14	12	0	9	0	0
40	0	0	20	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
59	0	0	45	0	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	46	0	0	25	0	0
26	15	9	13	0	10	13	0	2	7	13	11	15	15	5	6	11	7

IV. F. 3.—

District.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Wheat.												Inferior					
	Irrigated.						*Unirrigated.*						*Irrigated.*					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Dehli ...	7	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gurgáon ...	5	9	6	2	0	0	2	13	4	1	9	0	5	9	6	2	0	0
Karnál ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissár ...	8	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	4	4	12	0	0	8	0
Rohtak	10	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Sirsa ...	12	8	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	5	4	0	0	10	0
Ambálah ...	17	0	0	4	6	0	16	11	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	1	4	0
Ludiánah ...	9	4	9	5	15	4	6	0	0	3	13	0	12	11	1	8	11	5
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jálandhar ...	18	12	9	11	2	0	11	14	0	7	7	0	17	4	0	10	10	0
Hushiárpúr ...	28	8	0	4	10	0	28	7	2	0	5	5	26	8	0	6	3	6
Kángra ...	4	13	8	2	5	1	3	7	0	6	6	2	5	1	9	1	4	8
Amritsar ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	15	12	0	0	15	0	11	4	0	0	7	6	12	15	0	0	15	0
Gurdáspúr ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Lahore ...	5	8	3	4	2	0	3	5	9	2	6	1	4	4	3	2	13	6
Fírozpúr ...	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Gujránwála ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	3	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	1	4	0	10	0	0	4	0	0
Jhilam ...	13	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
Gujrát ...	5	3	4	0	12	11	6	1	4	0	7	6	4	12	0	1	0	8
Sháhpúr ...	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Multán ...	8	6	11	4	13	0	4	0	0	2	13	4	4	2	11	2	2	6
Jhang ...	17	3	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	3	6	0	17	0	0	5	6	0
Montgomery ...	7	10	0	5	5	0	4	13	0	3	9	0	2	9	0	2	2	0
Muzaffargarh ...	8	2	3	3	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	3	1	9	5
Derah Ismail Khán ...	3	10	10	2	10	0	2	14	9	2	4	3	2	13	0	2	0	7
Derah Gházi Khán ...	3	8	8	2	0	9	4	10	10	4	0	0	3	5	2	1	9	8
Bannú ...	5	0	6	1	10	10	2	0	0	0	12	0	6	0	0	1	8	0
Pesháwar ...	8	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	12	6	0	7	0	0
Kohát ...	24	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0
Hazára ...	10	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	19	0	0	11	0	0
General Average...	9	5	6	3	13	7	6	6	2	2	8	4	7	12	0	3	6	11

(Continued.)

Land suited for

Grains. Unirrigated. Maximum rent.	Grains. Unirrigated. Minimum rent.	Oil seeds. Irrigated. Maximum rent.	Oil seeds. Irrigated. Minimum rent.	Oil seeds. Unirrigated. Maximum rent.	Oil seeds. Unirrigated. Minimum rent.
2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
3 14 6	0 7 3	5 9 6	3 0 0	2 13 0	0 7 3
2 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
0 13 0	0 2 9	4 12 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 2 9
3 0 0	0 8 0	5 6 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0
0 10 0	0 2 0	9 13 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 2 0
4 6 0	1 1 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	6 12 0	1 11 0
5 7 7	2 15 1	10 4 0	5 8 0	7 0 8	4 10 8
1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
10 0 0	7 3 0	11 4 0	6 10 0	9 4 0	3 8 0
22 12 0	0 4 3	15 9 8	4 3 10	15 3 3	3 12 8
3 10 5	0 13 3	4 0 0	2 14 0	5 9 11	1 10 5
2 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
3 7 0	0 7 6	10 15 0	7 6 0	7 3 0	0 8 0
3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
2 13 6	2 9 1	5 11 0	4 4 3	5 9 0	3 15 9
2 8 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 5 0
3 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0
3 0 0	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	1 0 0
6 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0
3 14 8	0 13 2	3 12 0	0 12 4	3 6 8	0 9 4
8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
... ...	... ...	4 15 4	2 15 7	4 0 0	3 0 0
11 6 0	3 6 0	11 0 0	3 0 0	19 0 0	6 0 0
2 2 0	1 10 0	2 11 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 0 0
... ...	... ...	8 3 1	3 8 9	9 10 11	5 3 5
2 4 9	1 8 3	2 14 7	1 13 10	2 3 5	1 6 10
4 3 11	2 10 10	2 13 2	1 11 8	4 13 5	3 1 9
2 0 0	0 11 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	... ...	... ...
7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
5 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
4 10 6	1 15 3	6 3 2	2 10 7	4 15 9	2 4 9

IV. F. 3.—

District.		Rent per Acre for Land suited for Fibres. Irrigated. Maximum rent.			Irrigated. Minimum rent.			Unirrigated. Maximum rent.			Unirrigated. Minimum rent.		
Dehli	...	4	8	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gurgáon	...	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	13	0	0	7	3
Karnál	...	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	0
Hissár	...	3	4	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	2	9
Rohtak	...	5	6	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambálah	...	5	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ludiánah	...	5	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	5	4
Simla	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Jálandhar	...	15	0	0	10	8	0	7	12	0	5	13	0
Hoshiárpúr	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	3	2	8	1	11	0
Kángra	...	3	8	0	1	12	0	3	6	8	1	1	7
Amritsar	...	3	4	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
Siálkot	...	9	0	0	1	8	0	5	5	0	1	0	0
Gurdáspúr	...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0
Lahore	...	17	8	0	10	8	0	13	2	0	8	12	0
Fírozpúr	...	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	5	0
Gujránwála	...	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	0	1	4	0
Jhelam	...	7	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Gujrát	...	3	6	8	1	2	0	3	12	4	0	8	2
Sháhpúr	...	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Multán	...	4	1	9	3	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	6	0	0	4	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0	0	15	0
Derah Ismail Khán	...	0	12	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derah Gházi Khán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánnú	...	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	...	13	12	0	6	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Average	...	5	14	4	3	3	9	3	6	11	1	10	10

Note.—Provincial averages for the cotton, sugar and opium have not been struck as all districts have not been able to show the quantity of cleaned cotton, refined sugar, and opium, produced per acre.

(Concluded.)

Average produce of land per Acre in lbs.														
Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Vegetables.	Miscellaneous.
480	...	144	2,240	4	1,000	640	640	640	480	...	3,200	260
...	...	114	...	...	370	882	802	122	130	...	...	...
400	28	80	980	10	560	580	480	520	360	640	...	480
765	...	90	...	...	826	578	282	173	143	...	579	200
500	...	101	2,180	...	1,505	720	227	58	200	...	...	...
* 668	...	82	1,640	...	653	365	a 30	181	...	...	...	...
800	70	350	300	9	250	1,020	376	250	224	...	...	...
959	39	123	646	13	979	1,239	1,033	609	255	...	...	...
610	...	100	...	3	...	520	550	...	...	...	...	...
1,280	60	240	580	...	2,000	1,200	2,560	560	560	...	...	...
1,230	49	205	2,050	b 984	1,533	2,952	1,312	529	492	...	...	...
719	...	46	1,265	6	837	598	621	253	292	...	417	47
720	...	c 320	d 480	8	560	480	800	240	320	...	...	
700	...	85	e 1,480	...	968	780	600	280	207	...	...	
1,080	...	162	1,080	...	960	808	680	400	300	...	...	
910	...	f 440	...	7	585	503	572	342	570	...	...	...
554	...	g 308	1,113	h 246	753	626	504	381	254	...	753	...
771	...	115	1,920	11	533	1,013	597	310	347	...	...	...
732	...	168	i 7,772	j 156	512	516	351	342	191	...	...	...
768	...	129	...	12	600	840	765	360	240	...	...	...
460	320	60	440	6	560	640	360	360	330	...	...	...
640	...	160	k 10,000	8	640	640	960	240	240	...	...	...
608	28	138	1,080	...	644	800	529	392	...	...	...	...
573	22	280	2,384	11	620	508	656	318	...	...	...	...
885	...	128	285	10	752	875	521	322	328	...	...	...
650	25	68	1,101	2	540	885	412	511	140	...	...	...
656	...	147	1,006	8	537	674	650	556	206	...	...	...
350	6	24	...	3	126	144	135	120	...	...	...	...
369	...	100	1,394	...	512	480	640	240	87	540	...	...
1,452	...	l 406	1,224	5	910	530	1,484	386	880	...	...	...
1,500	...	m 500	...	...	...	700	750	600	...	...	...	...
1,086	...	n 343	994	...	971	446	498	312	...	...	...	...
766	81	...	...	...	772	758	675	454	336	590	1,237	206

(*a.*) The small yield shown is owing to the entire failure of most of the crop sown. (*b.*) Post. Maximum instead of average rates have been given. (*c.*) Uncleaned cotton. (*d.*) Raw sugar. (*e.*) Goor. (*f.*) Uncleaned cotton. (*g.*) Uncleaned cotton. (*h.*) Post. (*i.*) Sugar-cane. (*j.*) Post. (*k.*) Sugar-cane. (*l.*) Uncleaned cotton. (*m.*) Uncleaned cotton. (*n.*) Uncleaned cotton.

IV. G. 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN THE

DISTRICT.	WHEAT, 1ST SORT. On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		FLOUR (ATTA), 1ST SORT. On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Dehli ...	13	8	19	8	23	0	21	0	12	0	16	8	19	0	16	8
Gurgáon ...	14	0	18	0	19	8	17	6	12	0	15	4	16	8	15	0
Karnál ...	13	8	18	8	23	0	19	0	11	8	16	0	18	8	16	0
Hissár ...	13	0	15	0	22	0	17	8	11	8	14	0	19	0	15	0
Rohtak ...	13	0	18	0	22	0	18	0	11	0	15	0	18	0	15	0
Sirsa ...	12	8	16	8	21	0	19	8	11	0	14	12	18	0	16	8
Ambálah ...	15	12	20	8	25	4	19	12	14	0	17	8	20	8	17.	0
Ludiánah ...	17	8	21	0	28	0	19	8	15	12	17	8	24	8	17	8
Simla ...	10	6	14	0	12	8	13	0	9	12	12	12	10	4	12	0
Jálandhar ...	16	8	21	8	30	0	24	0	14	0	18	0	24	0	18	8
Hoshiárpúr ...	16	0	21	0	31	0	24	0	13	12	18	0	26	0	18	8
Kángra ...	15	9	19	0	27	0	19	0	14	13	18	1	25	0	17	0
Amritsar ...	15	10	18	12	26	8	20	0	14	17	16	8	23	11	17	15
Siálkot ...	13	0	16	8	23	0	17	8	12	0	14	8	19	8	14	8
Gurdáspúr ...	17	4	21	0	30	0	23	0	15	4	17	10	24	12	19	12
Lahore ...	14	0	16	8	24	0	17	8	12	0	14	0	20	0	15	8
Fírozpúr ...	16	0	16	0	24	0	17	0	13	8	15	0	21	0	16	0
Gujránwála ...	14	4	16	4	22	8	17	4	12	0	13	8	18	8	14	4
Ráwalpindi ...	16	8	16	0	17	8	18	8	15	8	15	8	16	0	17	0
Jhelam ...	15	8	16	0	21	0	20	0	14	0	15	0	19	0	18	8
Gujrát ...	14	12	16	3	20	0	19	0	13	8	14	4	18	0	16	0
Sháhpúr ...	13	8	13	0	15	0	16	8	12	0	12	4	14	0	14	8
Multán ...	11	8	15	0	17	4	17	12	10	0	13	0	14	8	15	8
Jhang ...	11	12	13	12	18	8	17	8	10	4	11	8	15	8	15	8
Montgomery ...	13	0	15	4	15	0	16	8	11	0	12	8	13	0	13	8
Mozaffargarh ...	12	0	14	8	18	0	19	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0
Derah I. Khán ...	11	4	11	4	18	11	21	4	9	8	9	12	16	3	18	2
Derah G Khán ...	9	4	11	8	14	8	16	0	8	8	9	8	12	0	13	0
Bánnú ...	17	8	14	1	18	12	22	8	15	10	12	13	17	3	20	0
Peshâwar ...	17	4	14	5	14	0	13	10	15	3	12	0	11	6	11	11
Kohát ...	12	4	10	8	11	8	12	4	11	0	10	0	10	8	11	4
Hazára ...	15	8	17	0	15	14	19	0	14	0	16	0	14	3	17	12
GENERAL AVERAGE ...	14	3	16	8	20	14	18	9	12	8	14	7	17	15	15	15

This table shows the number of sers (of 80

PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1870-71 AND 1871-72.

Barley (Jow).								Gram, 1st sort.							
On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.	
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
21	8	29	0	30	0	26	8	13	8	19	0	22	0	20	8
21	0	30	0	31	0	26	0	15	0	20	0	19	0	17	8
19	0	31	0	36	0	35	0	15	0	21	0	24	4	19	8
19	0	28	0	31	0	20	0	17	4	20	0	25	0	20	0
21	0	25	0	30	0	22	0	15	4	21	0	22	8	18	8
12	0	30	0	33	0	24	0	19	8	22	0	29	0	22	0
20	0	30	0	35	0	25	0	15	8	19	8	26	0	21	8
24	0	33	0	49	0	26	8	17	12	24	0	29	8	25	0
19	0	20	0	18	0	16	0	11	12	16	0	16	0	14	8
22	0	27	0	48	0	28	0	10	0	21	8	31	0	25	0
22	0	28	0	47	0	30	0	15	8	21	12	32	0	24	0
25	4	32	0	40	0	29	0	13	6	16	8	24	0	16	0
19	14	22	4	38	9	25	8	18	3	20	0	29	8	24	8
17	0	17	0	28	0	27	0	14	0	16	8	23	0	19	0
23	8	25	0	40	0	32	0	16	4	19	8	29	8	20	0
22	0	23	0	37	0	23	0	16	0	18	0	24	0	20	0
20	0	27	0	34	0	24	0	17	8	21	0	27	0	22	0
20	0	19	5	36	0	25	0	15	8	17	4	23	0	16	8
25	0	21	8	25	0	20	8	12	0	12	8	17	8	16	8
18	0	21	0	28	0	25	0	12	0	13	8	18	0	17	0
19	0	19	0	22	0	25	0	12	6	15	8	18	12	17	0
18	0	18	0	24	0	25	0	14	0	13	12	19	0	19	0
16	0	21	0	26	8	26	8	13	8	17	0	20	0	17	0
17	2	23	0	26	0	25	8	12	8	17	8	19	0	19	0
19	0	24	0	18	0	25	8	16	0	22	0	22	0	20	0
18	0	20	0	27	0	28	0	12	0	13	0	16	0	17	0
14	0	12	0	29	10	34	11	9	0	9	0	20	14	24	12
11	2	13	8	23	0	25	8	8	8	10	0	13	0	14	6
23	2	19	1	26	4	32	8	12	8	9	5	20	1	25	10
33	13	24	11	23	6	16	14	12	6	11	6	13	10	14	1
22	8	18	0	18	0	15	0	10	0	10	0	12	8	13	0
26	0	30	0	30	0	24	0	11	0	12	0	13	12	16	0
20	3	23	13	30	14	25	7	13	14	16	14	21	15	19	4

tolas) obtainable per Government Rupee.

IV. G. 1.—

Districts.	Indian-corn (Makkai).								Joar (Sorghum Vulgare).							
	On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Dehli ...	20	0	30	0	23	0	21	0	21	8	27	0	24	0	20	0
Gurgáon ...	17	0	19	0	26	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	25	0	18	0
Karnál ...	19	0	34	0	32	0	22	0	19	0	34	0	32	0	18	0
Hissár ...	18	0	22	0	...		...		19	4	28	0	28	0	22	0
Rohtak ...	28	0	25	0	20	0	20	0	20	8	25	0	25	0	22	0
Sirsa ...	...		...		...		...		20	4	30	0	30	0	21	0
Ambálah ...	22	8	34	0	36	0	23	0	23	0	38	0	36	0	25	0
Ludiánah ...	25	0	33	0	49	0	25	8	22	0	33	0	39	0	21	0
Simla ...	18	0	21	0	18	0	15	0	...		...		...		...	
Jálandhar ...	21	0	31	0	44	0	30	0	21	0	28	0	32	0	24	0
Hushiárpúr ...	19	0	32	0	42	0	28	0	18	8	34	0	32	0	24	0
Kángra ...	21	3	30	0	28	0	24	0	...		...		...		...	
Amritsar ...	18	0	19	0	22	0	24	0	16	0	25	0	28	4	20	2
Siálkot ...	18	0	23	0	28	0	21	0	17	0	22	0	21	0	24	0
Gurdáspúr ...	15	0	30	0	32	6	25	0	15	0	30	0	31	0	16	0
Lahore ...	16	0	25	0	38	0	22	0	17	0	25	0	28	0	22	0
Fírozpúr ...	20	0	27	0	40	0	21	0	20	4	27	0	26	0	20	0
Gujránwála ...	15	0	21	0	24	0	19	0	12	0	21	0	24	0	20	0
Ráwalpindi ...	23	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	28	0	32	0	34	0	36	0
Jhílam ...	18	0	25	0	28	0	28	0	18	0	23	0	23	0	25	0
Gujrát ...	17	4	22	8	22	0	22	14	16	10	26	0	28	0	26	0
Sháhpúr ...	16	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	15	0	20	0	18	0	24	0
Multán ...	20	0	24	0	17	0	17	0	13	0	22	0	28	0	27	0
Jhang ...	16	0	17	0	19	0	23	0	17	0	22	0	20	0	25	0
Montgomery ...	16	0	18	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	22	0	18	0	20	0
Muzaffargarh ...	15	0	11	0	...		...		12	0	14	0	18	0	22	0
Derah I. Khán ...	15	0	19	0	20	0	23	12	17	0	15	8	25	0	30	7
Derah G. Khán ...	...		...		...		...		12	0	19	0	26	0	26	8
Bannú ...	27	8	25	0	27	8	33	2	25	0	25	0	22	8	28	12
Peshawar ...	26	10	24	11	18	14	21	7	33	13	31	3	27	5	28	9
Kohát ...	20	0	17	0	15	0	19	0	...		...		...		...	
Hazára ...	22	0	27	0	25	0	25	0	...		...		...		...	
General Average ...	19	7	24	10	25	7	22	10	18	12	26	0	26	12	23	7

(Continued).

Bajra (Spiked Millet).								Rice, 1st sort.							
On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.	
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
19	0	26	0	24	8	21	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
20	0	27	8	23	0	21	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0
16	0	28	0	25	0	20	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
15	0	25	0	24	0	18	0	10	0	14	0	10	0	8	0
20	0	23	8	24	0	19	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	11	0
18	0	27	8	26	12	20	0	8	0	7	0	10	0	10	0
15	0	29	0	24	0	22	0	6	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
18	0	25	0	29	0	21	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0
11	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	5	0	6	0	5	8	5	0
16	0	27	0	24	0	24	0	9	0	10	0	8	0	8	0
16	0	28	0	24	0	20	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
...		...		...		...		11	0	15	8	11	0	11	0
15	0	23	12	20	8	20	0	7	0	8	0	6	9	6	10
17	0	21	0	19	0	22	0	10	0	14	0	14	0	13	0
...		28	0	28	0	28	0	7	0	9	0	12	0	11	0
14	8	20	0	25	0	20	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
17	8	24	0	26	0	18	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	7	0
12	0	18	8	...		...		9	0	13	0	8	0	8	0
22	0	26	0	25	0	25	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
18	0	23	0	23	0	25	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
17	8	22	0	24	0	22	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	12	0
16	0	16	0	18	0	19	0	7	0	7	0	7	8	7	8
12	0	20	0	23	0	24	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	6	0
12	0	18	12	15	0	22	0	4	8	5	0	5	0	5	4
16	0	18	12	15	0	22	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0
13	0	18	0	19	0	23	0	5	8	7	0	6	0	6	0
12	0	14	8	23	12	31	15	5	0	5	0	7	8	7	8
10	12	16	8	23	8	22	8	5	0	5	0	6	0	7	0
20	0	18	12	17	8	23	12	5	0	6	4	6	14	6	4
20	13	19	8	18	3	20	3	6	8	5	3	5	3	6	8
22	0	17	0	15	0	19	0	3	8	3	8	4	0	4	8
20	0	22	0	21	0	20	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0
16	6	22	4	22	5	21	9	6	10	7	13	7	14	7	12

Districts.	Urd Dal (Phaseolus Radiatus). On 1st June 1870. S.	C.	On 1st January 1871. S.	C.	On 1st June 1871. S.	C.	On 1st January 1872. S.	C.	Potatoes. On 1st June 1870. S.	C.	On 1st January 1871. S.	C.	On 1st June 1871. S.	C.	On 1st January 1872. S.	C.
Dehli ...	12	0	20	0	19	0	18	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Gurgáon ...	9	12	18	4	18	0	15	6	8	0	16	0	12	0	10	0
Karnál ...	11	8	19	0	13	0	18	0	16	0	16	0	...		16	0
Hissár ...	10	0	14	0	16	0	15	0	5	0	18	0	...		10	0
Rohtak ...	10	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	8	0	20	0	11	0	20	0
Sirsa ...	11	0	16	0	15	0	16	0	10	0	12	0	8	0	12	0
Ambálah ...	11	8	21	8	21	0	18	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	14	0
Ludiánah ...	12	8	19	0	19	0	17	0	12	0	13	0	12	0	11	0
Simla ...	6	0	9	0	8	0	7	0	16	0	26	0	13	0	16	0
Jálandhar ...	11	0	18	0	17	0	14	8	8	0	10	0	13	4	10	0
Hushiárpúr ...	11	8	17	0	17	0	15	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Kángra ...	10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	16	0
Amritsar ...	11	14	19	0	19	0	15	3	8	0	12	0	10	0	10	0
Siálkot ...	7	8	14	0	15	0	13	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	12	0
Gurdáspúr ...	10	8	18	0	20	0	17	0	8	10	12	0	12	0	12	0
Lahore ...	11	0	16	8	12	8	12	0	12	0	16	0	12	0	8	0
Fírozpúr ...	13	0	17	0	13	0	16	0	8	0	12	0	16	0	8	0
Gujránwála ...	7	8	13	12	14	8	13	4	6	0	8	0	6	0	8	0
Ráwalpindi ...	8	0	11	8	13	0	15	0	12	0	16	0	10	0	12	0
Jhílam ...	9	0	11	0	12	0	13	8	8	0	10	0	8	0	12	0
Gujrât ...	8	8	11	8	10	2	11	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	8	0
Sháhpúr ...	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	8	0	...		...	
Multán ...	11	0	16	0	15	8	15	0	10	0	10	10	10	0	9	0
Jhang ...	12	0	13	0	15	0	16	0	9	0	13	0	8	0	12	0
Montgomery ...	9	0	15	0	14	0	13	0	10	0	12	0	10	0	9	0
Muzaffargarh ...	12	0	16	0	13	0	13	0	...		8	0	8	0	8	0
Derah I. Khán ..	9	12	11	4	11	4	10	10	6	0	6	0	7	8	6	4
Derah G. Khán...	...		11	8	10	0	9	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	8	0
Bannú ...	11	4	13	12	18	12	20	0	...		6	4	6	0	6	0
Pesháwar ..	8	12	11	11	12	6	13	5	9	1	11	11	7	13	8	7
Kohát ...	8	8	8	8	13	0	12	0	7	8	8	0	6	0	7	0
Hazára ...	8	8	12	0	14	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	12	0	12	0
General Average ...	10	2	14	12	14	12	14	7	10	4	12	11	10	6	11	1

(Continued.)

Cotton cleaned.								Sugar, 1st sort.							
On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.	
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
1	12	3	4	3	4	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8
2	0	3	4	2	14	2	14	3	0	3	0	2	12	2	12
1	12	3	6	2	0	2	9	3	8	2	12	2	12	2	12
3	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	2	8	2	12	2	8	2	8
1	14	3	4	3	8	3	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
1	12	3	0	3	0	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	12	3	0
1	14	3	4	3	4	3	0	2	12	2	8	3	12	2	8
2	8	3	0	3	4	3	4	2	8	2	12	2	12	2	12
1	8	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8
1	12	3	0	3	0	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	12	3	0
2	8	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8
1	8	2	7	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8
2	4	2	8	2	6	2	6	2	8	2	6	2	12	2	12
2	4	2	12	3	8	2	12	2	6	2	4	2	8	2	12
2	8	2	6	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	4
2	1	2	8	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	12	2	8	2	8
1	12	2	12	3	4	2	10	2	12	3	0	2	12	2	12
2	4	2	8	3	4	2	12	3	0	2	6	8	0	6	0
2	0	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	0	2	8	2	8
2	0	2	8	2	4	2	6	2	0	2	10	2	4	2	4
2	4	2	12	2	12	2	8	2	10	2	8	2	10	2	12
2	0	2	8	2	12	2	8	2	2	2	12	...	...	...	...
1	13	2	8	2	14	2	4	2	12	2	12	3	0	2	14
1	14	2	6	2	8	2	4	2	12	2	0	2	12	2	12
2	0	2	8	2	8	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	0
1	14	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	c	2	0	2	4	2	4
1	10	1	11	2	8	2	5	1	13	1	14	2	8	2	5
1	14	2	0	2	8	1	11	1	12	2	0	2	0	1	14
2	2	2	8	2	8	2	8	1	4	2	9	2	10	2	8
2	12	1	15	1	15	2	9	2	4	1	12	2	9	2	9
1	8	1	8	1	8	1	14	1	10	2	0	1	12	1	12
1	14	1	8	2	0	2	0	1	14			2	2	2	4
1	14	2	9	2	11	2	10	2	7	2	7	2	12	2	2

District.	Ghi (Clarified butter) Cow's.								Firewood, 1st Sort.							
	On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Dehli ...	1	4	1	8	1	11	1	11	90	0	80	0	90	0	60	0
Gurgáon ...	1	0	1	11	1	12	1	12	130	0	120	0	120	0	100	0
Karnál ...	1	4	1	10	2	2	1	7	160	0	180	0	165	0	175	0
Hissár ...	1	4	1	13	2	1	2	1	120	0	120	0	120	0	140	0
Rohtak ...	1	3	1	12	2	0	2	0	160	0	160	0	140	0	140	0
Sirsa ...	1	5	1	14	2	0	1	15	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0
Ambálah ...	1	4	1	7	1	12	1	2	100	0	120	0	120	0	130	0
Ludiánah ...	1	5	1	6	1	11	1	13	85	0	90	0	90	0	90	0
Simla ...	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	100	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
Jálandhar ...	1	7	1	5	1	2	1	2	100	0	95	0	110	0	110	0
Hoshiárpúr ...	1	9	1	9	1	10	1	11	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0
Kángra ...	1	5	1	6	1	8	1	10	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0
Amritsar ...	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	6	100	0	100	0	110	0	110	0
Siálkot ...	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	120	0	110	0	120	0	110	0
Gurdáspúr ...	1	12	1	12	1	8	1	8	100	0	100	0	90	0	90	0
Lahore ...	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	7	110	0	100	0	110	0	110	0
Fírozpúr ...	1	4	1	8	1	11	1	10	100	0	110	0	100	0	100	0
Gujránwála ...	1	6	1	7	1	9	1	8	90	0	90	0	90	0	100	0
Ráwalpindi ...	1	10	1	12	1	10	1	12	100	0	90	0	100	0	90	0
Jhelam ...	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	9	80	0	80	0	100	0	100	0
Gujrát ...	1	8	1	10	1	9	1	10	160	0	140	0	140	0	140	0
Sháhpúr ...	1	6	1	6	1	8	1	6	240	0	240	0	200	0	200	0
Multán ...	1	0	1	6	1	8	1	5	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Jhang ...	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	8	213	4	213	4	213	4	213	0
Montgomery ...	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0
Muzaffargarh ...	1	5	1	6	1	8	1	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0
Derah I. Khán ...	1	1	1	0	1	5	1	5	90	0	90	0	112	0	100	0
Derah G. Khán ...	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	15	320	0	200	0	120	0	160	0
Bannú ...	1	6	1	4	1	6	1	6	100	0	110	0	80	0	80	0
Peshάwar ...	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	11	104	0	117	0	104	0	110	8
Kohát ...	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	5	120	0	160	0	160	0	160	0
Hazára ...	1	12	1	12	2	0	2	0	140	0	80	0	120	0	120	0
General Average	1	5	1	8	1	9	1	9	128	13	123	10	121	6	117	15

(Concluded.)

Tobacco.								Salt, Lahori.							
On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.		On 1st June 1870.		On 1st January 1871.		On 1st June 1871.		On 1st January 1872.	
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
3	0	2	8	2	8	2	8	8	0	8	0	8	2	8	0
5	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	8	7	4	7	0
7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	4	8	8
8	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	8	0	7	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0
5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	8	0	8	0
6	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	8	10	9	0	8	12	8	8
13	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	8	0	9	0	9	8	9	8
4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	6	0	7	0	6	8	7	0
12	0	8	0	16	0	12	0	9	4	9	4	9	8	9	4
9	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	9	0	9	4	9	4
5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	7	0	8	0	8	8	8	0
9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	15	9	11	9	15	9	15
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	2	10	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	9	12
6	0	6	0	5	0	8	0	9	8	9	12	10	0	10	0
6	0	6	0	7	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
4	0	3	0	6	0	6	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	12
8	0	4	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
8	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	10	0	10	8	10	4	10	5
6	0	5	0	5	0	4	8	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
4	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	10	12	10	12	11	0	11	0
5	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	10	10	10	8	10	8	10	10
6	0	5	8	5	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
5	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	12
5	0	5	0	5	6	6	2	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0
5	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	7	8
10	0	7	8	7	8	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4
10	6	13	0	10	6	13	0	...		...		...		...	
4	0	3	8	4	0	4	0	...		...		...		...	
8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
6	14	6	9	7	0	7	1	8	12	8	14	9	3	9	2

IV. G. 2.—Prices of Labor in the Punjab for 1871-72.

District.		Wages per Day.						Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
		Skilled.			Unskilled.														
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dehli	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	2	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Gurgáon	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6												
Karnál	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	4	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0				0	6	0
Hissár	Highest / Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Rohtak	Highest / Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Sirsa	Highest / Lowest	0	5	u	0	2	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
Ambálah	Highest	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0												
Ludiánah	Highest / Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												
Jálandhar	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hoshiárpúr	Highest / Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
Kángra	Highest / Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0							0	6	0						
Siálkot	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Gurdáspur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	8 annas per 100 maunds tonnage.		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6												
Lahore	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0				0	8	0

Fírozpúr	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	0 12 0
		Lowest						
Gujránwála	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
		Lowest	0 3 0	0 2 6		0 6 0		
Ráwalpindi	... ...	Highest	0 12 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	8 to 10 annas per maund.
		Lowest	0 10 0	0 3 6				
Jhelam	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	3 12 2	2 4 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		1 0 0
Gujrát	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
		Lowest	0 5 0	0 2 0				
Sháhpúr	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 2 6	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	10 0 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 1 6				
Multán	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 4 0	Rates according to tonnage & distance
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0				
Jhang	... ...	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 8 0
		Lowest		0 2 6				
Montgomery	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 8	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0				2 0 0
Muzaffargarh	... ...	Highest	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		
Derah Ismail Khán	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	500 mds. at 1-8-0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		600 ,, ,, 2-0-0
Derah Gházi Khán	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 14 0	800 ,, ,, 2-8-0
		Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 6		0 4 0		1 0 0
Bannú	... ...	Highest	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 annas per 100 mds. per kos.
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 3 0		0 6 0		
Peshávar	... ...	Highest	0 7 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
		Lowest						
Kohát	... ...	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 3 6	3 12 0	1 0 0
		Lowest		0 2 6				
Hazára	... ...	Highest	0 10 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 0 0
		Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 6				
General Average	...	Highest	0 7 3	0 3 3	1 13 5	0 7 4	3 6 8	...
		Lowest	0 4 11	0 2 5		0 6 7		

Note.—The statistics for this table were collected in 1868-69.

IV. H.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines, &c.
Dehli ...	Kasmpúr ...	Kaolin ...	1
	Masradpúr ...	Ditto ...	1
	Arangpúr ...	Ditto ...	1
	Ditto ...	Crystal ...	...
Gurgáon ...	Tahsíl Riwári ...	Slate ...	7
	Do. Fírozpúr ...	Ditto ...	5
Hissár ...	Barawah ...	Lime, kankar ...	8
	Rawasa ...		
	Chafar Kalán ...		
	Katwar ...		
	Dhaneh Narria ...		
	Khari-Khari ...		
	Singarh ...		
	Rattia ...		
	Tabu Mahomedpúr ...	Saltpetre ...	14 pans ...
	Mahimra ...		
	Shakarpúra ...		
	Himmutpúra ...		
	Bahunah ...		
Rohtak ...	Lahadpúr ...	Khari Salt ...	...
	Silana ...	Do. ...	...
	Singpúra ...	Kankar, soft ...	1
	60 villages ...	Saltpetre ...	90 pans
Simla ...	Jubal ...	Iron ...	2
	Kot Khai ...	Do. ...	2
	Bassáhir ...	Do. ...	2
	Baghát ...	Lead ...	1
	Sirmúr ...	Do. ...	1
	Jubal ...	Do. ...	1
	Arki ...	Do. ...	1
	Barauli ...	Do. ...	1

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
	Rs.	
...	250	The Kaolin mines are the property of the zemindárs. That at Kasmpúr is leased out for Rs. 250, and that at Arangpúr for Rs. 60 per annum. The Masradpúr mine is comparatively unproductive. The crystal mines are no longer worked, but would be productive if reopened. The crystal is a particularly pure one.
...	...	
...	60	
...	...	
...	400	These are the only quarries worked in the district. Copper ore with iron is found in the Fírozpúr Tahsíl, plumbago at Sonah, kách at Chatta, and grey marble at Bhansi.
...	250	
92,000	...	About 200,000 maunds of kankar for road-making are also quarried annually in about 15 different places in the district.
450		
136,000	...	The soft kankar is of a grey color, and produces an excellent lime for building purposes. Hard kankar is to be found all over the district, and is principally used for metalling roads, though if properly burnt it also makes a good lime for mortar; the amount quarried annually is about 1,500,000 maunds.
50,000	...	
500,000	...	
8,000	...	
...	4,000	
...	1,000	
...	6,000	Not worked.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	Lead produced in uncertain quantities.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.
Jálandhar ...	Daulatpur ...	Kankar ...	...
Hushiárpur ...	Garshankar ...	Lime-stone ...	2
	Unah ...	Do. ...	3
Kángra ...	Bangal ...	Iron ...	1
	Mandi ...	Do. ...	1
	Do. ...	Salt ...	1
	Kángra ...	Slate ...	1 }
	Dharmsála ...	Do. ...	1 }
	Narwána ...	Do. ...	1 }
Gurdáspúr ...	Chamba territory near Dalhousie ...	Slate ...	
Ráwalpindi ...	Fatteh Jang ...	Petroleum ...	
Jhelam ...	Khewra ..	Salt ...	} 5
	Sardi ...	Ditto ...	}
	Makrach ...	Ditto ...	1
	Khara ...	Ditto ...	1
	Jotana ...	Ditto ...	1
	Baghanwal ...	Coal ...	1
	Pid ...	Ditto ...	1
	Drengan ...	Ditto ...	1
	Khewra ...	Ditto ...	1
Sháhpúr ...	Warcha ...	Salt ...	1
Derah Gházi Khán.	Lower hills beyond British territory.	Antimony ...	...
	Ditto ...	Colored marl ...	...
	Laghari hills ...	Coal ...	...
	Choti Bala ...	Lime-stone ...	...
	Yaru ...	Selenite ...	...
	Kahan (about 100 miles beyond British border).	Petroleum ...	...
	Bozdar hills close to the border.	Sulphur ...	...

(Continued.)

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
2,50,000		
5,000		
900		
450		
...	...	Leased out by Rájah.
1,30,000	...	Rájah gets produce.
1,67,000		
Slates.		
10,54,372	32,29,015	This represents the out-turn for 1871-72.
...	...	These mines are closed.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	Not worked.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
1,38,372	4,15,116	This represents the out-turn for 1871-72.
...	...	No experiments have as yet been made with the view of ascertaining their quantity and quality.
...	...	Specimens of coal from this locality have been pronounced by Dr. Oldham to be of good quality.
...	...	Limestone is found to exist in considerable quantities near the hills.
...	...	No experiments have been made yet.
...	...	It is said to exist here in considerable quantities, and specimens have been sent for examination to the Chemical Examiner.
...	...	Sulphur ore said to be found in large quantities.

IV. H.—

DISTRICT.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines, &c.
Bannu ...	Lakki ...	Flint ...	4
	Lakki ...	Flat stones used for baking.	3
	Isa Khel ...		
	Bannu ...	Pottery clay ...	49
	Lakki ...		
	Isa Khel ...		
	Miánwáli ...		
	Kalabagh ...	Gold ...	2
	Miánwáli ...		
	Mianwali ...	Petroleum ...	2
	Isa Khel ...		
	Ditto ...	Red earth ...	2
	Ditto ...	Kahi sufaid ...	3
	Ditto ...	Red salt and salt crystals.	2
	Mianwali ...		
	Isa Khel ...	Saltpetre ...	2
	Kalabagh ...	Coal ...	1
	Isa Khel ...	Alum ...	2
	Ditto ...	Kalar, or clay impregnated with saltpetre.	14
	Kalabagh ...	Salt ...	1
Peshâwar ...	Cabul River, Tahsil Dau dzai ...	Auriferous sand ...	1
	Ditto, Tahsil Nawshehra ...	Ditto ...	1
	Indus River, ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Kohát ...	Jatta ...	Salt ...	5
	Malgin ...		
	Narri ...		
	Karrack ..		
	Bahadurkhail ...		
	Nadrakka ...	Ditto ...	9
	Maugali ...		
	Aspina ...		
	Barbara ...		
	Garozi ...		
	Karrar ...		
	Surtang ...		
	Dhand ...		
	Shah ...		

(*Continued*).

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	
	Rs.	
2	...	Limestone and building stone are to be found throughout the district.
2,100		
4,800		
...	250	
400 80		
... 250 27,000 4,34,000	...	
79,563	2,38,688	This is the actual out-turn for 1871-72.
...	400	
...	150	
...	800	
3,75,818	78,027	This is the actual out-turn for 1871-72.
...	...	Not worked.

IV. H.—

DISTRICT.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines, &c.
Hazára ...	Beds of Dor stream ... Harroh ... Sieram ... Bandi ... Dhudan ... Khanpur ...	Limestone ...	6
	Banda ... Phugwari ... Nertopa ... Chajgian ... Jabb ... Srikot ...	Slate of an inferior quality.	6
	Bakot ...	Iron ...	1
	Sirban Hill ...	Antimony or oxide of lead.	1

(Concluded).

Annual Produce.		Remarks.
Quantity in maunds.	Value.	

IV. K.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1871-72.

Description.		Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories,		37	84	63	1	1	9	11	4	3
Private looms or small works ...		1,656	2,38,122	10,059	9,571	406	36,780	25,915	1,703	12,607
Number of workmen in large works ...	Male ...	321	395	96	29	13	319	1,086	400	245
	Female,	305	193	63	1	...	4	53	...	3
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...		4,678	5,71,703	31,963	19,894	1,795	1,11,116	76,306	6,369	54,102
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...		1	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	12
Value of block in ditto,	Rs.	11,225	4,73,803	46,455	1,22,829	2,011	455	455	740	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works,	Rs.	14,45,430	1,78,18,382	8,13,655	9,03,182	1,93,729	58,29,409	38,44,385	9,15,518	25,95,427

IV. K.—(*Concluded.*)

Description.	Leather.	Gold and Silver Lace, &c.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawl.	Soap.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	230
Private looms or small works ...	36,212	10,780	5,119	10,513	17	1,852	32	32,415	4,33,759
Number of workmen in large works, Male ...	40	...	...	...	...	1,381	...	...	4,325
Number of workmen in large works, Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	943	...	...	1,565
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	1,34,192	25,052	13,871	33,453	421	14,913	104	75,614	11,75,546
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Value of block in ditto, Rs.	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,59,473
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	45,64,653	33,18,672	5,88,885	12,69,178	1,50,000	12,95,823	3,640	29,77,705	4,85,27,673

IV. L.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND VALUE OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Maunds.	Value Rs.	Maunds.	Value Rs.	Maunds.	Value Rs.
Patiála ...	311,187	20,30,643	158,196	18,83,711	469,383	39,14,354
Jhínd ...	65,586	5,64,890	32,153	2,22,773	97,739	7,87,663
Nabhá ..	16,929	87,037	12,514	1,24,198	29,443	2,11,235
Kotla ...	72,571	2,20,033	42,440	2,67,670	115,011	4,87,703
Farídkot ...	73,394	1,49,428	13,903	96,730	87,297	2,46,158
Kapúrthala ...	4,474	16,861	8,549	40,971	13,023	57,832
Kalsia ...	15,405	1,32,246	120	961	15,525	1,33,207
Chamba ...	12,246	34,441	127	2,760	12,373	37,201
Mandi ...	1,300	3,255	...	...	1,300	3,255
Bhajji ...	2,322	4,145	4	10	2,326	4,155
Keonthál ...	92,016	1,17,020	2,276	11,158	94,292	1,28,178
Jubbal ...	1,646	9,206	1,380	12,253	3,026	21,459
Bassáhir ...	3,114	70,318	4,362	59,572	7,476	1,29,890
Kot Khai ...	2,536	55,357	1,746	23,427	4,282	78,784
Kumhársain ...	1,026	4,386	257	1,555	1,283	5,941
Balsan ...	384	1,707	209	1,702	593	3,409
Gharwál ...	2	520	...	...	2	520
Bíláspúr ...	419	890	...	...	419	890
Taroch ...	2,680	7,102	1,109	3,945	3,789	11,047

Náhan ...	1,271	98,833	136	4,338	1,407	1,03,171
Kashmír ...	95,181	18,30,521	43,260	11,56,292	138,441	29,86,813
Kábul ...	116,679	28,67,899	40,120	13,52,580	156,799	42,20,479
Tírah ...	17,161	1,42,040	238	4,029	17,399	1,46,069
Bajaur ...	38,082	3,22,458	21,633	1,72,085	59,715	4,94,543
Badakshán ...	737	9,940	...	...	737	9,940
Khurasán ...	4,976	1,06,245	...	...	4,976	1,06,245
Bokhára ...	252	1,09,660	...	...	252	1,09,660
Kandahár ...	510	30,072	...	...	510	30,072
Yárkand ...	229	28,860	388	36,702	617	65,562
Ladákh ...	94	7,050	197	13,617	291	20,667
Ajmer ...	669	11,552	144,822	11,38,167	145,491	11,49,719
Alwar ...	56,581	2,95,818	28,784	3,96,814	85,365	6,92,632
Bikanér ...	14,245	2,03,257	210,206	16,30,049	224,451	18,33,306
Jaipúr ...	94,872	3,32,239	362,097	26,12,972	456,969	29,45,211
Jodhpúr ...	616,223	10,09,437	299,016	21,59,937	915,239	31,69,374
Baháwalpúr ...	46,692	4,71,039	83,554	5,68,680	130,246	10,39,719
Bhártpúr ...	6,073	30,563	2,405	8,083	8,478	38,646
Pataudi ...	25,475	46,124	876	7,730	26,351	53,854
N. W. Provinces ...	843,035	72,04,011	648,771	41,58,114	1,491,806	1,13,62,125
Calcutta ...	46,333	40,90,321	2,208	4,84,287	48,541	45,74,608
Bombay ...	59,006	36,07,137	3,521	15,99,264	62,527	52,06,401
Central Provinces ...	365	13,030	180	816	545	13,846
Udepúr ...	...	...	156	1,032	156	1,032
Sind ...	73,040	14,07,988	270,858	32,60,764	343,898	46,68,752
TOTAL ...	28,37,018	2,77,85,579	2,442,771	2,35,19,748	52,79,789	5,13,05,327

V. B. 1.—Result of Examination of the University of Cal
Punjab for

Nature of Examination.	No. of Affiliated Colleges.	No. of their Students.	No. of Candidates.	Average age.	Educated in Government Schools.	Educated in Private Schools.
Calcutta University.						
Entrance Examination ...	2	112	81	18	43	38
First Examination in Arts ...			21	19	21	...
B. A. Examination ...			8	21	8	...
M. A. Examination ...			2	22	2	...
Punjab University College.						
Entrance Examination ...	2	112	80	20	19	61
First Examination in Arts ...			28	19	28	...

CUTTA AND THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AS REGARDS THE THE YEAR 1871-72.

Religion.				Passed in			Net Cost to Government.		
Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Rs.	A.	P.
7	56	15	3	4	17	12	3,032	11	7
...	18	1	2	...	1	3	2,209	7	7
1	7	...	...	...	2	1	1,672	5	7
...	2	...	...	(a) 2	...	...	1,074	4	0
1	43	33	3	Thirty-	seven.		3,719	6	6
1	23	2	2	Twenty-	four.		13,744	10	2

V. B. 2.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	GOVERNMEN					
	Number.	Number of Students on the rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average Age.	TEACHERS.	
					Christians.	Others.
Colleges.						
Arts ...	2	112	90	19	7	4
Professional* ...	1	132	128	20	4	3
Schools.						
Higher ...	5	283	180	17	6	14
Middle ...	103	10,026	7,856	14	12	328
Lower ...	1,087	49,091	39,611	13	...	1,221
Girls' Schools.						
Higher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ...	125	2,984	2,573	9	...	126
Normal Schools.						
For Masters ...	3	217	187	23	2	15
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,326	62,845	50,625	17	31	1,711

* Lahore Medical School.

THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

INSTITUTIONS.

Income.												No. of Persons instructed in		
Public Funds.			Educational Cess Fund.			Fees.			Total.			English.	Vernacular.	General.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
59,690	9	5	...	...	...	2,033	0	0	61,723	9	5	112	112	112
56,443	0	0	...	...	...	7,224	0	0	63,667	0	0	45	87	...
39,721	12	8	2,628	13	11	1,675	10	0	44,026	4	7	283	283	283
1,03,632	10	3	16,916	13	6	7,016	15	0	1,27,566	6	9	2,313	8,845	8,845
13,335	6	7	1,42,816	2	9	4,776	12	5	1,60,928	5	9	323	43,669	43,669
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,111	2	11	6,030	13	2	18	1	0	12,160	1	1	5	2,232	2,232
11,609	8	3	17,998	8	0	32	5	4	29,640	5	7	...	217	217
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,90,544	2	1	1,86,391	3	4	22,776	11	9	4,99,712	1	2	3,081	55,445	55,358

Class of Institution.	Private Institutions,											
	Class.					Average attendance daily.	In-					
	General	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Total		From Endowment.			From Fees.		
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges.												
Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools.												
Higher ...	10	...	...	1	11	2,081	35,949	11	7	9,395	4	0
Middle ...	48	...	...	2	50	4,066	54,136	1	8	7,240	9	6
Lower ...	166	...	...	...	166	8,670	30,312	0	8	9,571	10	6
Girls' Schools.												
Higher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ...	...	...	...	2	2	79	638	5	0	6,849	15	2
Lower ...	31	198	81	2	312	6,567	27,400	14	7	1,930	0	0
Normal Schools.												
For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	6	...	...	...	6	183	10,815	5	11	...	...	...
Total ...	261	198	81	7	547	21,646	1,59,252	7	5	34,987	7	2

*Lahore Medical School.

(Concluded).

Aided and Unaided.									
come.			Number of persons instructed in			Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total of average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
From Government Grant.			English.	Vernacular.	General.			
Rs.	A.	P.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	·0005
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	128	·0007
33,012	8	3	1,929	1,877	1,877	16	2,261	·01
50,410	7	8	1,809	4,120	4,120	153	11,922	·06
27,635	11	2	1,546	8,232	8,232	1,253	48,271	·27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,571	15	0	67	...	67	2	79	·0004
22,581	14	5	165	8,028	8,028	437	9,140	·04
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	187	·0009
16,582	13	8	8	213	213	6	183	·0009
156,795	5	9	5,524	22,470	22,537	1,873	72,261	·40

V. C.—STATEMENT ILLUSTRATING THE PRESS OF THE PUNJAB

District.	Newspapers.				Peri	
	Published twice a week.		Published once a week.		Published daily.	
	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.
Dehli ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ambálah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ludiánah ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Simla ...	...	...	...	...	1*	...
Lahore ...	1	...	3	7	...	...
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	2	...	3	12	1*	...

* Commercial

FOR 1871-72.

ODICALS.						Books published during the Year.			
Published weekly.		Published twice a month.		Published monthly.		*English.*		*Others.*	
English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	108,776
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	200	103,019
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
3*	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	332	213,795

Advertisers.

VI. A. 1.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths
Rural Circles of the

1	2	3	4		
			Population according to Census of 1868.		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Gurgáon	Farakhnagar ... ... T.	5,317	5,314	10,631
2		Rewári ... ... T.	12,251	12,252	24,503
3		Fírozpúr ... ... T.	5,044	4,112	9,156
4		Palwal ... ... T.	6,616	6,113	12,729
5	Dehli	Dehli ... ... T.	60,622	50,393	111,015
6		Do., Suburbs ... T.	22,724	20,678	43,402
7		Sonepat ... ... T.	5,948	6,228	12,176
8		Balabgarh ... ... T.	3,175	3,106	6,281
9		Faridábád ... ... T.	4,092	3,898	7,990
10	Rohtak	Rohtak ... ... T.	7,358	6,900	14,258
11		Beri ... ... T.	5,067	3,656	8,723
12		Jhajjar ... ... T.	5,989	6,524	12,513
13	Hissár	Hissár ... ... T.	7,912	6,221	14,133
14		Hánsi ... ... T.	6,958	6,605	13,563
15		Bhiwáni ... ... T.	18,228	14,026	32,254
16	Sirsa ...	Sirsa ... ... T.	6,271	4,729	11,000
17	Karnál	Karnál ... ... T.	15,951	13,056	29,007
18		Kythal ... ... T.	7,364	7,484	14,848
19		Pánipat ... ... T.	13,145	12,131	25,276
20	Simla ...	Simla Sanitarium	11,621	3,227	14,848
21	Ludhiánah	Ludhiánah ... ... T.	21,701	18,282	39,983
22		Jagraon ... ... T.	3,574	3,522	7,096
23	Fírozpúr ...	Fírozpúr ... ... T.	12,168	8,424	20,592
24	Jálandhar	Jálandhar ... ... T.	18,799	14,874	33,673
25		Do., Suburbs ... T.	8,021	7,239	15,260
26		Aláwalpúr ... ... T.	2,626	2,447	5,073
27		Kartárpúr ... ... T.	5,988	4,965	10,953
28		Ráhun ... ... T.	7,558	6,836	14,394
29		Phillour ... ... T.	4,430	2,995	7,425
30		Rurkah Kalán ... T.	3,174	2,547	5,721

REGISTERED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB AND IN JALANDHAR DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1871.

5				6			7	8
NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.				RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
No. of weeks for which returns have been received.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
52	275	219	494	52	41	46	...	6
52	635	577	1,212	52	47	49	4	...
52	180	149	329	36	36	36	...	...
52	343	287	630	52	47	49	8	...
52	2,610	2,308	4,918	43	46	44	...	1
52	1,011	817	1,828	44	39	42	2	...
52	218	178	396	37	28	32	...	...
52	173	121	294	54	39	47	...	1
52	234	226	460	57	58	57	...	6
52	159	135	294	22	19	21	...	7
52	146	94	240	29	26	27	...	7
52	152	106	258	25	16	21	...	7
52	199	137	336	25	22	24	...	20
52	272	215	487	39	32	36	...	16
52	932	848	1,780	51	60	55	3	...
52	77	54	131	12	11	12	1	...
52	313	240	553	20	18	19	...	9
52	229	186	415	31	25	28	2	...
52	547	438	985	42	36	39	...	11
52	40	25	65	3	8	4	...	4
52	359	318	677	16	17	17	...	4
52	105	66	171	29	19	24	...	...
52	449	367	816	37	43	40	6	...
52	284	251	535	15	17	16	3	...
52	116	85	201	14	12	13	3	...
52	82	80	162	31	33	32	...	...
52	159	119	278	26	24	25	3	...
52	179	154	333	24	22	23	...	11
52	103	88	191	23	29	26	...	1
52	124	124	248	39	49	43	4	...

1	2	3		4		
				Population according to Census of 1868.		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Males.	Females.	Total.
31	Jálandhar *concluded*...	Bilga	T.	3,549	2,892	6,441
32		Jandiálah	T.	3,697	2,742	6,439
33		Nurmahl	T.	4,086	3,780	7,866
34		Malsián	T.	3,368	2,918	6,286
35		Nakodar	T.	4,585	4,215	8,800
36		Mahatpur	T.	3,371	3,003	6,374
37		Rural Circles	...	355,935	292,380	648,315
38	Hoshiárpúr ...	Hushiárpúr	T.	7,000	5,964	12,964
39		Do., Suburbs	T	4,072	3,754	7,826
40		Harriánah	T.	4,189	3,596	7,785
41		Dasúah	T.	4,371	4,082	8,453
42		Tándah and Urmar	T.	7,747	7,142	14,889
43		Nándpúr	T.	3,586	3,301	6,887
44	Kángra ...	Dharmsála Sanitarium		2,204	658	2,862
45		Kángra	T.	3,494	2,954	6,448
46		Núrpúr	T.	5,384	4,544	9,928
47	Gurdáspúr ...	Dinanagar	T.	4,154	3,468	7,622
48		Kalanaur	T.	3,184	2,937	6,121
49		Sujánpúr	T.	3,762	3,415	7,177
50		Dalhousie Sanitarium		2,648	1,037	3,685
51		Batálah	T.	14,586	12,694	27,280
52		Sri Gobindpúr	T.	2,844	2,638	5,482
53		Derah Nának	T.	4,561	3,331	7,892
54	Amritsar ...	Amritsar	T.	76,042	55,729	131,771
55	Lahore ...	Lahore	T.	46,154	39,192	85,346
56		Do., Suburbs	T.	20,650	11,111	31,761
57		Chunian	T.	3,981	3,374	7,355
58		Kasúr	T.	8,943	7,608	16,551
59	Montgomery ...	Kamaliah	T.	3,109	2,586	5,695
60		Pákpatan	T.	3,264	2,822	6,086
61	Multán ...	Multán	T.	14,937	12,861	27,798
62		Do., Suburbs	T.	10,582	7,222	17,804
63		Shujahábad	T.	3,180	2,915	6,095
64		Kehror	T.	2,685	2,384	5,069

(Continued).

5				6			7	8
NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.				RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
No. of weeks for which returns have been received.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
52	141	143	284	40	49	44	13	...
52	78	93	171	21	34	26	4	...
52	162	179	341	40	47	43	19	...
52	99	70	169	29	24	27	14	...
52	155	144	299	34	34	34	8	...
52	145	119	264	43	40	41	16	...
52	12,435	11,199	23,634	35	38	36	9	...
52	281	219	500	40	37	38	5	...
52	166	156	322	41	41	41	11	...
52	118	124	242	28	34	31	1	...
52	189	142	331	43	35	39	...	1
17	123	140	263	48	60	54	34	...
19	36	29	65	27	24	26	1	...
52	23	21	44	10	32	15	...	6
52	55	53	108	16	18	17	...	1
52	117	125	242	22	27	24	...	7
52	115	107	222	28	31	29	...	8
52	144	104	248	45	35	40	...	5
52	122	140	262	32	41	36	...	7
26	7	7	14	5	13	7	...	3
52	198	139	337	13	11	12	...	3
31	82	75	157	48	43	48	...	...
31	81	46	127	30	28	27	...	2
52	1,677	1,423	3,100	22	25	23	4	...
52	1,368	1,056	2,424	30	27	28	2	...
52	293	304	597	14	27	19	...	2
52	84	58	142	21	17	19	...	7
52	348	278	626	39	36	38	...	2
52	96	123	219	31	47	38	3	...
52	107	111	218	33	39	36	10	...
52	689	624	1,313	46	48	47	3	...
52	442	355	797	42	49	45	...	7
52	124	102	226	39	35	37	...	24
52	92	72	164	34	30	32	...	6

VI. A. 1—

1	2	3		4		
				Population according to Census of 1868.		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Males.	Females.	Total.
65	Jhang	Jhang	T.	5,216	3,912	9,128
66		Maghiánah	T.	5,816	5,038	10,854
67		Chiniot	T.	6,106	5,371	11,477
68	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	T.	10,873	8,508	19,381
69		Wázírábád	T.	8,390	7,263	15,653
70	Siálkot	Siálkot	T.	13,431	11,906	25,337
71		Daskah	T.	2,809	2,715	5,524
72		Kilah Sobhá Singh	T.	2,688	2,465	5,153
73		Pasrúr	T.	4,353	4,174	8,527
74		Zafarwál	T.	2,905	2,736	5,641
75		Chowindah	T.	2,623	2,459	5,082
76	Gujrát	Gujrát	T.	8,927	6,980	15,907
77		Jalálpúr	T.	8,424	7,202	15,626
78		Kunjah	T.	3,187	2,788	5,975
79	Sháhpúr	Sahíwál	T.	4,863	4,037	8,900
80		Bherah	T.	7,448	7,066	14,514
81		Miání	T.	3,565	3,292	6,857
82		Khusháb	T.	4,351	4,158	8,509
83	Jhílam	Jhílam	T.	3,051	2,097	5,148
84		Pind Dádan Khán	T.	9,473	8,065	17,538
85	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	T.	11,538	7,690	19,228
86		Murree Sanitarium	...	8,771	1,834	10,605
87		Hazro	T.	3,885	3,395	7,280
88	Hazárá	Abbottábád Cantonment	...	2,323	571	2,894
89	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	T.	32,270	26,285	58,555
90		Mardan Cantonment	...	1,824	140	1,964
91	Kohát	Kohát Cantonment	...	4,659	551	5,210
92		Kohát	T.	3,469	2,595	6,064
93	Bannú	Edwardesabád Cantonment	...	2,895	329	3,224
94	Derah Í. Khán	Derah Ismail Khán Cantt.	...	5,115	216	5,331
95		Derah Ismail Khán	T.	9,894	9,681	19,575
96	Derah G. Khán	Derah Ghazí Khán Cantt.	...	2,553	384	2,937
97		Derah Ghazí Khán	T.	9,134	8,030	17,164
98		Rájanpúr Cantonment	...	Not known.		

Note.—Capital letter T in
* Ratios cannot be calculated

(Concluded).

5				6			7	8
Number of Births registered.				Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
No. of weeks for which returns have been received.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
52	128	114	242	24	29	26	6	...
52	112	105	217	19	21	20	2	...
52	143	220	363	23	41	32	10	...
52	353	348	701	32	41	36	...	...
52	178	134	312	21	18	20	...	7
52	602	513	1,115	45	43	41	4	...
52	123	115	238	44	42	43	16	...
52	55	33	88	20	13	17	...	15
52	108	50	158	25	12	18	...	11
52	70	60	130	24	22	23	1	...
52	112	88	200	43	36	39	1	...
52	377	349	726	42	50	46	3	...
52	249	274	523	29	38	33	2	...
52	59	51	110	18	18	18	...	8
52	202	185	387	41	46	43	...	8
52	300	243	543	40	34	37	...	...
52	161	146	307	45	44	45	17	...
52	160	151	311	37	36	36	...	17
52	112	82	194	37	30	38	...	...
52	322	291	613	34	36	35	5	...
52	387	315	702	33	41	36	...	12
52	29	32	61	3	17	6	...	3
43	157	110	267	49	39	44	11	...
52	23	18	41	10	31	14	...	2
52	677	470	1,147	21	18	19	...	2
52	22	28	50	12	200	25	14	...
52	1	4	5	...	7	1	...	13
52	49	36	85	14	14	14	...	7
52	9	9	18	3	27	5	...	23
52	21	9	30	4	42	6	...	2
52	313	261	574	32	27	29	...	7
52	14	8	22	5	21	7	...	18
52	238	151	389	26	19	23	...	3
52	1	4	5	*	*	*	...	...

column 3 denotes Towns.
as the population is not known,

VI. A. 2.—Deaths registered in the different Rural Circles

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Population according to Census of 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Gurgaon.	Sohnah	T.	3,953	3,554	7,507
2		Farakhnagar ...	T.	5,317	5,314	10,631
3		Rewári	T.	12,251	12,252	24,503
4		Fírozpúr	T.	5,044	4,112	9,156
5		Palwal	T.	6,616	6,113	12,729
6		Hodal	T.	3,723	3,309	7,032
7		Rural Circles ...	...	329,999	288,965	618,964
		Total of the District	...	366,903	323,619	690,522
8	Dehli ...	Dehli	T.	60,622	50,393	111,015
9		Do., Suburbs ...	T.	22,724	20,678	43,402
10		Sonepat	T.	5,948	6,228	12,176
11		Balabgarh	T.	3,175	3,106	6,281
12		Farídábád	T.	4,092	3,898	7,990
13		Rural Circles ...	...	229,745	198,241	427,986
		Total of the District	...	326,306	282,544	608,850
14	Rohtak.	Rohtak	T.	7,358	6,900	14,258
15		Sanghi	T.	2,845	2,272	5,117
16		Berí	T.	5,067	3,656	8,733
17		Májrah	T.	4,403	3,503	7,906
18		Mehm	T.	3,651	3,117	6,768
19		Kalanaur	T.	3,006	2,840	5,846
20		Gohánah	T.	3,626	3,498	7,124
21		Butánah	T.	3,328	2,869	6,197
22		Barodah	T.	2,745	2,379	5,124
23		Mundlánah	T.	2,875	2,234	5,109
24		Sisánah	T.	2,760	2,291	5,051
25		Bahádurgarh ...	T.	3,570	3,089	6,659
26		Jhajjar	T.	5,989	6,524	12,513
27		Rural Circles ...	...	241,192	199,408	440,600
		Total of the District	...	292,415	244,580	536,995
28	Hissár.	Hissár	T.	7,912	6,221	14,133
29		Hánsi	T.	6,958	6,605	13,563
30		Bhiwáni	T.	18,228	14,026	32,254
31		Rural Circles ...	...	233,749	190,982	424,731
		Total of the District	...	266,847	217,834	484,681
32	Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	T.	6,271	4,729	11,000
33		Rural Circles ...	...	110,781	89,014	199,795
		Total of the District	...	117,052	93,743	210,795

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1871.

January.			February.			March.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	5	18	6	6	12	1	6	7
14	10	24	10	8	18	18	13	31
31	17	48	24	21	45	34	27	61
8	9	17	8	10	18	9	8	17
18	17	35	14	3	17	10	12	22
7	7	14	6	9	15	4	3	7
382	287	669	318	243	561	426	307	733
473	352	825	386	300	686	502	376	878
185	171	356	138	109	247	178	126	304
78	60	138	47	34	81	50	35	85
11	7	18	12	8	20	8	1	9
5	4	9	6	5	11	2	5	7
13	15	28	13	7	20	16	12	28
344	252	596	274	187	461	334	201	535
636	509	1,145	490	350	840	588	380	968
9	10	19	8	12	20	8	14	22
...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	11	24	13	8	21	13	6	19
4	2	6	1	1	2	4	1	5
8	4	12	6	4	10	8	8	16
...	1	1	4	2	6	4	3	7
2	7	9	1	3	4	1	...	1
2	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	4
1	...	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2
3	2	5	3	1	4	7	3	10
5	6	11	8	3	11	8	4	12
7	4	11	3	5	8	9	8	17
291	235	526	225	162	387	318	207	525
348	287	635	277	206	483	386	259	645
46	43	89	30	28	58	35	21	56
25	19	44	17	22	39	28	32	60
52	38	90	47	35	82	64	78	142
270	226	496	358	248	606	465	303	768
393	326	719	452	333	785	592	434	1,026
2	4	6	3	1	4	16	12	28
199	142	341	211	125	336	240	160	490
201	146	347	214	126	340	256	172	428

VI. A. 2.—

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		April. Males.	April. Females.	April. Total.	May. Males.	May. Females.	May. Total.
1	Gurgáon.	Sohnah	T.	5	5	10	9	10	19
2		Farakhnagar ...	T.	20	14	34	24	23	47
3		Riwári	T.	37	46	83	41	39	80
4		Fírozpúr	T.	22	9	31	18	9	27
5		Palwal	T.	15	23	38	21	19	40
6		Hodal	T.	4	12	16	3	2	5
7		Rural Circles ...	...	455	358	813	506	361	867
		Total of the District	...	558	467	1,025	622	463	1,085
8	Dehli...	Dehli	T.	185	150	335	220	201	421
9		Do., Suburbs ...	T.	60	56	116	60	62	122
10		Sonepat	T.	30	8	38	15	18	33
11		Balabgarh	T.	7	12	19	11	7	18
12		Farídabád	T.	19	17	36	41	28	69
13		Rural Circles ...	...	447	269	716	420	292	712
		Total of the District	...	748	512	1,260	767	608	1,375
14	Rohtak.	Rohtak	T.	11	10	21	15	18	33
15		Sánghí	T.	5	3	8	5	3	8
16		Beri	T.	9	13	22	22	15	37
17		Májrah	T.	...	...	...	8	3	11
18		Mehm	T.	11	10	21	13	14	27
19		Kalánaur	T.	3	2	5	8	1	9
20		Gohánah	T.	2	3	5	3	2	5
21		Butánah	T.	...	...	...	2	2	4
22		Barodah	T.	6	1	7	2	...	2
23		Mundlánah... ...	T.	1	2	3	2	3	5
24		Sisánah	T.	4	1	5	4	2	6
25		Bahádargarh ...	T.	9	10	19	13	13	26
26		Jhajjar	T.	11	5	16	19	11	30
27		Rural Circles ...	...	355	235	590	353	250	603
		Total of the District	...	427	295	722	469	337	806
28	Hissár.	Hissár	T.	26	21	47	30	24	54
29		Hánsi	T.	27	36	63	43	32	75
30		Bhiwáni	T.	108	84	192	101	121	222
31		Rural Circles ...	...	442	340	782	433	297	730
		Total of the District	...	603	481	1,084	607	474	1,081
32	Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	T.	12	8	20	11	8	19
33		Rural Circles ...	...	180	146	326	191	141	332
		Total of the District	...	192	154	346	202	149	351

(Continued).

June.			July.			August.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
19	14	33	21	21	42	11	12	23
33	26	59	56	38	94	42	41	83
40	41	81	91	70	161	71	96	167
9	16	25	23	12	35	20	26	46
12	22	34	31	23	54	37	26	63
12	2	14	17	11	28	13	9	22
470	327	797	544	433	977	514	505	1,019
595	448	1,043	783	608	1,391	708	715	1,423
305	280	585	306	275	581	238	249	487
91	81	172	101	86	187	103	105	208
18	21	39	15	17	32	21	22	43
18	8	26	24	24	48	24	11	35
28	30	58	23	23	46	20	26	46
503	307	810	484	347	831	434	369	803
963	727	1,690	953	772	1,725	840	782	1,622
21	14	35	21	26	47	38	31	69
7	5	12	4	8	12	13	1	14
22	17	39	19	5	24	24	8	32
2	1	9	8	2	10	6	1	7
19	16	35	20	15	35	19	16	35
18	6	24	16	6	22	13	7	20
5	1	6	5	5	10	...	5	5
3	2	5	3	1	4	6	5	11
5	2	7	8	5	13	6	3	9
3	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3
2	2	4	6	2	8	5	4	9
20	15	35	21	26	47	19	17	36
24	25	49	42	22	64	22	34	56
363	255	618	420	309	729	488	370	858
514	361	875	593	435	1,028	659	505	1,164
14	17	31	26	19	45	28	22	50
26	25	51	41	28	69	35	31	66
100	86	186	96	103	199	89	85	174
335	235	570	293	220	513	249	183	432
475	363	838	456	370	826	401	321	722
9	9	18	4	2	6	3	3	6
108	90	198	109	83	192	105	85	190
117	99	216	113	85	198	108	88	196

VI. A. 2.—

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		September. Males.	September. Females.	September. Total.	October. Males.	October. Females.	October. Total.
1	Gurgáon.	Sohnah	T.	12	15	27	15	7	22
2		Farakhnagar ...	T.	28	25	53	17	22	39
3		Rewári	T.	58	68	126	41	50	91
4		Fírozpúr	T.	21	13	34	14	15	29
5		Palwal	T.	37	38	75	26	27	53
6		Hodal	T.	11	7	18	7	10	17
7		Rural Circles ...	...	679	653	1,332	589	510	1,099
		Total of the District ...		846	819	1,665	709	641	1,350
8	Dehli.	Dehli	T.	196	215	411	198	197	395
9		Do., Suburbs ...	T.	88	75	163	57	58	115
10		Sonepat	T.	17	25	42	20	19	39
11		Balabgarh	T.	22	13	35	19	23	42
12		Faridábád	T.	18	28	46	31	27	58
13		Rural Circles ...	...	749	692	1,441	535	427	962
		Total of the District ...		1,090	1,048	2,138	860	751	1,611
14	Rohták.	Rohtak	T.	21	25	46	24	16	40
15		Sánghí	T.	6	5	11	3	2	5
16		Beri	T.	13	6	19	12	10	22
17		Májrah	T.	4	3	7	5	4	9
18		Mehm	T.	14	7	21	5	4	9
19		Kalánaur	T.	9	6	15	4	8	12
20		Gohánah	T.	5	2	7	4	4	8
21		Butánah	T.	4	3	7	3	3	6
22		Barodah	T.	5	7	12	3	7	10
23		Mundlánah	T.	...	4	4	5	1	6
24		Sisánah	T.	4	6	10	11	5	16
25		Bahádargarh ...	T.	16	11	27	9	5	14
26		Jhajjar	T.	10	15	25	11	18	29
27		Rural Circles ...	...	443	363	806	309	265	574
		Total of the District ...		554	463	1,017	408	352	760
28	Hissár.	Hissár	T.	29	18	47	24	22	46
29		Hánsí	T.	19	18	37	22	30	52
30		Bhiwáni	T.	64	48	112	58	41	99
31		Rural Circles ...		176	144	320	161	146	307
		Total of the District ...		288	228	516	265	239	504
32	Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	T.	1	1	2	2	2	4
33		Rural Circles ...	...	91	73	164	91	54	145
		Total of the District ...		92	74	166	93	56	149

(Continued).

November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	6	15	8	9	17	129	116	245
20	16	36	21	17	38	303	253	556
48	31	79	40	34	74	556	540	1,096
16	11	27	16	12	28	184	150	334
25	35	60	11	21	32	257	266	523
14	7	21	28	25	53	126	104	230
444	392	836	474	425	899	5,801	4,801	10,602
576	498	1,074	598	543	1,141	7,356	6,230	13,586
223	198	421	236	198	434	2,608	2,369	4,977
91	65	156	95	87	182	921	804	1,725
18	18	36	23	13	36	208	177	385
11	13	24	14	11	25	163	136	299
21	14	35	9	22	31	252	249	501
598	427	1,025	576	438	1,014	5,698	4,208	9,906
962	735	1,697	953	769	1,722	9,850	7,943	17,793
9	16	25	6	15	21	191	207	398
5	1	6	12	5	17	61	36	97
9	8	17	8	12	20	177	119	296
3	2	5	4	2	6	49	22	71
2	6	8	7	3	10	132	107	239
3	5	8	2	1	3	84	48	132
13	11	24	11	7	18	52	50	102
2	1	3	2	5	7	31	27	58
2	2	4	5	5	10	47	35	82
3	1	4	...	3	3	19	24	43
8	3	11	2	1	3	59	32	91
10	9	19	3	8	11	141	127	268
12	16	28	13	7	20	183	170	353
343	272	615	356	241	597	4,264	3,164	7,428
424	353	777	431	315	746	5,490	4,168	9,658
34	27	61	23	14	37	345	276	621
32	35	67	42	40	82	357	348	705
42	41	83	66	30	96	887	790	1,677
152	116	268	180	129	309	3,514	2,587	6,101
260	219	479	311	213	524	5,103	4,001	9,104
3	2	5	...	1	1	66	53	119
99	74	173	122	89	211	1,746	1,262	3,008
102	76	178	122	90	212	1,812	1,315	3,127

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		April. Males.	April. Females.	April. Total.	May. Males.	May. Females.	May. Total.
34	Karnál.	Karnál ...	T.	45	39	84	45	47	92
35		Kunjpúrah ...	T.	2	11	13	12	4	16
36		Sewan ...	T.	4	3	7	4	2	6
37		Kythal ...	T.	14	6	20	12	9	21
38		Pánípat ...	T.	59	50	109	18	81	162
39		Rural Circles ...	...	564	401	965	564	376	940
		Total of the District	...	688	510	1,198	718	519	1,237
40	Ambálah	Ambálah ...	T.	12	13	25	22	8	30
41		Jagádhrí ...	T.	34	21	55	30	28	58
42		Búríyah ...	T.	19	7	26	15	19	34
43		Thanesar ...	T.	28	16	44	21	18	39
44		Sháhábád ...	T.	10	8	18	18	12	30
45		Sádhaurah ...	T.	25	13	38	26	30	56
46		Manímájrah ...	T.	10	7	17	8	7	15
47		Rúpar ...	T.	5	4	9	8	1	9
48		Rural Circles ...	...	1,074	682	1,756	903	619	1,522
		Total of the District	...	1,217	771	1,988	1,051	742	1,793
49	Simla...	Simla Sanitarium	...	6	2	8	17	8	25
50		Rural Circles ...	...	8	10	18	17	9	26
		Total of the District	...	14	12	26	34	17	51
51	Ludiánah.	Ludhiánah ...	T.	35	32	67	48	29	77
52		Raikot ...	T.	3	5	8	3	...	3
53		Jagráon ...	T.	4	6	10	7	2	9
54		Machhíwárah ...	...	5	11	16	6	8	14
55		Rural Circles ...	...	454	354	808	335	283	618
		Total of the District	...	501	408	909	399	322	721
56	Fírozpúr.	Fírozpúr ...	T.	18	19	37	38	33	71
57		Dharmkot ...	T.	2	5	7	1	2	3
58		Rural Circles ...	T.	303	190	493	274	235	509
		Total of the District	...	323	214	537	313	270	583
59	Jálandhar.	Jálandhar	T.	16	16	32	26	26	52
60		Do., Suburbs ...	T.	4	7	11	8	4	12
61		Aláwalpúr	T.	8	6	14	7	7	14
62		Kartárpúr	T.	4	11	15	7	2	9
63		Ráhun	T.	25	19	44	16	22	38
64		Phillour	T.	10	7	17	13	9	22
65		Rúrkah Kalán ...	T.	3	6	9	3	6	9
66		Bilgá	T.	9	4	13	10	5	15
67		Jandiálah	T.	4	4	8	6	8	14
68		Núrmahal	T,	4	5	9	7	7	14
69		Malsian	T.	5	...	5	4	6	10
70		Nakodar	T.	9	5	14	9	6	15
71		Mahatpúr	T.	6	8	14	4	6	10
72		Rural Circles	...	674	669	1,343	650	619	1,269
		Total of the District	...	781	767	1,548	770	733	1,503

(Continued).

June.			July.			August.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
37	33	70	26	27	53	32	33	65
4	7	11	7	7	14	5	6	11
6	3	9	...	2	2	3	1	4
14	9	23	17	18	35	42	37	79
67	69	136	60	64	124	66	66	132
473	296	769	380	257	637	414	350	764
601	417	1,018	490	375	865	562	493	1,055
11	15	26	14	12	26	34	25	59
17	15	32	11	7	18	28	16	44
10	4	14	11	7	18	11	8	19
14	15	29	11	17	28	20	17	37
17	17	34	19	7	26	13	15	28
16	19	35	8	9	17	18	16	34
2	2	4	5	3	8	...	...	...
5	1	6	7	3	10	3	8	11
839	558	1,397	781	576	1,357	925	750	1,675
931	646	1,577	867	641	1,508	1,052	855	1,907
13	6	19	4	5	9	4	1	5
20	16	36	15	18	33	7	15	22
33	22	55	19	23	42	11	16	27
27	21	48	37	16	53	52	41	93
7	2	9	5	4	9	8	3	11
6	7	13	3	8	11	22	14	36
3	4	7	9	6	15	6	5	11
279	225	504	351	284	635	474	347	821
322	259	581	405	318	723	562	410	972
40	31	71	30	34	64	41	27	68
6	4	10	4	4	8	6	3	9
238	205	443	250	220	470	370	277	647
284	240	524	284	258	542	417	307	724
14	18	32	22	16	38	17	23	40
5	8	13	5	13	18	8	7	15
1	3	4	3	4	7	12	8	20
10	14	24	16	10	26	18	12	30
23	24	47	17	9	26	22	12	34
8	1	9	10	5	15	4	7	11
2	8	10	8	10	18	9	16	25
6	5	11	12	9	21	6	15	21
4	1	5	9	5	14	8	10	18
7	9	16	10	8	18	8	15	23
2	4	6	2	2	4	5	6	11
4	8	12	14	4	18	7	20	27
3	6	9	2	9	11	13	7	20
583	509	1,092	648	616	1,264	807	793	1,600
672	618	1,290	778	720	1,498	944	951	1,895

VI. A. 2.—

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		September. Males.	September. Females.	September. Total.	October. Males.	October. Females.	October. Total.
34	Karnál.	Karnál ...	T.	25	34	59	24	32	56
35		Kunjpúrah ...	T.	7	7	14	4	3	7
36		Sewan ...	T.	5	6	11	9	2	11
37		Kythal ...	T.	27	20	47	18	13	31
38		Pánipat ...	T.	38	47	85	36	36	72
39		Rural Circles ...	...	524	420	944	447	276	723
		Total of the District ...		626	534	1,160	538	362	900
40	Ambálah	Ambálah ...	T.	28	18	46	26	15	41
41		Jagádhri ...	T.	24	16	40	21	10	31
42		Búríyah ...	T.	11	11	22	13	13	26
43		Thanesar ...	T.	17	28	45	23	17	40
44		Shábábád ...	T.	25	27	52	21	20	41
45		Sádhaurah ...	T.	14	9	23	20	14	34
46		Manímájrah ...	T.	8	12	20	13	15	28
47		Rúpar ...	T.	10	6	16	6	9	15
48		Rural Circles ...	...	1,547	1,289	2,836	1,293	1,021	2,314
		Total of the District ...		1,684	1,416	3,100	1,436	1,134	2,570
49	Simla ...	Simla Sanitarium	...	4	4	8	3	5	8
50		Rural Circles ...	...	18	6	24	6	11	17
		Total of the District ...		22	10	32	9	16	25
51	Ludhiá-nah.	Ludhiánah ...	T.	39	32	71	29	39	68
52		Raikot ...	T.	6	5	11	12	6	18
53		Jagráon ...	T.	7	9	16	11	10	21
54		Máchhíwárah ...	T.	9	3	12	11	6	17
55		Rural Circles ...	...	553	422	975	740	597	1,337
		Total of the District ...		614	471	1,085	803	658	1,461
56	Fírozpúr	Fírozpúr ...	T.	38	25	63	33	33	66
57		Dharmkot ...	T.	8	8	16	11	10	21
58		Rural Circles ...	...	366	288	654	427	342	769
		Total of the District ...		412	321	733	471	385	856
59	Jalan-dhar.	Jálandhar	T.	15	17	32	21	12	33
60		Do., Suburbs	T.	6	11	17	3	7	10
61		Aláwalpúr	T.	6	9	15	8	13	21
62		Kartárpúr	T.	17	9	26	9	10	19
63		Ráhun	T.	22	21	43	24	22	46
64		Phillour	T.	7	14	21	4	6	10
65		Rúrkah Kalán ...	T.	8	14	22	21	13	34
66		Bilgá	T.	15	14	29	12	11	23
67		Jandiálah	T.	5	5	10	6	8	14
68		Núrmahal	T.	7	4	11	9	14	23
69		Malsián	T.	5	3	8	1	1	2
70		Nakodar	T.	13	9	22	17	21	38
71		Mahatpúr	T.	10	5	15	11	15	26
72		Rural Circles	...	899	882	1,781	1,111	1,072	2,183
		Total of the District ...		1,035	1,017	2,052	1,257	1,225	2,482

(Continued).

November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
28	30	58	30	37	67	412	404	816
11	15	26	7	9	16	82	88	170
9	2	11	5	4	9	49	29	78
16	13	32	27	12	39	228	161	389
32	42	74	78	83	161	629	640	1,269
534	380	914	651	382	1,033	6,019	4,014	10,033
633	482	1,115	798	527	1,325	7,419	5,336	12,755
26	9	35	14	18	32	220	154	374
12	14	26	19	12	31	230	166	396
16	18	34	20	17	37	162	129	291
24	14	38	40	28	68	247	211	458
20	14	34	22	12	34	195	151	346
18	12	30	6	11	17	171	157	328
21	5	26	10	8	18	98	76	174
6	6	12	7	4	11	68	52	120
1,203	841	2,044	1,409	930	2,339	12,480	8,912	21,392
1,346	933	2,279	1,547	1,040	2,587	13,871	10,008	23,879
7	1	8	5	4	9	76	47	123
19	16	35	16	8	24	169	130	299
26	17	43	21	12	33	245	177	422
37	32	69	59	41	100	485	372	857
6	1	7	3	4	7	67	33	100
7	5	12	7	6	13	90	84	174
10	7	17	12	9	21	94	71	165
642	454	1,096	609	475	1,084	5,745	4,381	10,126
702	499	1,201	690	535	1,225	6,481	4,941	11,422
48	28	76	34	34	68	393	314	707
9	4	13	7	10	17	70	64	134
401	333	734	379	341	720	4,018	3,193	7,211
458	365	823	420	385	805	4,481	3,571	8,052
20	17	37	15	24	39	224	230	454
5	2	7	6	3	9	71	84	155
9	12	21	8	7	15	81	82	163
13	6	19	11	13	24	137	109	246
21	24	45	15	19	34	261	223	484
10	8	18	11	10	21	106	93	199
14	18	32	13	13	26	106	118	224
7	9	16	9	9	18	104	95	199
7	7	14	7	7	14	74	68	142
7	6	13	13	12	25	91	101	192
7	...	7	4	3	7	47	37	84
11	10	21	10	4	14	119	110	229
5	10	15	5	6	11	70	88	158
877	888	1,765	953	861	1,814	9,113	8,581	17,694
1,013	1,017	2,030	1,080	991	2,071	10,604	10,019	20,623

VI. A. 2.—

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Population according to Census of 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
73	Hoshiárpúr.	Hoshiárpúr ...	T.	7,000	5,964	12,964
74		Do. Suburbs ...	T.	4,072	3,754	7,826
75		Harriánah ...	T.	4,189	3,596	7,785
76		Dasuah ...	T.	4,371	4,082	8,453
77		Tándah ...	T.	2,759	2,498	5,257
78		Urmar ...	T.	4,988	4,644	9,632
79		Miáni ...	T.	4,018	3,688	7,706
80		Garhshankar ...	T.	3,000	2,739	5,739
81		Nandpúr ...	T.	3,586	3,301	6,887
82		Rural Circles ...	...	466,410	400,231	866,641
		Total of the District ...		504,393	434,497	938,890
83	Kángra.	Dharmsála Sanitarium	...	2,204	658	2,862
84		Kángra ...	T.	3,494	2,954	6,448
85		Núrpúr ...	T.	5,384	4,544	9,928
86		Rural Circles	...	382,598	342,326	724,924
		Total of the District ...		393,680	350,482	744,162
87	Gurdáspúr.	Dínanagar ...	T.	4,154	3,468	7,622
88		Kalánaur ...	T.	3,184	2,937	6,121
89		Sujánpúr ...	T.	3,762	3,415	7,177
90		Dalhousie Sanitarium	...	2,648	1,037	3,685
91		Batálah ...	T.	14,586	12,694	27,280
92		Srí Gobindpúr ...	T.	2,844	2,638	5,482
93		Derah Nanák ...	T.	4,561	3,331	7,892
94		Rural Circles ...	...	465,508	75,359	840,867
		Total of the District ...		501,247	104,879	906,126
95	Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	T.	76,042	55,729	131,771
96		Majíthah ...	T.	3,565	3,043	6,608
97		Jhandiálah ...	T.	3,795	3,180	6,975
98		Bundalah ...	T.	2,958	2,329	5,287
99		Rámdás ...	T.	3,164	2,689	5,853
100		Rural Circles ...	...	375,550	300,706	676,256
		Total of the District ...		465,074	67,676	832,750
101	Lahore.	Lahore ...	T.	46,154	39,192	85,346
102		Do. Suburbs ...	T.	20,650	11,111	31,761
103		Chúnián ...	T.	3,981	3,374	7,355
104		Kasúr ...	T.	8,943	7,608	16,551
105		Khemkarn ...	T.	3,099	2,748	5,847
106		Patti ...	T.	3,448	3,270	6,718
107		Rural Circles ...	...	342,011	279,962	621,973
		Total of the District ...		428,286	347,265	775,551
108	Montgomery.	Kamáliah ...	T.	3,109	2,586	5,695
109		Pákpatan ...	T.	3,264	2,822	6,086
110		Rural Circles ...	...	193,643	54,013	347,656
		Total of the District ...		200,016	159,421	359,437

(*Continued*).

January.			February.			March.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
23	20	43	12	9	21	16	15	31
14	8	22	6	5	11	9	4	13
6	5	11	8	7	15	10	8	18
15	16	31	15	15	30	20	23	43
7	6	13	3	6	9	10	9	19
14	2	16	10	5	15	5	5	10
12	10	22	7	1	8	7	5	12
5	5	10	4	4	8	9	8	17
4	3	7	2	1	3	5	10	15
870	666	1,536	794	622	1,416	1,080	796	1,876
970	741	1,711	861	675	1,536	1,171	883	2,054
1	5	6	4	2	6	2	1	3
5	2	7	5	3	8	3	5	8
9	13	22	13	10	23	12	13	25
568	396	964	486	383	869	536	392	928
583	416	999	508	398	906	553	411	964
7	13	20	11	12	23	8	9	17
17	9	26	9	11	20	11	11	22
18	6	24	6	9	15	15	5	20
2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
11	16	27	3	9	12	16	17	33
14	6	20	7	5	12	5	8	13
12	8	20	8	6	14	6	9	15
1,008	801	1,809	761	489	1,250	706	496	1,202
1,089	860	1,949	805	541	1,346	769	555	1,324
154	160	314	123	125	248	111	100	211
2	3	5	6	1	7	5	2	7
7	6	13	1	3	4	7	11	18
4	5	9	2	...	2	2	3	5
5	3	8	9	2	11	2	3	5
730	571	1,301	396	395	791	449	378	827
902	748	1,650	537	526	1,063	576	497	1,073
97	106	203	77	67	144	73	81	154
40	31	71	28	18	46	29	15	44
14	7	21	13	10	23	6	3	9
20	24	44	23	13	36	27	19	46
6	8	14	8	4	12	6	7	13
1	3	4	5	1	6	1	4	5
642	471	1,113	520	373	893	440	314	754
820	650	1,470	674	486	1,160	582	443	1,025
5	9	14	6	6	12	4	2	6
7	7	14	3	8	11	6	1	7
558	389	947	405	256	661	390	228	618
570	405	975	414	270	684	400	231	631

VI. A. 2.—

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		April.			May.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
73	Hoshiár-púr.	Hoshiárpúr	T.	18	9	27	11	17	28
74		Do. Suburbs ...	T.	8	13	21	9	17	26
75		Harriánah	T.	10	11	21	8	10	18
76		Dasúah	T.	18	11	29	13	11	24
77		Tándah	T.	8	6	14	7	3	10
78		Urmar	T.	10	3	13	3	3	6
79		Miání	T	2	...	2	4	3	7
80		Garhshankar	T.	5	6	11	6	4	10
81		Nandpúr	T.	9	6	15	13	3	16
82		Rural Circles	...	927	737	1,664	927	818	1,745
		Total of the District ...		1,015	802	1,817	1,001	889	1,890
83	Kángra.	Dharmsálah Sanitarium	...	3	1	4	6	3	9
84		Kángra	T	10	8	18	7	5	12
85		Núrpúr	T.	15	16	31	8	3	11
86		Rural Circles ...	...	649	504	1,153	769	588	1,357
		Total of the District ...		677	529	1,206	790	599	1,389
87	Gurdás-púr.	Dínanagar ...	T.	9	9	18	16	9	25
88		Kalánaur ...	T.	16	8	24	7	11	18
89		Sujánpúr ...	T.	12	10	22	12	17	29
90		Dalhousie Sanitarium	..	1	...	1	2	1	3
91		Batálah ...	T.	22	22	44	11	14	25
92		Srí Gobindpúr ...	T.	10	6	16	9	9	18
93		Derah Nának ...	T.	10	2	12	6	6	12
94		Rural Circles ...	...	731	568	1,299	967	704	1,671
		Total of the District ...		811	625	1,436	1,030	771	1,801
95	Amrit-sar.	Amritsar ...	T.	119	100	219	121	106	227
96		Majíthah ...	T.	7	1	8	11	3	14
97		Jandiálah ...	T.	3	4	7	8	13	21
98		Bundálah ...	T.	8	1	9	4	2	6
99		Ramdás ...	T.	3	4	7	5	2	7
100		Rural Circles ...	...	490	367	857	587	544	1,131
		Total of the District ...		630	477	1,107	736	670	1,406
101	Lahore.	Lahore ...	T.	81	82	163	117	106	223
102		Do. Suburbs ...	T.	24	12	36	19	16	35
103		Chúnián ...	T.	5	5	10	4	7	11
104		Kasúr ...	T.	25	26	51	43	50	93
105		Khemkarn ...	T.	8	6	14	10	3	13
106		Pattí ...	T.	7	3	10	6	7	13
107		Rural Circles ...	...	515	370	885	498	400	898
		Total of the District ...		665	504	1,169	697	589	1,286
108	Mont-gomery.	Kamáliah ...	T.	12	4	16	8	1	9
109		Pákpatan ...	T.	6	4	10	13	11	24
110		Rural Circles ...	...	321	233	554	368	279	647
		Total of the District ...		339	241	580	389	291	680

(*Continued*).

June.			July.			August.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	9	25	18	15	33	29	24	53
13	8	21	5	3	8	14	8	22
8	3	11	10	8	18	19	14	33
9	8	17	11	6	17	18	13	31
7	7	14	5	2	7	10	6	16
4	6	10	2	6	8	10	7	17
6	4	10	2	1	3	6	7	13
5	5	10	7	4	11	11	12	23
8	7	15	3	2	5	13	14	27
875	749	1,624	637	579	1,216	945	901	1,846
951	**806**	**1,757**	**700**	**626**	**1,326**	**1,075**	**1,006**	**2,081**
1	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3
6	5	11	5	3	8	5	9	14
18	6	24	9	10	19	13	11	24
541	505	1,046	608	452	1,060	581	515	1,096
566	**518**	**1,084**	**624**	**467**	**1,091**	**601**	**536**	**1,137**
10	10	20	14	9	23	15	12	27
13	8	21	13	5	18	13	10	23
10	14	24	9	14	23	14	15	29
2	1	3	7	...	7	3	3	6
20	15	35	17	13	30	21	26	47
10	9	19	11	12	23	11	8	19
6	8	14	8	5	13	6	16	22
750	636	1,386	663	515	1,178	815	668	1,483
821	**701**	**1,522**	**742**	**573**	**1,315**	**898**	**758**	**1,656**
84	88	172	132	128	260	117	116	233
7	8	15	3	1	4	1	1	2
2	6	8	9	13	22	8	2	10
3	...	3	3	...	3	4	...	4
1	3	4	2	2	4	9	2	11
528	439	967	551	404	955	614	481	1,095
625	**544**	**1,169**	**700**	**548**	**1,248**	**753**	**602**	**1,355**
107	120	227	77	79	156	101	97	198
26	18	44	29	22	51	47	40	87
9	10	19	3	7	10	7	14	21
30	41	71	31	30	61	25	31	56
17	9	26	6	9	15	12	6	18
10	4	14	8	5	13	12	6	18
490	351	841	576	409	985	473	379	852
689	**553**	**1,242**	**730**	**561**	**1,291**	**677**	**573**	**1,250**
11	9	20	6	9	15	16	7	23
15	8	23	6	4	10	7	9	16
267	240	507	219	177	396	180	157	337
293	**257**	**550**	**231**	**190**	**421**	**203**	**173**	**376**

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		September. Males.	September. Females.	September. Total.	October. Males.	October. Females.	October. Total.
73	Hoshiár-púr.	Hoshiárpúr	T.	40	19	59	15	24	39
74		Do., Suburbs ...	T.	14	22	36	8	12	20
75		Harriánah	T.	13	10	23	13	15	28
76		Dasúah	T.	17	16	33	16	20	36
77		Tándah	T.	6	11	17	5	8	13
78		Urmar	T.	13	10	23	11	4	15
79		Miání	T.	7	7	14	14	13	27
80		Garhshankar	T.	8	11	19	11	6	17
81		Nandpúr	T.	6	12	18	10	8	18
82		Rural Circles	...	1,295	1,288	2,583	1,162	1,029	2,191
		Total of the District ...		1,419	1,406	2,825	1,265	1,139	2,404
83	Kángra.	Dharmsálah Sanitarium	...	4	1	5	2	2	4
84		Kángra	T.	6	5	11	2	3	5
85		Núrpúr	T.	15	20	35	6	18	24
86		Rural Circles	...	820	736	1,556	504	434	938
		Total of the District ...		845	762	1,607	514	457	971
87	Gurdás-púr.	Dínanagar ...	T.	14	12	26	15	23	38
88		Kalánaur ...	T.	16	17	33	18	18	36
89		Sujánpúr ...	T.	17	12	29	21	9	30
90		Dalhousie Sanitarium	...	2	2	4	4	...	4
91		Butálah ...	T	30	21	51	13	19	32
92		Srí Gobindpúr ...	T.	10	20	30	19	19	38
93		Derah Nának ...	T.	11	20	31	16	15	31
94		Rural Circles ...	...	1,168	918	2,086	1,078	947	2,025
		Total of the District ...		1,268	1,022	2,290	1,184	1,050	2,234
95	Amrit-sar.	Amritsar ...	T.	106	92	198	71	81	152
96		Majíthah ...	T.	2	4	6	5	5	10
97		Jandiálah ...	T.	12	1	13	4	5	9
98		Bundálah ...	T.	3	2	5	6	2	8
99		Rámdás ...	T.	2	...	2	3	...	3
100		Rural Circles ...	...	559	527	1,086	619	556	1,175
		Total of the District ...		684	626	1,310	708	649	1,357
101	Lahore.	Lahore ...	T.	91	84	175	90	106	196
102		Do., Suburbs...	T.	43	29	72	35	36	71
103		Chúnián ...	T.	2	6	8	10	8	18
104		Kasúr ...	T.	34	36	70	23	29	52
105		Khemkarn ...	T.	6	6	12	10	4	14
106		Pattí ...	T.	8	2	10	5	5	10
107		Rural Circles ...	...	480	445	925	492	461	953
		Total of the District ...		664	608	1,272	665	649	1,314
108	Mont-gomery.	Kamáliah ...	T.	5	1	6	11	17	28
109		Pákpatan ...	T.	6	5	11	8	6	14
110		Rural Circles ...	...	187	141	328	236	212	448
		Total of the District ...		198	147	345	255	235	490

(Continued.)

November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	17	33	13	25	38	227	203	430
10	7	17	11	9	20	121	116	237
7	8	15	15	5	20	127	104	231
15	13	28	10	8	18	177	160	337
5	7	12	3	5	8	76	76	152
2	4	6	4	3	7	88	58	146
14	8	22	5	4	9	86	63	149
3	10	13	5	5	10	79	80	159
5	10	15	13	5	18	91	81	172
1,096	992	2,088	1,131	874	2,005	11,739	10,051	21,790
1,173	1,076	2,249	1,210	943	2,153	12,811	10,992	23,803
...	3	3	6	3	9	33	26	59
5	2	7	2	5	7	61	55	116
14	18	32	21	16	37	153	154	307
484	417	901	682	530	1,212	7,228	5,852	13,080
503	440	943	711	554	1,265	7,475	6,087	13,562
8	12	20	14	9	23	141	139	280
8	14	22	7	7	14	148	129	277
14	14	28	22	13	35	170	138	308
2	3	5	...	1	1	27	12	39
17	14	31	13	22	35	194	208	402
15	24	39	9	9	18	130	135	265
10	11	21	14	13	27	113	119	232
1,035	850	1,885	1,185	860	2,045	10,867	8,452	19,319
1,109	942	2,051	1,264	934	2,198	11,790	9,332	21,122
75	64	139	98	87	185	1,311	1,247	2,558
1	...	1	2	1	3	52	30	82
5	2	7	5	8	13	71	74	145
3	1	4	3	2	5	45	18	63
4	...	4	2	1	3	47	22	69
670	593	1,263	845	634	1,479	7,038	5,889	12,927
758	660	1,418	955	733	1,688	8,564	7,280	15,844
88	112	200	107	85	192	1,106	1,125	2,231
28	20	48	46	35	81	394	292	686
7	4	11	12	17	29	92	98	190
24	22	46	21	15	36	326	336	662
8	6	14	12	5	17	109	73	182
8	7	15	10	5	15	81	52	133
554	537	1,091	682	562	1,244	6,362	5,072	11,434
717	708	1,425	890	724	1,614	8,470	7,048	15,518
13	11	24	12	13	25	109	89	198
1	6		9	5	14	87	74	161
263	235	498	360	245	605	3,754	2,792	6,546
277	252	529	381	263	644	3,950	2,955	6,905

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Population according to Census of 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
111	Multán.	Multán ...	T.	14,937	12,861	27,798
112		Do. Suburbs ...	T.	10,582	7,222	17,804
113		Shujáhábád ...	T.	3,180	2,915	6,095
114		Kehror ...	T.	2,685	2,384	5,069
115		Rural Circles ...	...	221,363	181,651	403,014
		Total of the District	...	252,747	207,033	459,780
116	Muzaf-far-garh.	Parhár	T.	2,933	2,619	5,552
117		Rural Circles ...	...	159,189	130,806	289,995
		Total of the District	...	162,122	133,425	295,547
118	Jhang.	Jhang	T.	5,216	3,912	9,128
119		Maghiánah	T.	5,816	5,038	10,854
120		Chiniot	T.	6,106	5,371	11,477
121		Rural Circles ...	...	176,486	140,082	316,568
		Total of the District	...	193,624	154,403	348,027
122	Gujrán-wála.	Gujránwála	T.	10,873	8,508	19,381
123		Eminabád	T.	3,661	3,058	6,719
124		Wazírabád	T.	8,390	7,263	15,653
125		Akalgarh	T.	2,295	2,742	5,037
126		Ramnagar	T.	4,137	3,043	7,180
127		Rural Circles ...	...	276,940	219,666	496,606
		Total of the District	...	306,296	244,280	550,576
128	Siálkot.	Siálkot	T.	13,431	11,906	25,337
129		Daskah	T.	2,809	2,715	5,524
130		Kilah Sobhá Singh ...	T.	2,688	2,465	5,153
131		Pasrúr	T.	4,353	4,174	8,527
132		Zafarwál	T.	2,905	2,736	5,641
133		Chowindah	T.	2,623	2,459	5,082
134		Rural Circles ...	...	509,896	429,298	939,194
		Total of the District	...	538,705	455,753	994,458
135	Gujrát.	Gujrát	T.	8,927	6,980	15,907
136		Jalálpúr	T.	8,424	7,202	15,626
137		Kunjáh	T.	3,187	2,788	5,975
138		Rural Circles ...	...	311,381	267,458	578,839
		Total of the District	...	331,919	284,428	616,347
139	Sháh-púr.	Sáhíwál	T.	4,863	4,037	8,900
140		Bherah	T.	7,448	7,066	14,514
141		Miání	T.	3,565	3,292	6,857
142		Khusháb	T.	4,351	4,158	8,509
143		Rural Circles ...	...	175,596	154,420	330,016
		Total of the District	...	195,823	172,973	368,796

(Continued.)

January.			February.			March.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
65	48	113	45	26	71	34	37	71
74	51	125	74	54	128	42	33	75
16	11	27	19	16	35	18	11	29
14	16	30	5	6	11	8	7	15
804	448	1,252	515	308	823	362	238	600
973	574	1,547	658	410	1,068	464	326	790
3	2	5	3	3	6	5	2	7
324	254	578	381	243	624	384	271	655
327	256	583	384	246	630	389	273	662
13	4	17	19	7	26	9	12	21
15	7	22	8	6	14	17	17	34
17	17	34	6	6	12	6	13	19
307	202	509	270	168	438	260	176	436
352	230	582	303	187	490	292	218	510
17	25	42	16	13	29	23	12	35
5	6	11	3	1	4	9	11	20
13	12	25	17	9	26	25	13	38
2	2	4	2	3	5	2	1	3
2	...	2	3	6	9	2	5	7
338	328	666	229	215	444	256	195	451
377	373	750	270	247	517	317	237	554
35	32	67	21	29	50	47	29	76
4	6	10	2	3	5	4	4	8
12	5	17	4	6	10	5	3	8
12	13	25	9	5	14	12	5	17
1	5	6	2	4	6	2	8	10
6	3	9	6	4	10	5	2	7
1,181	1,074	2,255	834	752	1,586	804	681	1,485
1,251	1,138	2,389	878	803	1,681	879	732	1,611
28	36	64	26	25	51	18	12	30
38	28	66	19	17	36	19	17	36
12	16	28	6	8	14	5	5	10
405	293	698	402	279	681	384	313	697
483	373	856	453	329	782	426	347	773
29	22	51	11	11	22	21	19	40
38	52	90	19	22	41	21	22	43
17	10	27	6	5	11	7	4	11
14	17	31	19	27	46	25	35	60
486	454	940	536	494	1,030	534	539	1,073
584	555	1,139	591	559	1,150	608	619	1,227

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		April. Males.	April. Females.	April. Total.	May. Males.	May. Females.	May. Total.
111	Multán.	Multán ...	T.	48	40	88	51	41	92
112		Do. Suburbs	T.	47	29	76	35	18	53
113		Shujáhábád ...	T.	13	10	23	15	6	21
114		Kehror ...	T.	6	6	12	3	7	10
115		Rural Circles ...	...	486	330	816	380	259	639
		Total of the District	...	600	415	1,015	484	331	815
116	Muzaffargarh.	Parhár	T.	4	4	8	8	2	10
117		Rural Circles ...	...	262	191	453	294	191	485
		Total of the District	...	266	195	461	302	193	495
118	Jhang.	Jhang	T.	9	9	18	12	8	20
119		Maghiánah	T.	13	7	20	11	8	19
120		Chiniot	T.	9	11	20	9	7	16
121		Rural Circles ...	...	234	157	391	244	195	439
		Total of the District	...	265	184	449	276	218	494
122	Gujránwála.	Gujránwála... ...	T.	36	28	64	32	37	69
123		Eminabád	T.	8	5	13	11	6	17
124		Wazírabád	T.	15	9	24	18	15	33
125		Akalgarh	T.	3	4	7	5	3	8
126		Ramnagar	T.	7	6	13	7	7	14
127		Rural Circles ...	...	275	235	510	359	293	652
		Total of the District	...	344	287	631	432	361	793
128	Siálkot.	Siálkot	T.	38	38	76	61	46	107
129		Daskah	T.	3	6	9	4	4	8
130		Kilah Sobhá Singh	T.	2	4	6	5	5	10
131		Pasrúr	T.	9	5	14	8	4	12
132		Zafarwál	T.	12	1	13	5	3	8
133		Chowindah	T.	14	6	20	6	12	18
134		Rural Circles ...	..	857	751	1,608	1,223	1,028	2,251
		Total of the District	...	935	811	1,746	1,312	1,102	2,414
135	Gujrát.	Gujrát	T.	31	10	41	43	28	71
136		Jalálpúr	T.	16	18	34	20	14	34
137		Kunjáh	T.	7	3	10	6	3	9
138		Rural Circles ...	...	499	398	897	545	369	914
		Total of the District	...	553	429	982	614	414	1,028
139	Sháhpúr.	Sahíwál	T.	31	33	64	47	30	77
140		Bherah	T.	20	18	38	21	18	39
141		Miání	T.	8	3	11	5	11	16
142		Khusháb	T.	40	47	87	34	31	65
143		Rural Circles ...	...	511	473	984	420	393	813
		Total of the District	...	610	574	1,184	527	483	1,010

(Continued.)

June.			July.			August.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
46	46	92	53	54	107	45	39	84
34	26	60	27	26	53	27	25	52
3	11	14	10	15	25	8	20	28
8	8	16	6	4	10	5	2	7
290	191	481	203	166	369	165	144	309
381	282	663	299	265	564	250	230	480
1	...	1	3	4	7	3	3	6
173	138	311	146	102	248	124	83	207
174	138	312	149	106	255	127	86	213
5	9	14	5	4	9	7	5	12
3	11	14	5	8	13	8	8	16
6	11	17	8	15	23	13	14	27
228	159	387	138	94	232	122	82	204
242	190	432	156	121	277	150	109	259
41	29	70	22	25	47	45	40	85
11	8	19	11	9	20	9	9	18
16	14	30	17	14	31	27	28	55
5	3	8	12	6	18	7	7	14
15	7	22	11	5	16	7	11	18
412	279	691	314	259	573	305	239	544
500	340	840	387	318	705	400	334	734
35	50	85	40	41	81	56	78	134
6	5	11	10	8	18	5	9	14
3	5	8	8	7	15	9	8	17
7	8	15	11	7	18	17	10	27
3	1	4	7	6	13	5	5	10
10	11	21	8	14	22	13	6	19
1,058	809	1,867	1,024	894	1,918	1,199	1,031	2,230
1,122	889	2,011	1,108	977	2,085	1,304	1,147	2,451
37	35	72	28	23	51	26	25	51
19	21	40	17	9	26	22	18	40
11	4	15	5	7	12	5	1	6
493	333	826	413	275	688	274	189	463
560	393	953	463	314	777	327	233	560
14	14	28	22	14	36	13	12	25
17	25	42	21	25	46	21	21	42
11	10	21	8	7	15	6	5	11
16	13	29	8	13	21	8	9	17
471	409	880	247	196	443	211	169	380
529	471	1,000	306	255	561	259	216	475

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		September.			October.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
111	Multán.	Multán ...	T.	47	42	89	45	49	94
112		Do Suburbs ...	T.	42	27	69	27	40	67
113		Shujáhábád ...	T.	22	15	37	26	23	49
114		Kehror ...	T.	6	6	12	8	9	17
115		Rural Circles ...	...	225	168	393	359	260	619
		Total of the District	...	342	258	600	465	381	846
116	Muzaf-fargarh.	Parhár	T.	...	...	...	1	2	3
117		Rural Circles ...	...	148	122	270	185	159	344
		Total of the District	...	148	122	270	186	161	347
118	Jhang.	Jhang	T.	2	7	9	10	4	14
119		Maghiánah	T.	3	2	5	5	3	8
120		Chiniot	T.	15	7	22	8	15	23
121		Rural Circles ...	...	93	86	179	120	96	216
		Total of the District	...	113	102	215	143	118	261
122	Gujrán-wála.	Gujránwála ...	T.	39	38	77	31	28	59
123		Eminabád	T.	5	7	12	8	3	11
124		Wazirabád	T.	17	20	37	20	18	38
125		Akalgarh	T.	2	3	5	3	7	10
126		Ramnagar	T.	8	5	13	10	6	16
127		Rural Circles ...	...	278	214	492	245	246	491
		Total of the District	...	349	287	636	317	308	625
128	Siálkot.	Siálkot	T.	40	53	93	46	43	89
129		Daskah	T.	8	10	18	10	3	13
130		Kilah Sobhá Singh ...	T.	12	16	28	10	11	21
131		Pasrúr	T.	24	12	36	18	5	23
132		Zafarwál	T.	8	8	16	10	8	18
133		Chowindah	T.	12	17	29	6	4	10
134		Rural Circles ...	...	1,358	1,157	2,515	1,139	958	2,097
		Total of the District	...	1,462	1,273	2,735	1,239	1,032	2,271
135	Gujrát.	Gujrát	T.	46	41	87	33	24	57
136		Jalálpúr	T.	36	39	75	30	20	50
137		Kunjáh	T.	4	6	10	4	5	9
138		Rural Circles ...	...	315	221	536	330	247	577
		Total of the District	...	401	307	708	397	296	693
139	Sháh-púr.	Sáhíwál	T.	16	13	29	9	16	25
140		Bherah	T.	18	16	34	17	20	37
141		Miání	T.	11	5	16	12	6	18
142		Khusháb	T.	16	10	26	12	18	30
143		Rural Circles ...	...	240	195	435	241	224	465
		Total of the District	...	301	239	540	291	284	575

(*Continued.*)

November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
60	71	131	97	89	186	636	582	1,218
28	31	59	68	48	116	525	408	933
28	15	43	23	19	42	201	172	373
20	11	31	15	7	22	104	89	193
342	262	604	503	376	879	4,634	3,150	7,784
478	390	868	706	539	1,245	6,100	4,401	10,501
7	6	13	4	4	8	42	32	74
323	288	611	397	315	712	3,141	2,357	5,498
330	294	624	401	319	720	3,183	2,389	5,572
2	8	10	5	5	10	98	82	180
8	5	13	8	9	17	104	91	195
6	4	10	12	14	26	115	134	249
129	96	225	168	142	310	2,313	1,653	3,966
145	113	258	193	170	363	2,630	1,960	4,590
29	15	44	34	38	72	365	328	693
7	7	14	4	6	10	91	78	169
26	16	42	29	23	52	240	191	431
2	7	9	5	4	9	50	50	100
12	7	19	16	9	25	100	74	174
295	307	602	392	284	676	3,698	3,094	6,792
371	359	730	480	364	844	4,544	3,815	8,359
43	35	78	31	48	79	493	522	1,015
3	9	12	9	14	23	68	81	149
4	6	10	8	5	13	82	81	163
11	10	21	13	12	25	151	96	247
5	3	8	12	3	15	72	55	127
9	9	18	3	7	10	98	95	193
957	902	1,859	1,096	975	2,071	12,730	11,012	23,742
1,032	974	2,006	1,172	1,064	2,236	13,694	11,942	25,636
28	19	47	29	28	57	373	306	679
13	11	24	13	18	31	262	230	492
8	4	12	10	10	20	83	72	155
292	210	502	458	344	802	4,810	3,471	8,281
341	244	585	510	400	910	5,528	4,079	9,607
10	22	32	13	11	24	236	217	453
20	19	39	25	20	45	258	278	536
7	7	14	10	10	20	108	83	191
10	11	21	11	6	17	213	237	450
278	226	504	395	346	741	4,570	4,118	8,688
325	285	610	454	393	847	5,385	4,933	10,318

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Population according to Census of 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
144	Jhelam.	Jhelam ...	T.	3,051	2,097	5,148
145		Chakwál ...	T.	2,915	2,852	5,767
146		Láwah ...	T.	2,755	2,504	5,259
147		Pind Dádan Khán,	T.	9,473	8,065	17,538
148		Rural Circles ...	...	246,496	220,780	467,276
		Total of the District	...	264,690	236,298	500,988
149	Ráwal-pindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	T.	11,538	7,690	19,228
150		Murree Sanitarium	...	8,771	1,834	10,605
151		Pindígheb ...	T.	4,174	4,049	8,223
152		Hazro ...	T.	3,885	3,395	7,280
153		Rural Circles ...	...	348,297	306,014	654,311
		Total of the District	...	376,665	322,982	699,647
154	Hazára.	Abbottabád Cantonment	...	2,323	571	2,894
155		Rural Circles ...	...	189,100	175,224	364,324
		Total of the District	...	191,423	175,795	367,218
156	Peshá-war.	Pesháwar ...	T.	32,270	26,285	58,555
157		Naushehra ...	T.	3,191	2,892	6,083
158		Tangí Nasratzai ...	T.	4,400	3,342	7,742
159		Charsaddah ...	T.	4,516	3,717	8,233
160		Mardan Cantonment	...	1,824	140	1,964
161		Rural Circles ...	...	221,405	196,461	417,866
		Total of the District	...	267,606	232,837	500,443
162	Kohát.	Kohát Cantonment	...	4,659	551	5,210
163		Kohát ...	T.	3,469	2,595	6,064
164		Rural Circles ...	...	71,195	62,950	134,145
		Total of the District	...	79,323	66,096	145,419
165	Bannú.	Edwardesabád Cantt.	...	2,895	329	3,224
166		Isá Khel ...	T.	3,943	3,503	7,446
167		Kálábágh ...	T.	3,436	2,983	6,419
168		Bhangí Khel ...	T.	2,721	2,618	5,339
169		Wánbhachrán ...	T.	3,308	2,870	6,178
170		Nammal ...	T.	2,653	2,357	5,010
171		Rural Circles ...	...	135,105	118,826	253,931
		Total of the District	...	154,061	133,486	287,547

(Continued.)

January.			February.			March.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	6	17	15	6	21	13	2	15
5	9	14	9	9	18	8	9	17
8	10	18	21	19	40	16	24	40
36	38	74	34	29	63	30	19	49
967	770	1,737	881	744	1,625	845	765	1,610
1,027	833	1,860	960	807	1,767	912	819	1,731
86	37	123	67	22	89	54	21	75
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	8	16	10	12	22	15	6	21
13	12	25	8	7	15	6	3	9
1,290	937	2,227	1,058	743	1,801	931	695	1,266
1,398	994	2,392	1,144	784	1,928	1,006	725	1,731
3	...	3	2	3	5	3	...	3
422	313	735	400	289	689	364	256	620
425	313	738	402	292	694	367	256	623
94	83	177	75	60	135	39	40	79
1	1	2	1	3	4	1	...	1
11	8	19	8	3	11	...	2	2
10	4	14	4	...	4	1	2	3
3	1	4	1	...	1	2	...	2
327	202	529	195	113	308	130	88	218
446	299	745	284	179	463	173	132	305
23	5	28	12	1	13	3	...	3
14	10	24	7	5	12	4	3	7
107	77	184	92	55	147	59	38	97
144	92	236	111	61	172	66	41	107
22	3	25	8	1	9	10	1	11
9	5	14	6	6	12	6	4	10
6	4	10	9	4	13	5	3	8
1	...	1	1	...	1	10	9	19
6	5	11	5	7	12	6	3	9
12	12	24	19	25	42	30	37	67
363	280	643	322	270	592	399	226	625
419	309	728	370	313	683	466	283	749

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		April. Males.	April. Females.	April. Total.	May. Males.	May. Females.	May. Total.
144	Jhelam.	Jhelam ...	T.	9	2	11	17	6	23
145		Chakwál ...	T.	1	7	8	3	4	7
146		Láwah ...	T.	9	6	15	3	3	6
147		Pind Dádan Khán	T.	12	14	26	14	11	25
148		Rural Circles ...	...	700	670	1,370	598	569	1,167
		Total of the District	...	731	699	1,430	635	593	1,228
149	Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	T.	47	21	68	22	22	44
150		Murree Sanitarium	...	3	3	6	6	...	6
151		Pindígheb ...	T.	24	10	34	20	32	52
152		Hazro ...	T.	10	12	22	8	11	19
153		Rural Circles ...	...	828	706	1,534	691	582	1,273
		Total of the District	...	912	752	1,664	747	647	1,394
154	Hazára.	Abbottabád Cantonment	...	2	2	4	1	...	1
155		Rural Circles ...	...	316	262	578	299	238	537
		Total of the District	...	318	264	582	300	238	538
156	Peshá-war.	Pesháwar ...	T.	51	44	95	62	46	108
157		Nausnehra ...	T.	2	2	4	1	...	1
158		Tangi Nasratzai ...	T.	6	2	8	3	2	5
159		Chársaddah ...	T.	1	3	4	3	...	3
160		Mardán Cantonment	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
161		Rural Circles ...	...	174	119	293	156	141	297
		Total of the District	...	234	170	404	228	189	417
162	Kohát.	Kohát Cantonment	...	3	4	7	...	...	...
163		Kohát ...	T.	4	3	7	5	8	13
164		Rural Circles ...	...	55	40	95	53	34	87
		Total of the District	...	62	47	109	58	42	100
165	Bannú.	Edwardesabád Cantt.	...	10	...	10	2	...	2
166		Isá Khel ...	T.	10	6	16	11	9	20
167		Kálábágh ...	T.	5	6	11	4	5	9
168		Bhangi Khel ...	T.	4	3	7	1	1	2
169		Wánbhachrán ...	T.	7	9	16	5	...	5
170		Nammal ...	T.	28	23	51	8	12	20
171		Rural Circles ...	...	375	248	623	275	205	480
		Total of the District	...	439	295	734	306	232	538

(Continued.)

June.			July.			August.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	6	15	4	7	11	11	8	19
8	9	17	1	4	5	7	5	12
...	4	4	1	3	4	2	3	5
28	28	56	20	19	39	16	15	31
557	478	1,035	366	344	710	376	288	664
602	525	1,127	392	377	769	412	319	731
27	23	50	38	26	64	30	22	52
16	9	25	14	4	18	15	9	24
15	16	31	7	8	15	8	10	18
16	10	26	6	6	12	4	7	11
583	481	1,064	419	347	766	360	330	690
657	539	1,196	484	391	875	417	378	795
3	2	5	3	2	5	3	1	4
214	192	406	218	167	385	178	133	311
217	194	411	221	169	390	181	134	315
58	54	112	48	40	88	62	35	97
1	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	2
2	6	8	2	2	4	1	1	2
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...
155	126	281	143	125	268	98	78	176
216	188	404	194	174	368	162	116	278
1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	...
5	4	9	2	10	12	6	2	8
47	39	86	37	28	65	43	26	69
53	43	96	40	41	81	49	28	77
3	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	3
5	8	13	7	2	9	6	5	11
7	5	12	3	...	3	4	3	7
1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2
3	...	3	2	1	3	...	1	1
7	3	10	11	9	20	4	2	6
226	183	409	130	99	229	136	100	236
25	202	454	156	112	268	153	113	266

VI. A. 2.—

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		September. Males.	September. Females.	September. Total.	October. Males.	October. Females.	October. Total.
144	Jhelam.	Jhelam ...	T.	10	7	17	7	7	14
145		Chakwál ...	T.	4	4	8	4	12	16
146		Láwah ...	T.	1	...	1	4	5	9
147		Pind Dádan Khán	T.	29	20	49	17	26	43
148		Rural Circles ...	...	370	391	761	402	368	770
		Total of the District	...	414	422	836	434	418	852
149	Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	T.	32	21	53	40	31	71
150		Murree Sanitarium	...	2	3	5	5	2	7
151		Pindígheb ...	T.	9	11	20	7	12	19
152		Hazro ...	T.	16	6	22	12	7	19
153		Rural Circles ...	...	389	334	723	392	366	758
		Total of the District	...	448	375	823	456	418	874
154	Hazára.	Abbottabád Cantonment	...	3	1	4	2	1	3
155		Rural Circles ...	...	159	124	283	177	128	305
		Total of the District	...	162	125	287	179	129	308
156	Peshá-war.	Peshâwar ...	T.	43	35	78	56	37	93
157		Naushehra ...	T.	2	1	3	2	...	2
158		Tangí Nasratzai ...	T.	1	...	1	1	1	2
159		Chārsaddah ...	T.	3	1	4	5	6	11
160		Mardán Cantonment	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
161		Rural Circles ...	...	87	55	142	112	102	214
		Total of the District	...	136	94	230	176	148	324
162	Kohát.	Kohát Cantonment	...	2	...	2	4	2	6
163		Kohát ...	T.	2	3	5	2	1	3
164		Rural Circles ...	...	34	26	60	39	32	71
		Total of the District	...	38	29	67	45	35	80
165	Bannú.	Edwardesabád Cantt.	...	5	2	7	2	1	3
166		I'sá Khel ...	T.	4	5	9	9	3	12
167		Kálábágh ...	T.	5	8	13	6	6	12
168		Bhangi Khel ...	T.	4	...	4	3	1	4
169		Wánbhachrán ...	T.	3	1	4	1	1	2
170		Nammal ...	T.	4	2	6	7	9	16
171		Rural Circles ...	...	123	96	219	166	134	300
		Total of the District	...	148	114	262	194	155	349

(Continued.)

November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	8	17	6	8	14	121	73	194
5	3	8	5	6	11	60	81	141
4	4	8	8	3	11	77	84	161
21	16	37	18	26	44	275	261	536
407	373	780	573	484	1,057	7,042	6,244	13,286
446	404	850	610	527	1,137	7,575	6,743	14,318
51	49	100	80	58	138	574	353	927
4	1	5	...	...	...	67	31	98
6	5	11	7	7	14	136	137	273
22	11	33	17	12	29	138	104	242
519	425	944	629	529	1,158	8,089	6,475	14,564
602	491	1,093	733	606	1,339	9,004	7,100	16,104
2	2	4	3	2	5	30	16	46
170	137	307	254	201	455	3,171	2,440	5,611
172	139	311	257	203	460	3,201	2,456	5,657
49	49	98	36	33	69	673	556	1,229
1	...	1	2	1	3	14	12	26
2	1	3	3	6	9	37	28	65
5	5	10	5	2	7	42	32	74
2	1	3	1	...	1	12	10	22
184	94	278	167	97	264	1,928	1,340	3,268
243	150	393	214	139	353	2,706	1,978	4,684
2	...	2	6	1	7	57	16	73
6	2	8	9	10	19	66	61	127
45	43	88	114	73	187	725	511	1,236
53	45	98	129	84	213	848	588	1,236
8	...	8	6	1	7	79	10	89
7	8	15	15	11	26	95	72	167
3	3	6	3	8	11	60	55	115
1	...	1	3	1	4	32	20	25
3	1	4	1	...	1	42	29	71
6	9	15	5	5	10	141	148	289
219	154	373	280	175	455	3,014	2,170	5,184
247	175	422	313	201	514	3,463	2,504	5,967

VI. A. 2.—

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
172	Derah Ismail Khán.	Derah Ismail Khán Cantt.	5,115	216	5,331
173		Derah Ismail Khán T.	9,894	9,681	19,575
174		Panniálah ... T.	2,854	2,648	5,502
175		Koláchí ... T.	5,007	4,914	9,921
176		Takwárah ... T.	3,676	3,124	6,800
177		Bhakkar ... T.	2,984	2,570	5,554
178		Leiah ... T.	9,102	7,931	17,033
179		Karór ... T.	2,999	2,721	5,720
180		Rural Circles	171,103	148,325	319,428
		Total of the District ...	212,734	182,130	394,864
181	Derah Gházi Khán.	Derah Gházi Khán Cantt.	2,553	384	2,937
182		Derah Gházi Khán T.	9,134	8,030	17,164
183		Chótí ... T.	4,111	3,189	7,300
184		Jámpúr ... T.	4,249	3,547	7,796
185		Dájal ... T.	3,053	2,640	5,693
186		Rájanpúr Cantonment ...		Not known	
187		Rojhán ... T.	341	2,515	5,656
188		Rural Circles	144,011	118,283	262,294
		Total of the District ...	170,252	138,588	308,840
		Total of the Province ...	9,506,249	7,974,940	17,481,189
		Ratio per 1,000 of population,	...	...	...

(Continued.)

January.			February.			March.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	1	8	3	1	4	4	...	4
18	15	33	27	19	46	30	19	49
1	4	5	4	3	7	4	3	7
8	11	19	8	5	13	21	12	33
9	2	11	5	6	11	15	19	34
2	2	4	9	1	10	9	5	14
8	9	17	9	5	14	7	4	11
8	3	11	5	4	9	7	2	9
529	400	929	411	291	702	359	278	637
590	447	1,037	481	335	816	456	342	798
3	1	4	8	1	9	10	1	11
10	17	27	15	12	27	16	9	25
...	...	...	2	1	3	2	7	9
8	4	12	14	4	18	4	4	8
10	2	12	4	1	5	8	8	16
4	2	6	4	...	4	2	1	3
7	1	8	...	1	1	...	4	4
168	110	278	143	102	245	162	101	263
210	137	347	190	122	312	204	135	339
19,566	14,913	34,479	15,880	11,951	27,831	16,459	12,356	28,815
25	22	24	20	18	19	21	18	20

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	April. Males.	April. Females.	April. Total.	May. Males.	May. Females.	May. Total.
172	Derah Ismail Khán.	Derah Ismail Khán Cantt.	5	...	5	2	...	2
173		Derah Ismail Khán T.	43	41	84	50	45	95
174		Panniálah ... T.	13	6	19	8	6	14
175		Koláchí ... ... T.	33	37	70	16	8	24
176		Takwarah ... T.	15	15	30	9	9	18
177		Bhakkar ... T.	25	11	36	26	24	50
178		Leiah ... T.	8	4	12	2	6	8
179		Karór ... ... T.	3	6	9	4	4	8
180		Rural Circles	508	385	893	461	397	858
		Total of the District ...	653	505	1,158	578	499	1,077
181	Derah Ghází Khán.	Derah Ghází Khán Cantt.	3	2	5	2	1	3
182		Derah Ghází Khán... T.	9	9	18	13	11	24
183		Chótí ... ... T.	...	...	...	3	1	4
184		Jámpúr ... ... T.	4	3	7	5	...	5
185		Dajal ... ... T.	10	6	16	5	4	9
186		Rájanpúr Cantonment ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
187		Rojhán ... ... T.	3	...	3	2	...	2
188		Rural Circles	122	88	210	130	91	221
		Total of the District ...	153	108	261	160	108	268
		Total of the Province ...	17,264	13,504	30,768	17,554	14,093	31,647
		Ratio per 1,000 of population,	22	20	21	22	21	22

(*Continued.*)

June.			July.			August.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	3
66	74	140	20	28	48	22	24	46
7	6	13	...	2	2	3	1	4
11	4	15	8	2	10	7	6	13
7	7	14	7	6	13	2	2	4
16	13	29	7	4	11	6	3	9
6	2	8	5	3	8	8	3	11
2	3	5	4	2	6	2	5	7
457	377	834	328	268	596	210	180	390
574	486	1,060	379	316	695	263	224	487
4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
20	11	31	6	4	10	8	15	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
7	7	14	6	2	8	5	3	8
10	12	22	5	7	12	2	9	11
1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3
134	86	220	78	54	132	75	44	119
178	117	295	105	68	173	92	73	165
15,709	12,576	28,285	14,307	11,574	25,881	15,017	12,831	27,848
20	19	19	18	17	18	19	19	19

Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	September.			October.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
172	Derah Ismail Khán.	Derah Ismail Khán Cantt.	3	3	6	...	...	...
173		Derah Ismail Khán T.	20	18	38	22	15	37
174		Panniálah ... T.	2	4	6	3	3	6
175		Koláchí ... ... T.	6	4	10	6	8	14
176		Takwárah ... T.	5	4	9	7	6	13
177		Bhakkar ... ... T.	5	7	12	9	10	19
178		Leiah ... ... T.	6	3	9	13	7	20
179		Karór ... ... T.	3	...	3	6	8	14
180		Rural Circles	230	242	472	247	226	473
		Total of the District ...	280	285	565	313	283	596
181	Derah Gházi Khán.	Derah Gházi Khán Cantt.	5	2	7	5	1	6
182		Derah Gházi Khán ... T.	10	13	23	18	18	36
183		Chótí ... ... T.	8	1	9	2	...	2
184		Jámpúr ... ... T.	2	3	5	6	4	10
185		Dajal ... ... T.	6	5	11	1	3	4
186		Rájanpúr Cantonment ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
187		Rojhán ... ... T.	2	1	3	1	8	9
188		Rural Circles	77	75	152	108	88	196
		Total of the District ...	110	100	210	142	122	264
		Total of the Province	17,193	15,104	32,297	16,417	14,286	30,703
		Ratio per 1,000 of population	22	23	22	21	21	21

Note,—Capital letter T. in the

(Concluded.)

November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	1	4	...	3	3	32	10	42
27	22	49	26	19	45	371	339	710
7	1	8	3	2	5	55	41	96
5	8	13	9	2	11	138	107	245
5	2	7	5	12	17	91	90	181
7	7	14	5	3	8	126	90	216
13	17	30	11	9	20	96	72	168
15	7	22	6	7	13	65	51	116
319	269	588	437	329	816	4,546	3,642	8,188
401	334	735	552	386	938	5,520	4,442	9,962
6	2	8	13	...	13	63	11	74
59	41	100	46	53	99	230	213	443
3	...	3	4	1	5	27	11	38
7	7	14	6	8	14	74	49	123
4	2	6	8	8	16	73	67	140
1	...	1	...	3	3	18	6	24
5	8	13	8	2	10	32	29	61
129	93	222	196	135	331	1,522	1,067	2,589
214	153	367	231	210	491	2,039	1,453	3,492
16,439	13,822	30,261	19,387	15,176	34,563	2,01,192	162,186	3,63,378
21	21	21	24	23	24	21	20	21

3rd Column denotes Towns.

VI. A. 3.—Deaths registered from Different Causes in the

1	2	3		4			5		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Gurgáon.	Sohnah ...	T.	3,953	3,554	7,507	...	...	...
2		Farakhnagar	T.	5,317	5,314	10,631	...	1	1
3		Rewári ...	T.	12,251	12,252	24,503	7	2	9
4		Fírozpúr ...	T.	5,044	4,112	9,156	...	...	...
5		Palwal ...	T.	6,616	6,113	12,729	1	...	1
6		Hodal ...	T.	3,723	3,309	7,032	...	...	...
7		Rural Circles	...	329,999	288,965	618,964	8	5	13
		Total of the District.		366,903	323,619	690,522	16	8	24
8	Dehli.	Dehli ...	T.	60,622	50,393	111,015	2	...	2
9		Do. Suburbs	T.	22,724	20,678	43,402	30	16	46
10		Sonepat ...	T.	5,948	6,228	12,176	3	1	4
11		Balabgárh ...	T.	3,175	3,106	6,281	...	...	...
12		Farídabád ...	T.	4,092	3,898	7,990	...	1	1
13		Rural Circles	...	229,745	198,241	427,986	3	2	5
		Total of the District.		326,306	282,544	608,850	38	20	58
14	Rohtak.	Rohtak ...	T.	7,358	6,900	14,258	1	...	1
15		Sánghi ...	T.	2,845	2,272	5,117	...	...	...
16		Beri ...	T.	5,067	3,656	8,723	1	1	2
17		Majrah ...	T.	4,403	3,503	7,906	...	...	...
18		Mehm ...	T.	3,651	3,117	6,768	...	...	...
19		Kàlanaur ...	T.	3,006	2,840	5,846	...	...	...
20		Gohánah ...	T.	3,626	3,498	7,124	..	...	...
21		Butánah ...	T.	3,328	2,869	6,197	...	...	...
22		Barodah ...	T.	2,745	2,379	5,124	...	...	...
23		Mundlánah ...	T.	2,875	2,234	5,109	...	...	...
24		Sisanah ...	T.	2,760	2,291	5,051	...	...	...
25		Bahádargarh	T.	3,570	3,089	6,659	...	...	...
26		Jhajjar ...	T.	5,989	6,524	12,513	...	...	...
27		Rural Circles	...	241,192	199,408	440,600	3	1	4
		Total of the District.		292,415	244,580	536,995	5	2	7
28	Hissár.	Hissár ...	T.	7,912	6,221	14,133	...	...	...
29		Hánsí ...	T.	6,958	6,605	13,563	1	2	3
30		Bhiwáni ...	T.	18,428	14,026	32,254	...	...	...
31		Rural Circles	...	233,749	190,982	424,731	1	...	1
		Total of the District,		266,847	217,834	484,681	2	2	4

RURAL CIRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1871.

6			7			8		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	44	28	72	42	52	94
5	5	10	32	42	74	126	93	219
13	21	34	139	153	292	133	127	260
...	1	1	50	36	86	56	51	107
10	14	24	73	99	172	72	62	134
41	35	76	46	34	80	13	21	34
380	247	627	3,166	2,749	5,915	923	738	1,661
450	325	775	3,550	3,141	6,691	1,365	1,144	2,509
2	...	2	1,086	1,130	2,216	221	165	386
1	1	2	445	439	884	132	99	231
...	...	...	129	116	245	18	18	36
14	11	25	48	38	86	53	39	92
38	39	77	79	82	161	42	53	95
256	168	424	3,595	2,816	6,411	405	284	689
311	219	530	5,382	4,621	10,003	871	658	1,529
14	15	29	63	75	138	32	24	56
...	...	...	56	33	89	...	...	...
1	2	3	129	84	213	24	12	36
1	...	1	45	22	67	...	...	...
14	10	24	105	92	197	2	1	3
5	...	5	73	47	120	1	...	1
1	...	1	46	49	95	1	...	1
2	1	3	25	22	47	...	...	...
...	...	...	46	34	80	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	23	38	...	...	...
...	...	...	57	32	89	...	...	...
3	7	10	60	51	111	49	49	98
5	3	8	103	98	201	42	40	82
166	119	285	3,640	2,702	6,342	99	63	162
212	157	369	4,463	3,364	7,827	250	189	439
18	16	34	156	151	307	34	16	50
38	50	88	145	174	319	28	25	53
69	68	137	305	276	581	99	70	169
730	556	1,286	1,960	1,538	3,498	137	102	239
855	690	1,545	2,566	2,139	4,705	298	213	511

1	2	3	9											
			Injuries.											
			Suicide.			Wounding			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Gurgáon.	Sohnah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Farakhangar T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	...	...	...
3		Rewárí ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	10	17	...	1	1
4		Fírozpúr ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	1	2	3
5		Palwal ... T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	...	1	1
6		Hodal ... T.	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...
7		Rural Circles ...	5	5	10	5	...	5	58	112	170	11	15	26
		Total of the District,	5	5	10	7	2	9	72	136	208	12	19	31
8	Dehli.	Dehli... ... T.	3	3	6	4	2	6	21	13	34	2	...	2
9		Do. Suburbs T.	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	1	1
10		Sonepat ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5	...	...	...
11		Balabgarh ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12		Farídábád ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...
13		Rural Circles ...	1	1	2	8	...	8	37	31	68	11	8	19
		Total of the District,	4	4	8	13	2	15	69	51	120	13	9	22
14	Rohtak.	Rohtak ... T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	1	...	1
15		Sánghi ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
16		Beri ... ... T.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Májrah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
18		Mehm ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1
19		Kálanaur ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	..	...	...
20		Gohánah ... T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
21		Butánah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	1
22		Baroda ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Mundlanah ... T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
24		Sisanah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
25		Bahádargarh T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jhajjar ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
27		Rural Circles ...	4	8	12	3	...	3	37	74	111	15	11	26
		Total of the District,	5	9	14	3	2	5	49	87	136	19	12	31
28	Hissár.	Hissár ... T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	
29		Hánsí ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	1	1
30		Bhiwáni ... T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...1
31		Rural Circles ...	...	2	2	3	1	4	22	11	33	8	14	22
		Total of the District.	2	2	4	3	1	4	29	19	48	9	15	24

(Continued.)

10			11			12							
All other causes.			Total Deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
42	34	76	129	116	245	...	0·40	9·59	12·52	...	33	33	33
139	107	246	303	253	556	0·09	0·94	6·96	29·60	0·56	57	48	52
256	226	482	556	540	1,096	0·37	1·39	11·92	0·61	0·77	45	44	45
74	57	131	184	150	334	...	0·11	9·39	11·69	0·98	36	36	36
100	85	185	257	266	523	0·08	1·88	13·51	10·55	0·55	39	43	41
23	11	34	126	104	230	...	10·81	11·38	4·83	0·85	34	31	33
1,245	930	2,175	5,801	4,801	10,602	0·02	1·01	9·56	2·68	0·34	17	17	17
1,879	1,450	3,329	7,356	6,230	13,586	0·03	1·12	9·69	3·63	0·37	20	19	20
1,267	1,056	2,323	2,608	2,369	4,977	0·02	0·02	19·96	3·48	0·43	43	47	45
309	246	555	921	804	1,725	1·06	0·05	20·37	5·32	0·16	40	39	40
54	40	94	208	177	385	0·33	...	20·12	2·96	0·49	35	28	32
47	48	95	163	136	299	...	3·98	13·69	14·65	0·16	51	44	48
90	71	161	252	249	501	0·12	9·64	20·15	11·89	0·75	61	64	63
1,382	898	2,280	5,698	4,208	9,906	0·01	0·99	14·98	1·61	0·23	25	21	23
3,149	2,359	5,508	9,850	7,943	17,793	0·09	0·87	16·43	2·51	0·27	30	28	29
77	89	166	191	207	398	0·07	2·03	9·68	3·93	0·56	26	30	28
5	...	5	61	36	97	...	...	17·39	...	0·59	21	16	19
22	19	41	177	119	296	0·23	0·34	24·42	4·13	0·11	35	32	34
2	...	2	48	22	71	...	0·13	8·47	...	0·13	11	6	9
7	3	10	132	107	239	...	3·55	29·11	0·44	0·74	36	34	35
3	...	3	84	48	132	...	0·85	20·53	0·17	0·51	28	17	22
3	...	3	52	50	102	...	0·14	13·33	0·14	0·28	14	14	14
2	...	2	31	27	58	...	0·48	7·58	...	0·97	9	9	9
1	1	2	47	35	82	...	...	15·61	...	...	17	15	16
2	...	2	19	24	43	...	...	7·44	...	0·59	7	11	8
1	...	1	59	32	91	...	...	17·62	...	0·20	21	14	18
29	20	49	141	127	268	...	1·50	16·67	14·72	...	39	41	40
33	28	61	183	170	353	...	0·64	16·06	6·55	0·08	30	26	28
297	186	483	4,264	3,164	7,428	0·01	0·65	14·39	0·37	0·34	18	16	17
484	346	830	5,490	4,168	9,658	0·01	1·69	14·57	0·82	0·35	19	17	18
133	93	226	345	276	621	...	2·40	21·72	3·54	0·28	44	44	44
142	93	235	357	348	705	0·22	6·49	23·52	3·91	0·52	51	53	52
411	371	782	887	790	1,677	...	4·25	18·01	5·24	0·25	49	56	52
653	363	1,016	3,514	2,587	6,101	...	3·03	8·23	0·56	0·14	15	13	14
1,339	920	2,259	5,103	4,001	9,104	0·01	3·19	9·71	1·05	0·16	19	18	19

1	2	3	4			5		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
32	Sirsa.	Sirsa ... T.	6,271	4,729	11,000	...	...	...
33		Rural Circles	110,781	89,014	199,795	2	1	3
		Total of the District,	117,052	93,743	210,795	2	1	3
34	Kárnal.	Karnál ... T.	15,951	13,056	29,007	...	1	1
35		Kunjpúrah ... T.	2,658	2,504	5,162	...	1	1
36		Sewan ... T.	3,224	2,982	6,206	...	...	...
37		Kythal ... T.	7,364	7,484	14,848	...	...	...
38		Pánípat ... T.	13,145	12,131	25,276	...	1	1
39		Rural Circles	288,421	242,007	530,428	8	5	13
		Total of the District,	330,763	280,164	610,927	8	8	16
40	Ambálah.	Ambálah ... T.	13,309	10,731	24,040	...	1	1
41		Jagádhri ... T.	6,388	5,288	11,676	...	...	...
42		Buriyah ... T.	4,262	4,089	8,351	...	...	...
43		Thanesar ... T.	4,026	3,903	7,929	...	...	...
44		Sháhábad ... T.	6,422	5,256	11,678	...	...	...
45		Sádhaurah ... T.	5,618	5,580	11,198	...	...	...
46		Manímájrah ... T.	3,385	2,660	6,045	...	...	...
47		Rúpar ... T.	4,641	4,059	8,700	...	...	...
48		Rural Circles	502,622	416,713	919,335	28	6	34
		Total of the District,	550,673	458,279	1,008,952	28	7	35
49	Simla.	Simla Sanitarium ..	11,621	3,227	14,848	...	...	...
50		Rural Circles	10,859	8,466	19,325	...	...	...
		Total of the District,	22,480	11,693	34,173	...	...	...
51	Ludiánah.	Ludiánah ... T.	21,701	18,282	39,983	...	1	1
52		Raikot ... T.	4,773	4,392	9,165	...	...	...
53		Jagráon ... T.	3.574	3,522	7,096	2	1	3
54		Máchhíwárah ... T.	3,304	2,758	6,062	...	...	...
55		Rural Circles	285,990	235,149	521,139	6	2	8
		Total of the District,	319,342	264,103	583,445	8	4	12
56	Fírozpúr.	Fírozpúr ... T.	12,163	8,424	20,592	...	...	...
57		Dharmkot... ... T.	2,750	2,629	5,379	...	...	...
58		Rural Circles	278,677	228,768	507,445	1	...	1
		Total of the District.	293,595	239,821	533,416	1	...	1

(Contin ued.)

6			7			8		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
17	20	37	13	15	28	5	6	11
196	142	338	955	752	1,707	116	58	174
213	162	375	968	767	1,735	121	64	185
30	18	48	162	179	341	46	39	85
5	7	12	33	49	82	7	6	13
4	...	4	13	16	29	7	1	8
7	6	13	70	64	134	28	23	51
78	78	156	146	164	310	116	119	235
631	348	979	3,522	2,450	5,972	533	345	878
755	457	1,212	3,946	2,922	6,868	737	533	1,270
9	13	22	140	94	234	28	15	43
51	35	86	111	82	193	18	7	25
15	10	25	95	64	159	7	14	21
...	...	...	171	149	320	25	15	40
43	25	68	100	85	185	12	11	23
24	34	58	75	85	160	21	14	35
1	2	3	78	61	139	8	5	13
...	1	1	43	37	80	1	2	3
711	508	1,219	7,877	5,718	13,595	1,081	689	1,761
854	628	1,482	8,690	6,375	15,065	1,201	763	1,964
...	...	...	27	17	44	5	6	11
...	...	...	49	41	90	16	16	32
...	...	...	76	58	134	21	22	43
...	1	1	222	200	422	45	30	75
...	...	...	48	28	76	4	...	4
...	...	...	25	25	50	15	10	25
...	...	...	74	60	134	7	4	11
10	14	24	3,575	2,779	6,354	320	190	510
10	15	25	3,944	3,092	7,036	391	234	625
7	10	17	126	130	256	70	56	126
...	...	...	38	34	72	4	3	7
42	32	74	2,281	1,777	4,058	268	146	414
49	42	91	2,445	1,941	4,386	342	205	547

VI. A. 3.—

1	2	3	9											
			INJURIES.											
			Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
NUMBER.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
32	Sirsa.	Sirsa T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		Rural Circles ...	2	1	3	2	...	2	17	2	19	5	9	14
		Total of the District,	2	1	3	2	...	2	17	2	19	5	9	14
34	Karnál.	Karnál T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
35		Kunjpúrah T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36		Sewan T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		Kythal T.	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	...	...	...
38		Panipat T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	10	...	...	...
39		Rural Circles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	16	51	6	5	11
		Total of the District,	...	...	...	2	1	3	46	22	68	6	5	11
40	Ambálah.	Ambálah T.	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	1
41		Jagádhri T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	1	...	1
42		Buriyah T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...
43		Thánesar T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1
44		Sháhábád T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
45		Sádhaurah T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
46		Manimajrah T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Rupar T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...
48		Rural Circles ...	3	5	8	5	2	7	94	55	149	14	11	25
		Total of the District,	4	6	10	6	2	8	112	65	177	16	12	28
49	Simla.	Simla Sanitarium ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...
50		Rural Circles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	3	...	3
		Total of the District,	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	16	3	...	3
51	Ludiánah.	Ludiánah T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
52		Raikot T.	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
53		Jagraon ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Machhiwárah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Rural Circles	2	7	9	3	2	5	43	18	61	3	2	5
		Total of the District,	2	7	9	5	3	8	46	19	65	3	2	5
56	Fírozpúr.	Fírozpûr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3
57		Dharmkot ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		Rural Circles ...	4	3	7	1	1	2	29	11	40	32	11	43
		Total of the District,	4	3	7	1	1	2	30	11	41	35	11	46

(Continued.)

10			11			12							
All other causes.			Total Deaths from all causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
31	12	43	66	53	119	...	3·36	2·54	1·00	...	10	11	11
451	297	748	1,746	1,262	3,008	0·01	1·69	8·54	0·87	0·19	16	14	15
482	309	791	1,812	1,315	3,127	0·01	1·78	8·23	0·88	0·18	15	14	15
172	167	339	412	404	816	0·03	1·65	11·75	2·93	0·07	26	31	28
37	25	62	82	88	170	0·19	2·32	15·88	2·52	...	31	35	33
25	12	37	49	29	78	...	0·64	4·67	1·29	...	15	10	12
118	66	184	228	161	389	...	0·87	9·01	3·43	0·47	31	21	26
283	273	556	629	640	1,269	0·04	6·17	12·26	9·30	0·43	48	53	50
1,284	855	2,129	6,019	4,014	10,033	0·02	1·84	11·26	1·65	0·12	21	16	19
1,919	1,388	3,307	7,419	5,336	12,755	0·03	1·98	11·24	2·08	0·13	22	19	21
35	30	65	220	154	374	0·04	0·91	9·73	1·79	0·37	16	14	15
46	40	86	230	166	396	...	7·36	16·53	2·14	0·51	36	31	34
44	38	82	162	129	291	...	2·99	19·04	2·51	0·48	38	31	35
50	44	94	247	211	458	...	..	40·36	5·04	0·50	61	54	58
39	29	68	195	151	346	...	5·82	15·84	1·97	0·17	30	29	30
49	23	72	171	157	328	...	5·18	14·29	3·12	0·27	30	28	29
11	8	19	98	76	174	...	0·50	22·99	2·15	...	29	28	29
19	11	30	68	52	120	...	0·11	9·19	0·34	0·69	15	13	14
2,667	1,927	459	12,480	8,912	21,392	0·04	1·32	14·79	1·91	0·20	25	21	23
2,960	2,150	5,110	13,871	10,008	23,879	0·03	1·47	14·93	1·95	0·22	25	22	24
35	23	58	76	47	123	...	...	2·96	0·74	0·67	6	14	8
97	70	167	169	130	299	...	...	4·66	1·65	0·52	15	15	15
132	93	225	245	177	422	...	...	3·92	1·26	0·58	11	15	12
216	139	355	485	372	857	0·02	0·02	10·55	1·87	0·07	22	20	21
12	4	16	67	33	100	...	...	8·29	0·44	0·44	14	7	11
48	48	96	90	84	174	0·42	...	7·05	3·52	...	25	24	24
13	7	20	94	71	165	...	...	22·10	1·81	...	28	26	27
1,783	1,367	3,150	5,745	4,381	10,126	0·01	0·05	12·19	0·98	0·15	20	19	19
2,072	1,565	3,637	6,481	4,941	11,422	0·02	0·04	12·06	1·07	0·15	20	19	19
186	118	304	393	314	707	...	0·82	12·43	6·12	0·19	32	37	34
28	27	55	70	64	134	...	...	13·38	1·30	...	25	24	25
1,360	1,212	2,572	4.018	3,193	7,211	...	0·14	8·00	0·81	0·18	14	14	14
1,574	1,357	2,931	4,481	3,571	8,052	...	0·17	8·22	1·02	0·18	15	15	15

1	2	3	4			5		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
59	Jálandhar.	Jálandhar T.	18,799	14,874	33,673	...	...	...
60		Do., Suburbs T.	8,021	7,239	15,260	...	...	...
61		Aláwalpúr T.	2,626	2,447	5,073	...	...	...
62		Kartárpúr T.	5,988	4,965	10,953	...	...	...
63		Ráhon T.	7,558	6,836	14,394	1	...	1
64		Phillour T.	4,430	2,995	7,425	...	...	...
65		Rurkah Kalán T.	3,174	2,547	5,721	...	...	...
66		Bilgá T.	3,549	2,892	6,441	...	...	...
67		Jandiálah T.	3,697	2,742	6,439	...	...	...
68		Núrmahl T.	4,086	3,780	7,866	...	...	...
69		Malsián T.	3,368	2,918	6,286	...	...	...
70		Nakodar T.	4,585	4,215	8,800	1	1	2
71		Máhatpúr T.	3,371	3,003	6,374	...	...	...
72		Rural Circles ...	355,935	292,380	648,315	3	...	3
		Total of the District,	429,187	353,833	783,020	5	1	6
73	Hoshiárpúr.	Hoshiárpúr T.	7,000	5,964	12,964	1	...	1
74		Do., Suburbs T.	4,072	3,754	7,826	1	...	1
75		Harriánah T.	4,189	3,596	7,785	1	...	1
76		Dasuah T.	4,371	4,082	8,453	3	...	3
77		Tándah T.	2,759	2,498	5,257	...	...	...
78		Urmar T.	4,988	4,644	9,632	...	...	...
79		Miání T.	4,018	3,688	7,706	...	...	...
80		Garhshankar T.	3,000	2,739	5,739	...	...	...
81		Nandpúr T.	3,586	3,301	6,887	1	...	1
82		Rural Circles ...	466,410	400,231	866,641	1	1	2
		Total of the District,	504,393	434,497	938,890	8	1	9
83	Kángra.	Dharmsála Sanitarium ...	2,204	658	2,862	...	...	...
84		Kángra T.	3,494	2,954	6,448	...	...	...
85		Núrpúr T.	5,384	4,544	9,928	...	...	...
86		Rural Circles ...	382,598	342,326	724,924	16	7	23
		Total of the District,	393,680	350,482	744,162	16	7	23
87	Gurdáspúr.	Dínanagar ... T.	4,154	3,468	7,622	...	...	...
88		Kalánaur ... T.	3,184	2,937	6,121	2	1	3
89		Sujánpúr ... T.	3,762	3,415	7,177	...	...	...
90		Dalhousie Sanitarium	2,648	1,037	3,685	...	...	...
91		Batalah ... T.	14,586	12,694	27,280	1	2	3
92		Srí Gobindpúr T.	2,844	2,638	5,482	...	...	...
93		Derah Nának T.	4,561	3,331	7,892	2	...	2
94		Rural Circles ...	465,508	375,359	840,867	13	3	16
		Total of the District,	301,247	404,879	906,126	18	6	24

(Continued.)

6			7			8		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	8	14	98	99	197	20	26	46
...	...	...	34	43	77	7	6	13
...	...	...	37	46	83	7	10	17
...	...	...	59	55	114	17	18	35
1	...	1	125	133	258	27	20	47
...	...	...	58	44	102	17	15	32
1	...	1	30	41	71	24	29	53
...	...	...	49	45	94	11	16	27
...	...	...	38	35	73	9	9	18
...	...	...	47	47	94	7	10	17
...	...	...	26	24	50	2	3	5
...	...	...	31	43	74	20	16	36
...	...	...	37	45	82	4	8	12
57	45	102	5,735	5,662	11,397	304	215	519
65	53	118	6,404	6,362	12,766	476	401	877
...	...	...	69	63	132	35	37	72
1	...	1	43	48	91	24	18	42
...	2	2	31	28	59	33	27	60
3	3	6	91	98	189	16	9	25
...	...	...	60	67	127	2	...	2
...	...	...	65	51	116	6	2	8
...	...	...	75	59	134	...	...	...
...	...	...	43	53	96	7	10	17
...	...	...	38	43	81	11	14	25
50	33	83	6,800	6,335	13,135	803	632	1,435
54	38	92	7,315	6,845	14,160	937	749	1,686
...	...	...	8	9	17	6	3	9
...	...	...	19	23	42	16	7	23
5	1	6	65	65	130	11	7	18
32	37	69	3,408	2,830	6,238	723	637	1,360
37	38	75	3,500	2,927	6,427	756	654	1,410
...	1	3	35	43	78	18	18	36
...	3	1	46	43	89	27	22	49
...	...	...	59	59	118	30	14	44
...	...	...	8	1	9	2	1	3
10	6	16	86	101	187	24	17	41
11	14	25	52	54	106	13	12	25
2	...	2	64	82	146	3	2	5
76	58	134	7,618	6,126	13,744	512	311	823
99	82	181	7,968	6,509	14,477	629	197	1,026

VI. A. 3.–

1	2	3	9											
			INJURIES.											
			Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accident.*			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*		
NUMBER.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
59	Jálandhar.	Jálandhar T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...
60		Do., Suburbs T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
61		Aláwalpúr T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
62		Kartárpúr T.	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...
63		Ráhun ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
64		Phillour ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65		Rurkah Kalán T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
66		Bilga ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2
67		Jandiálah ... T.	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
68		Núrmahl ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
69		Malsián .. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
70		Nakodar ... T.	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	1	3	...	...	...
71		Máhatpúr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
72		Rural Circles ...	9	15	24	5	6	11	64	36	100	6	5	11
		Total of the District,	12	16	28	6	6	12	86	45	131	9	5	14
73	Hoshiárpúr.	Hoshiárpúr .. T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...
74		Do., Suburbs T.	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
75		Harriánah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76		Dasuah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
77		Tándah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		Urmar ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
79		Miání ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80		Garhshankar T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81		Nandpúr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
82		Rural Circles ...	13	9	22	2	...	2	102	49	161	27	16	143
		Total of the District,	15	10	25	2	...	2	110	67	177	27	16	143
83	Kángra.	Dharmsála Sanitarium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	..	...	...
84		Kángra ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
85		Núrpúr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...
86		Rural Circles ...	8	15	23	...	1	1	123	52	176	19	16	35
		Total of the District,	8	15	23	...	1	1	130	57	187	16	16	35
87	Gurdáspúr.	Dínanagar ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88		Kalánaur ... T.	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1
89		Sujánpúr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
90		Dalhousie Sanitarium	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...
91		Batálah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...
92		Srí Gobindpúr T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
93		Derah Nának T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
94		Rural Circles ...	4	2	6	5	1	6	78	39	117	29	12	41
		Total of the District,	4	3	7	5	1	6	98	46	144	30	11	44

(Continued.)

10			11			12							
All other causes.			Total Deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
95	93	188	224	230	454	...	0·41	5·85	1·37	0·27	12	15	13
29	35	64	71	84	155	...	...	5·04	0·85	0·06	9	12	10
36	26	62	81	82	163	...	...	16·36	3·35	0·20	31	33	32
55	35	90	137	109	246	...	...	10·41	3·19	0·64	23	22	22
104	69	173	261	223	484	0·07	0·07	17·92	3·26	0·28	34	33	34
30	34	64	106	93	199	...	...	13·74	4·31	0·17	24	31	27
50	48	98	106	118	224	...	0·17	12·41	9·26	0·13	33	46	39
39	34	73	104	95	199	...	...	14·59	4·19	0·78	29	33	31
25	22	47	74	68	142	...	...	11·34	2·79	0·62	20	25	22
36	44	80	91	101	192	...	...	11·95	2·16	0·13	22	27	24
19	10	29	47	37	84	...	...	7·95	0·79	...	14	13	13
65	49	114	119	110	229	0·23	...	8·41	4·09	0·34	26	26	26
28	34	62	70	88	158	...	...	12·86	1·88	0·31	21	29	25
2,930	2,597	5,527	9,113	8,581	17,694	...	0·16	17·58	0·80	0·22	26	29	27
3,541	3,130	6,671	10,604	10,019	20,623	0·01	0·15	16·30	1·12	0·24	25	28	26
116	89	214	227	203	430	0·08	...	10·18	5·55	0·85	32	34	33
50	49	99	121	116	237	0·13	0·13	11·63	5·37	0·38	30	31	30
62	47	109	127	104	231	0·13	0·26	7·58	7·71	...	30	29	30
64	84	112	177	160	337	0·35	0·71	22·36	2·96	0·24	40	39	40
14	9	23	76	76	152	...	...	24·16	0·38	...	27	30	29
16	5	21	88	58	146	...	...	12·04	0·83	0·10	18	12	15
11	4	15	86	63	149	...	...	17·39	...	...	21	17	19
29	17	46	79	80	159	...	...	16·73	2·96	...	26	29	28
40	23	63	91	81	172	0·11	...	11·76	3·63	0·29	25	24	25
3,941	2,966	6,907	11,739	10,051	21,790	...	0·09	15·16	1·65	0·27	25	25	25
4,343	3,266	7,609	12,811	10,992	23,803	0·01	0·10	15·08	1·79	0·26	25	25	25
18	12	30	33	26	59	...	...	5·94	3·14	1·05	15	39	21
23	25	48	61	55	116	...	...	6·51	3·57	0·46	17	19	18
69	79	148	153	154	307	...	0·60	13·09	1·81	0·50	28	34	31
2,899	2,256	5,155	7,228	5,852	13,080	0·03	0·09	8·60	1·88	0·32	19	17	18
3,009	2,372	5,381	7,475	6,087	13,562	0·03	0·10	8·64	1·89	0·33	19	17	18
88	77	165	141	139	280	...	0·13	10·23	4·72	...	34	40	37
69	58	127	148	129	277	0·49	0·49	14·54	8·00	0·98	46	44	45
81	62	143	170	138	308	...	...	16·44	6·13	0·42	45	40	43
7	10	17	27	12	39	...	...	2·44	0·81	2·71	10	11	10
68	80	148	194	208	402	0·11	0·59	6·85	1·50	0·26	13	16	15
52	54	106	130	135	265	...	4·56	19·84	4·56	0·55	46	51	48
42	33	75	113	119	232	0·25	0·25	18·50	0·63	0·25	25	36	29
2,532	1,900	4,032	10,867	8,452	19,319	0·02	0·16	16·34	0·98	0·20	23	22	23
2,939	2,274	5,213	11,790	9,332	21,122	0·03	0·20	15·98	1·13	0·22	23	23	23

1	2	3		4			5		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
95	Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	T.	76,042	55,729	131,771	...	1	1
96		Majíthah ...	T.	3,565	3,043	6,608	...	...	...
97		Jandiálah ...	T.	3,795	3,180	6,975	...	...	...
98		Bundálah ...	T.	2,958	2,329	5,287	...	...	...
99		Rámdás ...	T.	3,164	2,689	5,853	...	...	...
100		Rural Circles	...	375,550	300,706	676,256	11	5	16
		Total of the District		465,074	367,676	832,750	11	6	17
101	Lahore.	Lahore ...	T.	46,154	39,192	85,346	5	6	11
102		Do., Suburbs	T.	20,650	11,111	31,761	...	...	...
103		Chúnián ...	T.	3,981	3,374	7,355	...	...	...
104		Kasúr ...	T.	8,943	7,608	16,551	1	1	2
105		Khemkarn ...	T.	3,099	2,748	5,847	...	...	...
106		Pattí	T.	3,448	3,270	6,718	...	...	...
107		Rural Circles	...	342,011	279,962	621,973	14	9	23
		Total of the District		428,286	347,265	775,551	20	16	36
108	Montgomery.	Kamáliah ...	T.	3,109	2,586	5,695	...	...	...
109		Pákpatan ...	T.	3,264	2,822	6,086	...	...	...
110		Rural Circles	...	193,643	154,013	347,656	1	...	1
		Total of the District		200,016	159,421	359,437	1	...	1
111	Multán.	Multán ...	T.	14,937	12,861	27,798	...	...	...
112		Do., Suburbs	T.	10,582	7,222	17,804	...	...	...
113		Shujáhábád ...	T.	3,180	2,915	6,095	...	...	...
114		Kehror ...	T.	2,685	2,384	5,069	...	...	...
115		Rural Circles	...	221,363	181,651	403,014	...	...	...
		Total of the District		252,747	207,033	459,780	...	...	...
116	Muzaffargarh.	Parhár ...	T.	2,933	2,619	5,552	...	...	...
117		Rural Circles	...	159,189	130,806	2,89,995	...	...	...
		Total of the District		162,122	133,425	2,95,547	...	...	...
118	Jhang.	Jhang ...	T.	5,216	3,912	9,128	...	...	...
119		Maghiánah ...	T.	5,816	5,038	10,854	...	...	...
120		Chiniot ...	T.	6,106	5,371	11,477	1	1	2
121		Rural Circles	...	176,486	140,082	316,568	2	...	2
		Total of the District		193,624	154,403	348,027	3	1	4

(Continued).

6			7			8		
Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
228	223	451	524	536	1,060	86	44	130
17	5	22	19	9	28	3	2	5
6	5	11	28	41	69	8	4	12
6	1	7	25	13	38	2	...	2
...	...	...	43	21	64	...	...	...
430	344	774	3,615	2,984	6,599	349	202	551
687	578	1,265	4,254	3,604	7,858	448	252	700
79	70	149	610	700	1,310	49	22	71
18	11	29	237	186	423	34	17	51
2	2	4	58	55	113	5	5	10
3	2	5	110	124	234	32	40	72
3	1	4	63	49	112	6	4	10
2	...	2	50	29	79	3	1	4
161	137	298	3,990	3,243	7,233	239	136	375
268	223	491	5,118	4,386	9,504	368	225	593
3	4	7	47	29	76	6	...	6
4	7	11	32	21	53	8	5	13
78	76	154	2,555	1,865	4,420	105	47	152
85	87	172	2,634	1,915	4,549	119	52	171
144	139	283	170	161	331	59	51	110
38	29	67	169	170	339	41	22	63
35	45	80	88	67	155	14	12	26
...	...	...	59	41	100	11	6	17
138	100	238	3,421	2,303	5,724	159	81	240
355	313	668	3,907	2,742	6,629	284	172	456
3	4	7	32	28	60	...	...	...
95	59	154	2,760	2,074	4,834	26	16	42
98	63	161	2,792	2,102	4,894	26	16	42
2	3	5	40	36	76	5	5	10
15	17	32	51	39	90	3	8	11
3	4	7	21	17	38	11	8	19
122	121	243	1,074	754	1,828	93	56	149
142	145	287	1,186	846	2,032	112	77	189

VI. A. 3.—

1	2	3	9											
			INJURIES.											
			Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accident.*			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*		
NUMBER.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
95	Amritsar.	Amritsar ... T.	2	...	2	1	3	4	11	4	15	2	...	2
96		Majíthah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
97		Jandiáláh ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
98		Bundálah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
99		Rámdás ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
100		Rural Circles ...	3	7	10	1	1	2	72	30	102	18	10	28
		Total of the District	5	7	12	2	4	6	86	34	120	21	10	31
101	Lahore.	Lahore ... T.	1	...	1	1	...	1	15	3	18	...	...	...
102		Do. Suburbs T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1
103		Chúnían ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
104		Kasúr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	1	...	1
105		Khemkarn ... T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1
106		Pattí ... ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
107		Rural Circles ...	7	4	11	5	1	6	62	23	85	50	14	64
		Total of the District	9	4	13	6	1	7	84	36	120	52	15	67
108	Montgomery.	Kamáliah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
109		Pákpatan ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1
110		Rural Circles ...	1	...	1	2	2	4	54	28	82	25	14	39
		Total of the District	1	...	1	2	2	4	56	30	86	27	15	42
111	Multan.	Multán ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	1	...	1
112		Do. Suburbs T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5	11	1	1	2
113		Shujáhábád ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...
114		Kehror ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
115		Rural Circles ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	28	17	45	6	7	13
		Total of the District	1	1	2	2	2	4	41	32	73	8	8	16
116	Muzaffargarh.	Parhár ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
117		Rural Circles	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	31	11	8	19
		Total of the District	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	32	11	8	19
118	Jháng.	Jháng ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
119		Maghíanah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
120		Chiniot ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	1	2
121		Rural Circles ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	32	10	42	23	13	36
		Total of the District	1	...	1	...	...	...	35	12	47	25	15	40

(Continued).

10			11			12							
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
457	436	893	1,311	1,247	2,558	0·01	3·42	8·04	0·99	0·17	17	22	19
12	14	26	52	30	82	...	3·33	4·24	0·76	0·15	14	10	12
28	24	52	71	74	145	...	1·58	9·89	1·72	0·14	19	23	21
11	4	15	45	18	63	...	1·32	7·19	0·38	0·19	15	8	12
3	1	4	47	22	69	...	...	10·93	...	0·17	15	8	12
2,539	2,306	4,845	7,038	5,889	12,927	0·02	1·14	9·76	0·81	0·21	19	19	19
3,050	2,785	5,835	8,564	7,230	15,844	0·02	1·52	9·44	0·84	0·20	18	20	19
346	324	670	1,106	1,125	2,231	0·13	1·74	15·35	0·83	0·23	24	29	26
103	75	177	394	292	686	...	0·91	13·32	1·60	0·16	19	26	21
27	35	62	92	98	190	...	0·54	15·36	1·36	0·13	23	29	26
172	163	341	326	336	662	0·12	0·30	14·14	4·35	0·48	36	44	10
32	18	50	109	73	183	...	0·68	19·15	1·71	1·03	35	26	31
25	22	47	81	52	133	...	0·30	11·76	0·59	0·15	23	16	20
1,834	1,505	3,339	6,362	5,072	11,434	.004	0·48	11·63	0·60	0·27	19	18	18
2,545	2,142	4,687	8,470	7,048	15,518	0·05	0·63	12·25	0·76	0·27	20	20	20
50	56	106	109	89	198	...	1·23	13·34	1·05	0·53	35	34	35
42	38	80	87	74	161	...	1·81	8·71	2·14	0·66	27	26	26
933	760	1,693	3,754	2,792	6,546	...	0·44	12·71	0·44	0·36	19	18	19
1,025	854	1,879	3,950	2,955	6,905	...	0·48	12·65	0·47	0·37	20	18	19
259	224	483	636	582	1,218	...	10·18	11·91	3·96	0·39	42	45	44
270	180	450	525	408	933	...	3·76	19·04	3·54	0·79	50	56	52
61	46	107	201	172	373	...	13·12	25·43	4·26	0·82	63	59	61
32	41	73	104	89	193	...	...	19·72	3·35	0·59	39	37	38
880	640	1,520	4,634	3,150	7,784	...	0·59	14·20	0·59	0·15	21	17	19
1,502	1,131	2,633	6,100	4,401	10,501	...	1·45	14·46	0·99	0·21	24	21	23
6	...	6	42	32	74	...	1·26	10·81	...	0·18	14	12	13
231	187	418	3,141	2,357	5,498	...	0·53	16·67	0·14	0·17	20	18	19
237	187	424	3,183	2,389	5,572	...	0·54	16·56	0·14	0·17	20	18	19
51	37	88	98	82	180	..	0·55	8 33	1·09	0·11	19	21	20
34	37	61	104	91	195	...	2·95	8·29	1·01	0·09	18	18	18
75	101	176	115	134	249	0·17	0·61	3·31	1·65	0·61	19	25	22
966	699	1,665	2,313	1,653	3,966	0·01	0·77	5·77	1·47	0·25	13	12	12
1,126	864	1,990	2,630	1,960	4,590	0·01	0·82	5·84	0·54	0·25	13	13	13

1	2	3		4			5		
				Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
122	Gujranwála.	Gujranwála...	T.	10,873	8,508	19,381	...	...	...
123		Eminábád	T.	3,661	3,058	6,719	...	...	...
124		Wazirábád	T.	8,390	7,263	15,653	...	...	...
125		Akálgarh	T.	2,295	2,742	5,037	...	...	...
126		Rámnagar ..	T.	4,137	3,043	7,180	...	...	...
127		Rural Circles	...	276,940	219,666	496,606	6	3	9
		Total of the District		306,296	244,280	550,576	6	3	9
128	Sialkot.	Sialkot ...	T.	13,431	11,906	25,337	...	...	...
129		Daskah ...	T.	2,809	2,715	5,524	1	...	1
130		Kilah Sobáh Singh	T.	2,688	2,465	5,153	...	...	...
131		Pasrúr ...	T.	4,353	4,174	8,527	1	...	1
132		Zafarwál ...	T.	2,905	2,736	5,641	...	...	...
133		Chowindah	T.	2,623	2,459	5,082	...	...	...
134		Rural Circles	...	509,896	429,298	939,194	3	2	5
		Total of the District		538,705	455,753	994,458	5	2	7
135	Gujrát.	Gujrát ...	T.	8,927	6,980	15,907	1	...	1
136		Jalálpúr ...	T.	8,424	7,202	15,626	4	3	7
137		Kunjáh ...	T.	3,187	2,788	5,975	...	...	...
138		Rural Circles	...	311,381	267,458	578,839	16	4	20
		Total of the District		331,919	284,428	616,347	21	7	28
139	Shahpúr.	Sáhiwal ...	T.	4,863	4,037	8,900	...	...	...
140		Bherah ...	T.	7,448	7,066	14,514	...	1	1
141		Miání ...	T.	3,565	3,292	6,857	...	...	...
142		Khushab ...	T.	4,351	4,158	8,509	...	...	...
143		Rural Circles	...	175,596	154,420	330,016	2	2	4
		Total of the District		195,823	172,973	368,796	2	3	5
144	Jhílam.	Jhílam ...	T.	3,051	2,097	5,148	1	1	2
145		Chakwál ...	T.	2,915	2,852	5,767	...	...	...
146		Lawáh ...	T.	2,755	2,504	5,259	...	...	...
147		Pind Dádan Khán	T.	9,473	8,065	17,538	...	...	...
148		Rural Circles	...	246,496	220,780	467,276	10	3	13
		Total of the District		264,690	236,298	500,988	11	4	15

(Continued).

6			7			8		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
18	16	34	97	111	208	49	46	95
3	5	8	35	33	68	7	3	10
5	2	7	168	121	289	9	11	20
...	...	...	15	16	31	9	6	15
9	4	13	41	46	87	6	4	10
262	249	511	2,096	1,866	3,962	154	79	233
297	276	573	2,452	2,193	4,645	234	149	383
55	56	111	175	218	393	46	37	83
2	...	2	27	36	63	5	5	10
...	...	...	36	39	75	7	4	11
3	1	4	49	33	82	19	6	25
1	...	1	40	31	71	5	3	3
7	9	16	23	25	48	7	10	17
416	385	801	7,178	6,728	13,906	682	369	1,051
484	451	935	7,528	7,110	14,638	771	434	1,205
33	25	58	95	107	202	84	29	54
40	37	77	84	72	156	36	25	61
3	2	5	56	55	111	1	1	2
1,045	778	1,823	2,506	1,964	4,470	114	55	169
1,121	842	1,963	2,741	2,198	4,939	185	101	286
72	65	137	35	37	72	14	16	30
58	59	117	59	77	136	41	32	73
9	1	10	32	34	66	7	5	12
90	182	202	23	31	54	39	29	68
1,235	1,328	2,562	1,567	1,479	3,046	329	205	534
1,464	1,565	4,029	1,716	1,658	3,374	430	287	717
3	5	8	72	46	118	5	1	6
8	12	20	22	40	62	5	5	10
43	49	92	24	26	50	2	...	2
33	34	67	80	61	141	51	55	106
1,639	1,674	3,313	3,156	2,904	6,060	369	255	624
1,726	1,774	3,500	3,354	3,077	6,431	432	316	748

1	2	3	9											
			INJURIES.											
			Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
NUMBER.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
122	Gujránwála.	Gujránwála ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...
123		Eminábád ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
124		Wazirábád ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...
125		Akálgarh ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
126		Rámnagar ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
127		Rural Circles ...	3	1	4	1	...	1	50	20	70	49	13	62
		Total of the District	3	1	4	1	...	1	62	25	87	49	13	62
128	Siálkot.	Siálkot ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	1	...	1
129		Daskah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
130		Kilah Sobhá Singh T.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131		Pasrúr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
132		Zafarwál ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133		Chowindah ... T.	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
134		Rural Circles ...	3	3	6	5	2	7	108	47	155	55	13	68
		Total of the District	5	4	9	5	2	7	114	54	168	57	13	70
135	Gujrát.	Gujrát ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	7	...	...	...
136		Jalálpúr ... T.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3
137		Kunjah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138		Rural Circles ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	71	32	103	23	11	34
		Total of the District	1	...	1	5	...	5	76	35	111	26	11	37
139	Sháhpúr.	Sáhíwal ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
140		Behrah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1
141		Miání ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
142		Khusháb ... T.	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	1	...	1
143		Rural Circles ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	42	23	65	18	15	33
		Total of the District	1	...	1	1	1	2	51	29	80	21	15	36
144	Jhílam.	Jhílam ... T.	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
145		Chakwál ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
146		Láwah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147		Pind Dádan Khán T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...
148		Rural Circles ...	1	2	3	3	4	7	51	20	71	26	14	40
		Total of the District	2	2	4	4	5	9	58	25	83	26	14	40

(Continued).

10			11			12								
All other causes.			Total Deaths from all causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
196	153	349	365	328	693	...	1·75	10·73	4·90	0·36	33	38	36
45	36	81	91	78	169	...	1·19	10·12	1·49	0·30	25	25	25
55	56	111	240	191	431	...	0·45	18·46	1·28	0·25	29	26	27
25	27	52	50	50	100	...	...	6·15	2·98	0·40	22	18	20
42	20	62	100	74	174	...	1·81	12·12	1·39	0·28	24	24	24
1,077	863	1,940	3,698	3,094	6,792	0·02	1·03	7·98	0·47	0·27	13	14	14
1,440	1,155	2,595	4,544	3,815	8,359	0·02	1·04	8·44	0·69	0·28	15	16	15
214	205	419	493	522	1,015	...	4·38	15·51	3·27	0·35	37	44	40
31	39	70	68	81	149	0·18	0·36	11·40	1·81	0·54	24	30	27
38	38	76	82	81	163	...	...	14·55	2·13	0·19	30	33	32
77	56	133	151	96	247	·12	0·47	9·62	2·93	0·23	35	23	29
26	21	47	72	55	127	...	0·18	12·59	1·42	...	25	20	22
59	50	109	98	95	193	...	3·15	9·44	3·34	0·59	37	39	38
4,280	3,463	7,743	12,730	11,012	23,742	...	0·85	14·81	1·12	0·25	25	26	25
4,725	3,872	8,597	13,694	11,942	25,636	0·01	0·94	14·72	1·21	0·25	25	26	26
205	151	356	373	306	679	0·06	3·65	12·70	3·39	0·50	42	44	43
94	93	187	262	230	492	0·45	4·93	9·98	3·90	0·25	31	32	31
23	14	37	83	72	155	...	0·84	18·58	0·33	...	26	26	26
1,030	627	1,657	4,810	3,471	8,281	0·03	3·15	7·72	0·29	0·24	15	13	14
1,352	885	2,237	5,528	4,079	9,607	0·04	3·18	8·01	0·46	0·25	17	14	15
113	98	211	236	217	453	...	15·39	8·09	3·37	0·34	48	54	51
96	109	205	258	278	536	0·07	8·06	9·37	5·03	0·27	35	39	37
59	41	100	108	83	191	...	1·46	9·62	1·75	0·44	30	25	28
56	62	118	213	237	450	...	23·74	6·35	7·99	0·94	49	57	53
1,375	1,065	2,440	4,570	4,118	8,688	0·01	7·77	9·23	1·62	0·31	26	27	26
1,699	1,375	3,074	5,385	4,933	10,318	0·01	8·21	9·15	1·49	0·32	27	28	28
37	19	56	121	73	194	0·39	1·55	22·92	1·16	0·78	40	35	38
24	24	48	60	81	141	...	3·47	10·75	1·73	0·17	20	28	24
8	9	17	77	84	161	...	17·49	9·51	9·38	...	28	33	31
106	106	212	275	261	536	...	3·82	8·04	6·04	0·57	29	32	30
1,787	1,368	3,155	7,042	6,244	13,286	0·03	7·09	12·97	1·33	0·26	28	28	28
1,962	1,526	3,488	7,575	6,743	14,318	0·03	6·99	12·84	1·49	0·27	29	28	28

1	2	3	4			5		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
149	Ráwálpindi.	Ráwálpindi ... T.	11,538	7,690	19,228	...	2	2
150		Murree Sanitarium	8,771	1,834	10,605	...	...	...
151		Pindigheb ... T.	4,174	4,049	8,223	...	...	...
152		Hazro ... T.	3,885	3,395	7,280	...	...	...
153		Rural Circles ...	348,297	306,014	654,311	...	...	...
		Total of the District	376,665	322,982	699,647	...	2	2
154	Hazára.	Abbottábád Cantt.	2,323	571	2,894	...	...	...
155		Rural Circles ...	189,100	175,224	364,264	10	4	14
		Total of the District	191,422	175,795	367,218	10	4	14
156	Peshávar.	Pesháwar ... T.	32,270	26,285	58,555	...	1	1
157		Naushehra ... T.	3,191	2,892	6,083	...	...	...
158		Tangi Nasratzai T.	4,400	3,342	7,742	...	...	...
159		Chársaddah T.	4,516	3,717	8,233	...	...	...
160		Mardán Cantonment	1,824	140	1,964	...	...	...
161		Rural Circles ...	221,405	196,461	417,366	2	1	3
		Total of the District	267,606	232,837	500,443	2	2	4
162	Kohát.	Kohát Cantonment	4,659	551	5,210	...	11	1
163		Kohát ... T.	3,469	2,595	6,064	...	...	...
164		Rural Circles ...	71,195	62,950	134,145	...	...	...
		Total of the District	79,323	66,099	145,419	...	1	1
165	Bannú.	Edwardesabád Cantt.	2,895	329	3,224	...	...	...
166		Isá Khel ... T.	3,943	3,503	7,446	...	...	...
167		Kálábágh ... T.	3,436	2,983	6,419	1	...	1
168		Bhangi Khel T.	2,721	2,618	5,339	...	...	...
169		Wanbhachrán T.	3,308	2,870	6,178	...	...	...
170		Nammal ... T.	2,653	2,357	5,210	...	...	...
171		Rural Circles ...	135,105	118,826	253,931	...	...	...
		Total of the District	154,061	133,486	287,547	1	...	1

(Continued.)

6			7			8		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
63	46	109	196	131	327	54	23	77
1	...	1	15	11	26	8	2	10
55	46	101	64	62	126	1	...	1
6	1	7	47	44	91	18	5	23
603	556	1,159	5,701	4,618	10,319	193	81	274
728	649	1,377	6,023	4,866	10,889	274	111	385
...	...	...	7	2	9	2	1	3
236	200	436	2310	1,764	4,074	107	68	175
236	200	436	2,317	1,766	4,083	109	69	178
93	68	161	388	358	746	31	13	44
...	...	...	6	9	15	3	...	3
7	8	15	21	16	37	3	...	3
...	...	...	40	29	69	...	2	2
...	...	...	1	4	5	1	1	2
150	140	290	1,418	976	2,394	66	31	97
250	216	466	1,874	1,392	3,266	104	47	151
...	...	...	15	5	20	7	3	10
2	2	4	46	36	82	1	2	3
53	45	98	515	355	870	28	14	42
55	47	102	576	396	972	36	19	55
1	...	1	32	6	38	10	...	10
1	3	4	60	52	112	8	7	15
3	2	5	25	24	49	16	12	28
1	2	8	24	12	36	3	...	3
19	19	38	17	7	24	2	...	2
65	78	143	52	56	108	9	2	11
688	556	1,244	1,630	1,163	2,793	195	116	311
778	660	1,438	1,840	1,320	3,160	243	137	380

1	2	3	9											
			INJURIES.											
			Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
NUMBER.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
149	Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ... T.	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	4	1	...	1
150		Murree Sanitarium...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
151		Pindíghéb ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152		Hazro ... T.	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
153		Rural Circles ...	5	...	5	11	4	15	91	54	145	34	14	48
		Total of the District,	6	...	6	11	6	17	96	57	153	35	14	49
154	Hazára.	Abbottabád Cantt...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
155		Rural Circles ...	..	1	1	10	2	12	53	17	70	11	1	12
		Total of the District,	...	1	1	10	2	12	53	18	71	11	1	12
156	Peshâwar.	Pesháwar ... T.	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	9	19	1	...	1
157		Naushehra ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
158		Tangi Nasratzai T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159		Chársaddah T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160		Mardán Cantonment,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
161		Rural Circles ...	1	...	1	26	3	29	30	11	41	6	1	7
		Total of the District,	1	...	1	27	3	30	41	20	61	7	2	9
162	Kohát.	Kohát Cantonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163		Kohát ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
164		Rural Circles ...	...	...	...	8	1	9	16	7	23	2	1	3
		Total of the District,	...	...	...	8	1	9	17	8	25	2	1	3
165	Bannú.	Edwardesabád Cantt.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
166		Isá Khel ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
167		Kalabágh ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
168		Bhangí Khel ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169		Wanbhachran T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170		Nammal ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171		Rural Circles ...	1	...	1	9	1	10	25	8	33	3	1	4
		Total of the District,	1	...	1	10	1	11	28	9	37	3	1	4

(*Continued.*)

10			11			12							
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
257	147	404	574	353	927	0·10	5·67	17·01	4·00	0·42	50	46	48
42	17	59	67	31	98	...	0·09	2·45	0·94	0·19	8	17	9
16	29	45	136	137	273	...	12·28	15·32	0·12	...	32	34	33
65	54	119	138	104	242	...	0·96	12·50	3·16	0·27	35	31	33
1,451	1,148	2,599	8,089	6,475	14,564	...	1·77	15·77	0·42	0·32	23	21	22
1,831	1,395	3,226	9,004	7,100	16,104	...	1·97	15·56	0·55	0·32	24	22	23
21	12	33	30	16	46	...	...	3·11	1·04	0·34	13	28	16
434	383	817	3,171	2,440	5,611	0·04	1·20	11·18	0·48	0·26	17	14	15
455	395	850	3,201	2,456	5,657	0·04	1·19	11·12	0·48	0·26	17	14	15
149	107	256	673	556	1,229	0·02	2·75	12·74	0·75	0·36	21	21	21
5	2	7	14	12	26	...	...	2·46	0·49	0·16	4	4	4
6	4	10	37	28	65	...	1·94	4·78	0·39	...	8	8	8
2	1	3	42	32	74	...	...	8·38	0·24	...	9	9	9
9	5	14	12	10	22	...	...	2·54	1·02	0·51	6	71	11
229	177	406	1,928	1,340	3,268	0·01	0·69	5·73	0·23	0·19	9	7	8
400	296	696	2,706	1,978	4,684	0·01	0·93	6·53	0·30	0·20	10	8	9
35	7	42	57	16	73	0·19	...	3·84	1·92	...	12	29	14
16	20	30	66	61	127	...	0·66	13·52	0·49	0·33	19	23	21
3	88	191	725	511	1,236	...	0·73	6·48	0·31	0·26	10	8	9
154	115	269	848	588	1,436	0·01	0·70	6·68	0·38	0·25	11	9	10
35	4	39	79	10	89	...	0·31	11·79	3·10	0·31	27	30	28
25	10	35	95	72	167	...	0·54	15·04	2·01	0·13	24	20	22
13	16	29	60	55	115	0·15	0·78	7·63	4·36	0·47	17	18	18
4	6	10	32	20	52	...	0·56	6·74	0·56	...	12	8	10
4	3	7	42	29	71	...	6·15	3·88	0·32	...	13	10	11
15	12	27	141	148	289	...	28·54	21·56	2·19	...	53	63	58
463	325	788	3,014	2,170	5,184	...	4·90	11·00	1·22	0·19	22	18	20
559	376	935	3,463	2,504	5,967	...	5·00	10·99	1·32	0·18	22	19	21

1	2	3	4			5		
			Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
172	Derah Ismail Khán.	D. I. Khán Cantt. ...	5,115	216	5,331	...	...	...
173		Derah Ismail Khán T.	9,894	9,681	19,575	...	1	1
174		Panniálah ... T.	2,854	2,648	5,502	...	...	...
175		Kolâchi ... T.	5,007	4,914	9,921	...	...	...
176		Takwârah ... T.	3,676	3,124	6,800	...	...	...
177		Bhakkar ... T.	2,984	2,570	5,554	...	...	...
178		Leiah ... T.	9,102	7,931	17,033	...	...	...
179		Karor ... T.	2,999	2,721	5,720	...	...	...
180		Rural Circles	171,103	148,325	319,428	..	1	1
		Total of the District,	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	2	2
181	Derah Ghází Khán.	D. G. Khán Cantt.,	2,553	384	2,937	...	...	...
182		Derah Ghází Khán T.	9,134	8,030	17,164	...	...	...
183		Chotí ... T.	4,111	3,189	7,300	...	...	...
184		Jámpúr ... T.	4,249	3,547	7,796	...	...	...
185		Dájal ... T.	3,053	2,640	5,693	...	1	1
186		Rájanpúr Cantt. ...	Not	known.		...	...	...
187		Rojhán ... T.	3,141	2,515	5,656	...	...	...
188		Rural Circles ...	144,011	118,283	262,294	...	...	...
		Total of the District,	170,252	138,588	308,840	...	1	1
		Total of the Province ...	9,506,249	7,974,940	17,481,189	248	121	369

(*Continued.*)

6			7			8		
Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	...	3	4	3	7	5	1	6
104	117	221	102	78	180	56	34	90
20	13	33	33	27	60	...	...	...
58	46	104	57	48	105	7	5	12
28	32	60	54	47	101	...	...	...
57	39	96	54	39	93	4	1	5
5	1	6	70	64	134	1	1	2
...	1	1	54	41	95	1	...	1
623	524	1,147	3,197	2,585	5,782	139	86	225
898	773	1,671	3,625	2,932	6,557	213	128	341
...	...	...	25	4	29	3	2	5
34	37	71	147	133	280	9	5	14
1	...	1	22	11	33	...	...	...
4	3	7	58	35	93	...	1	1
2	...	2	64	46	110	2	1	3
...	...	...	7	4	11	2	2	4
1	...	1	25	20	45	2	2	4
27	21	48	1,312	915	2,227	35	11	46
69	61	130	1,660	1,168	2,828	53	24	77
13,705	11,829	25,534	116,814	96,734	213,548	12,836	8,842	21,678

1	2	3	9											
			INJURIES.											
			Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accident.*			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*		
NUMBER.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
172	Derah Ismail Khán.	D. I. Khán Cantt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173		Derah Ismail Khán T	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...
174		Panniálah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175		Koláchí ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2
176		Takwárah ... T.	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
177		Bhakkar ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
178		Leiah ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
179		Karor ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
180		Rural Circles	...	1	1	4	1	5	35	20	55	26	3	29
		Total of the District,	...	1	1	5	2	7	38	27	65	28	4	32
181	Derah Ghází Khán.	D. G. Khán Cantt.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
182		Derah Ghází Khán T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183		Chotí ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184		Jampúr ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185		Dájal ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
186		Rájanpúr Cantt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187		Rojhán ... T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
188		Rural Circles ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	13	13	26	18	9	27
		Total of the District,	...	1	1	1	...	1	15	13	28	19	10	29
		Total of the Province ...	105	103	208	155	54	209	1,876	1,108	2,984	634	315	949

NOTE.—Capital letter T. in

(Concluded.)

10			11			12							
All other causes.			Total Deaths from all causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
20	6	26	32	10	42	...	0·56	1·31	1·12	...	6	46	8
108	106	214	371	339	710	0·05	11·29	9·19	4·60	0·20	37	35	36
2	1	3	55	41	96	...	6·00	10·90	...	...	19	15	17
13	6	19	138	107	245	...	10·48	10·58	1·21	0·50	27	22	25
8	10	18	91	90	181	...	8·82	14·85	...	0·29	25	29	27
11	9	20	126	90	216	...	17·28	16·74	0·90	0·36	42	35	39
19	6	25	96	72	168	...	0·35	7·87	0·12	0·06	10	9	10
10	8	18	65	51	116	...	0·17	16·61	0·17	0 17	22	19	20
522	421	943	4,546	3,642	8,188	...	3·59	18·10	0·70	0·28	26	24	26
713	573	1,286	5,520	4,442	9,962	...	4·23	16·60	0·86	0·26	26	24	25
34	5	39	63	11	74	...	...	9·87	1·70	0·34	25	29	25
40	38	78	230	213	443	...	4·14	16·31	0·81	...	25	26	26
4	...	4	27	11	38	...	0·14	4·52	...	...	6	3	5
12	10	22	74	49	123	..	0·90	11·93	0·13	...	17	14	16
4	19	23	73	67	140	0·17	0·35	19·32	0·53	0·7	24	5	24
9	...	9	18	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3	6	9	32	29	61	...	0·18	7·96	0·71	0·35	10	11	11
116	97	213	1,522	1,067	2,589	...	1·18	8·49	0·17	0·21	10	9	10
222	175	397	2,039	1,453	3,492	...	0·42	9·16	0·25	0·1	12	10	11
54,819	43,080	97,899	2,01,192	1,62,186	3,63,378	0·02	1·46	12·21	1·24	0·25	21	20	21

Column 3 denotes Town.

VI. B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries

District.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1871.	Income. Received during the Year. From Government.	Income. Received during the Year. From Local Funds.	Income. Received during the Year. From private subscriptions and interest on invested monies.	Income. Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	3	...	2,824	2,261	1,639	6,724
Gurgáon ...	4	358	2,293	1,842	150	4,643
Karnál ...	5	99	2,444	2,183	502	5,228
Hissár ...	2	1,778	1,048	3,328	489	6,643
Rohtak ...	1	577	893	484	241	2,195
Sirsa ...	3	139	932	1,339	116	2,526
Ambálah ..	4	704	4,233	4,021	2,264	11,222
Ludiánah ...	2	821	2,329	1,194	136	4,480
Simla ...	3	714	2,379	104	1,723	4,920
Jálandhar ...	4	2,896	2,775	390	1,702	7,763
Hoshiárpúr ...	3	453	2,359	1,513	663	4,988
Kángra ...	5	1,800	2,944	2,200	324	7,288
Amritsar ...	5	3,059	3,144	8,024	1,002	15,229
Gurdáspúr ...	4	2,155	4,435	1,460	2,358	10,408
Siálkot ...	5	1,259	4,041	2,212	562	8,074
Lahore ...	3	275	8,896	1,735	7,500	18,406
Gujránwála ...	3	989	2,266	2,929	565	6,749
Fírozpúr ...	1	10	1,876	2,164	172	4,222
Ráwalpindi ...	7	3,741	3,376	3,931	6,468	17,516
Jhelam ...	4	837	2,489	3,436	762	7,524
Gujrát ...	6	597	828	2,275	108	3,808
Sháhpúr ...	7	1,508	1,376	1,392	1,595	5,871
Multán ...	3	1,008	3,416	2,377	1,305	8,106
Jhang ...	1	562	1,379	911	439	3,291
Montgomery ...	1	208	780	263	253	1,504
Muzaffargarh ...	3	958	1,354	1,809	215	4,336
Derah Ismail Khán ...	5	1,792	4,970	3,822	782	11,366
Derah Ghází Khán ...	2	686	1,382	1,906	1,359	5,333
Bannú ...	3	478	1,908	1,850	877	5,113
Peshávar ...	3	236	3,338	3,070	1,426	8,070
Hazára ...	2	600	2,156	644	750	4,150
Kohát ...	3	89	2,812	204	646	3,751
Total ..	110	31,396	83,675	67,283	39,093	2,21,447

IN THE PUNJAB, 1871.

Expenditure.					
Establishment.	Medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.	Erecting new buildings.	Repairing old buildings.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,518	811	336	615	...	444
2,901	408	378	181	575	47
3,254	635	487	265	...	376
2,869	950	274	123	...	678
1,031	312	48	27	243	172
1,439	380	189	178	...	82
5,566	1,582	1,137	576	159	967
2,410	398	176	252	...	811
3,056	477	390	377	...	127
3,442	732	160	269	530	289
2,483	843	311	174	...	225
3,698	225	213	405	1,516	244
6,736	756	884	1,343	...	452
5,383	944	280	396	93	764
4,088	729	262	628	280	87
5,631	2,571	2,091	837	1,314	839
2,432	548	133	270	1,873	118
2,468	433	233	155	564	208
7,149	2,611	1,605	464	1,451	71
3,012	862	331	237	2,038	123
2,651	463	120	360	...	8
2,263	873	260	282	...	96
3,578	2,059	482	505	...	61
1,607	388	182	465	...	65
936	149	27	95	...	23
1,940	187	119	50	...	...
6,572	1,273	264	599	1,252	226
2,938	647	561	263	36	261
2,793	906	347	541	...	206
4,332	801	1,928	397	8	194
1,916	750	566	500	...	101
1,646	874	353	279	...	120
1,06,738	26,577	15,127	12,108	11,932	8,485

VI. B.—

District.	Expenditure.		Remaining in hand on 31st December 1871.	Patients
	Sums invested out of Surplus Income.	Total.		Remaining on 1st January 1871.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehli ...	...	6,724	...	123
Gurgáon ...	...	4,490	153	189
Karnál ...	...	5,017	211	199
Hissár ...	...	4,894	1,749	83
Rohtak ...	...	1,833	362	41
Sirsa ...	...	2,268	258	92
Ambálah ...	...	9,987	1,235	192
Ludiánah ...	...	4,047	433	83
Simla ...	..	4,427	493	76
Jálandhar ...	...	5,922	1,841	232
Hushiárpúr ...	500	4,036	952	192
Kángra ...	...	6,301	987	121
Amritsar ...	...	13,638	1,591	189
Gurdáspur ...	3,467	8,935	1,473	69
Síálkot ...	1,075	6,074	2,000	137
Lahore ...	...	13,783	4,623	177
Gujránwála ...	500	5,874	875	59
Fírozpúr ...	500	4,061	161	35
Ráwalpindi ...	...	13,351	4,165	294
Jhelam ...	...	6,603	921	197
Gujrát ...	...	3,602	206	207
Sháhpúr ...	...	3,774	2,097	135
Multán ...	...	6,685	1,421	165
Jhang ...	...	2,707	584	21
Montgomery ...	...	1,230	274	33
Muzaffargarh ...	..	2,796	1,540	63
Derah Ismail Khán ...	500	10,186	1,180	277
Derah Ghází Khán ...	...	4,706	627	170
Bannú ...	...	4,793	320	82
Pesháwar ...	...	7,660	410	188
Hazára ..	...	3,833	317	53
Kohát ...	450	3,722	29	139
Total ...	6,992	1,87,959	33,488	4,313

(*Concluded.*)

TREATED.

In-patients.		*Out-patients.*		Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1871.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
432	103	12,750	5,324	18,732	116
725	156	10,864	4,428	16,362	181
1,054	221	15,647	5,535	22,656	183
649	97	10,246	3,604	14,679	147
201	29	5,243	485	5,999	41
245	44	3,211	1,438	5,030	72
1,185	263	27,977	11,417	41,034	186
266	57	7,156	4,317	11,879	70
221	20	5,656	728	6,701	96
414	93	20,046	8,263	29,048	260
504	114	14,633	4,193	19,636	197
441	50	12,178	2,864	15,654	138
742	124	30,964	14,072	46,091	237
348	26	16,993	4,421	21,857	99
433	59	23,414	6,541	30,584	68
1,294	258	22,615	8,718	33,062	297
283	39	10,284	5,386	16,051	79
221	53	5,642	1,519	7,470	39
1,973	201	30,165	8,703	41,336	313
526	62	14,247	5,308	20,340	212
158	7	19,704	6,791	26,867	138
376	32	27,890	7,025	35,458	171
612	113	9,074	3,332	13,296	111
203	73	2,780	645	3,722	58
398	92	1,489	278	2,290	34
200	10	4,556	1,331	6,160	59
1,115	328	26,900	10,530	39,150	365
920	114	17,841	5,520	24,565	200
544	100	13,793	3,662	18,181	78
1,914	263	23,002	4,108	29,475	240
769	49	15,771	3,649	20,291	80
313	50	11,624	4,240	16,366	83
19,679	3,300	474,355	158,375	660,022	4,648

VI. C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in the Punjab during 1871-72.

	No. of Operators.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.		Number of Successful Cases.		Cost of Operations during the year.	Total Number of Successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Rs.		
Punjab Vaccine Establishment.	139	193,137	3,298	183,050	1,245	49,866	1,157,940	The last column gives the number of successful cases since the formation of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment in November 1864.
Dispensary Establishment,	46	53,095	1,501	42,275	980	4,976	467,419	
Municipal and other Vaccinators.	81	27,193	3,295	18,826	1,546	2,031	51,715	
Total ...	266	273,425	8,094	244,151	3,771	56,873	1,677,074	